To Sir Charles Malcolm
from the Compiler
with Esteem and Respect

ITINERARY AND DIRECTORY

FOR

WESTERN INDIA,

BEING

A COLLECTION OF ROUTES

THROUGH

THE PROVINCES SUBJECT TO THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

AND

THE PRINCIPAL ROADS

IN THE NEIGHBOURING STATES, &c.

WITH

AN ALPHABETICAL INDEX,
TABLES OF MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION,
THE POST OFFICE REGULATIONS,
THE RATES OF HIRE,
&c. &c.

BY

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PREFACE.

IN a work of this nature consisting, entirely of the minutest detail, the materials of which are derived from different and often conflicting authorities, perfect accuracy cannot reasonably be expected. My object has been in every instance to make such an approximation to the truth as may be sufficient for every practical purpose; and, as no labour has been spared in the attempt, I feel assured that it will be found on experience that I have generally succeeded.

The statistical information has been principally communicated by Gentlemen whose situation and official employments enabled them to supply it, and to whom I submitted the bare skeleton of the Routes for that purpose. In some instances the population is stated from actual investigation, while in others the number of houses and shops is given on conjecture only. Particular circumstances however affect the correctness of both. The Routes through Malwa and the adjacent Provinces were principally measured during the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, when the country was slowly recovering from a state of anarchy; and the same observation applies nearly to Khandes.* The Routes in the Deccan were collected during the years 1823, 1824, and 1825, at a time when many of the districts were greatly depopulated by the united effects of cholera and famine, and the survivors abandoned their homes from the apprehension of those dreadful evils. During this eventful period some districts

* It will be observed that the spelling of names varies in different parts of the work; for instance Ahmednuggur, Nassik, Kallian, &c. When part of the work had been printed, it occurred to me as an improvement to dispense in some cases with the double consonant which custom has sanctioned.

were for many months almost entirely deserted, while those adjacent obtained a small increase of population.

In the Alphabetical Index to the Towns, &c. which occur in the course of the work, I have endeavoured to add the names of the province in which they are respectively situated. I am, however, not so well acquainted with geographical boundaries as to suppose my arrangement free from error. Of the ancient division of the country into Sirkars, Prants, and Soobhas, full information might perhaps have been obtained from the old territorial records in the office at Poona, but the labour of examining them would have been immense, and the result more an object of curiosity than utility. I have therefore adopted those names for provinces or divisions of the country with which most of us are familiar. It will be requisite however to mark the limits of those divisions.

Beginning at the South, I have distinguished by the name of Carnatic the country south of the Toombudra.

That river indeed, in its whole course, forms the best southern boundary to this Presidency that can be contemplated. The numerous southern Jageerdars of the Mahratta State who all reside north and west of it, possess the greater part of the territory as far as the Bheema.

The name of Doab, better known as the Southern Mahratta country, I have applied to the territory between the Toombudra and Krishna rivers above the Ghats, not however including such part of the territories of the Kolapoor and Sattara Rajahs as are situated within these limits.

The Kolapoor Rajah's country is divided from that of the Sattara Rajah by the Warna river, and generally from the rich and populous country of the Southern Jageerdars by the Krishna. The Sattara territory extends to Pundurpoor on the east, and is separated by the Neera river from the country I have distinguished by the name of Deccan.

For the proper limits of the Deccan I refer my readers to Hamilton's Hindoostan, or other works of authority, the tract to which I have given that name includes only the Collectorships of Poona, Ahmednuggur and Sholapoor. The province of Beder is to the east of this.

North of Beder, bounded by the Deccan on the west and Berar on the east, is the Nizam's portion of the ancient Sirkar of Aurungabad, which formerly extended to the Ocean. This territory I have distinguished by the name of Nizam's in the Index. But throughout the Routes, besides the entire provinces of Beder and Hydrabad, there are many towns in the Deccan, and Southern Mahratta country, which belong to his Highness. The whole of Berar also, west of the Wurda river, from its source to its junction with the Godavery, belongs to the Nizam, while the territory on the east bank belongs to the Rajah of Nagpoor.

Khandes, the highly fertile but still desolate valley of the Taptee, has the Sautpoora range of hills for its northern boundary, and the Indyadree or Chandore range for its southern. Meiwar I conclude to form part of Khandes. Nemaur is that part of the valley of the Nerbudda comprehended between the Sautpoora and the nearest part of the Vindhia range, the north bank forming part of Malwa.

The Attaveesee is sometimes distinguished as part of Gujerat, of which it contributes to form the southern military division, and occasionally is mentioned as part of the Northern Konkan; the name is applied in the present work to the country between the Taptee and Damunganga.

By Gujerat I intend the countries between Malwa on the east and the two Runs on the west, and from the Taptee to the province of Sirowi. The four provinces in the Gujerat peninsula I have included under the name of Katteeawar, of which Okamundel is an insulated portion. Wagur is separated from Kutch Proper by the river Sahrun, and Mooltan from the latter by an extensive Run.

These geographical limits are merely assumed as best suited for this work. Had I attempted more minute divisions, I should often have been led into error, while those which I have adopted are sufficiently distinct for the purposes of the ordinary Traveller and my brother Officers.

It will be readily perceived that I have followed no particular system of orthography. I have not ventured to alter the spelling of such words, or names of places,

as long usage and a kind of official sanction have made familiar, however incorrect. An uniform system of representing oriental words in the Roman character is unfortunately still a desideratum; and though every one feels the inconvenience, every succeeding attempt seems only to render it more hopeless. The critic in orthography must not be offended if occasional violations of every system occur in the present work.

JOHN CLUNES.

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Stations.	Routes.	Numbers.	Distances. M.	F.
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* This route is direct from Oodeepoor to Joudpoor, which last place lies about N. W. of the former; the route then turns east from Joudpoor to Ajmeer.

Note.—In a few instances the distances in this Index differ from the Routes, the occasion of which will be shewn hereafter in a list of Errata. Both the distances and orthography however, of the Index, may be considered as the more correct of the two.

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WESTERN INDIA,

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THROUGH

THE DECCAN, KONKAN, CARNATIC, KHANDESH, GUJERAT, CUTCH, AND MALWA, WITH SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ROADS IN RAJPOOTANA, THE PROVINCES OF AGRA, ALLAHABAD, GONDWANA AND THE DOMINIONS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.

ABBREVIATIONS:—*h. houses,—s. shops,—t. or ts. tank or tanks,—w. or ws. well or wells,—R. river,—N. nulla,—s. v. small village,—r. right,—l. left,—r. b. right bank,—l. b. left bank,—f. furlongs,—P. or D. if the place gives name to a pergunna or district,—des. deserted,—dew. for dewusthan, if the place belongs to a Hindoo religious establishment,—dh. if a dhurmsala is known to be in the place,—and ch. if a chowry,—B. Bungalow,—(dâk) station of dâk runners,—Cr. or cr. for cross,—asc. for ascend or ascent.—K. kusba or market town,—An asterisk* prefixed to the name of a place denotes it to be a usual halting place.*

PLACES, &c.	PLACES, &c.	Distance between M.	F.

FROM BOMBAY TO POONA AND AHMEDNUGGUR VIA PANWELL.

There are public bungalows for travellers at each of the usual halting places.

Embarking at low water the voyage to Panwell is accomplished in from 3½ to 6 hours. The passage to Bombay is very uncertain, often occupying 8 or 10 hours in the fair, and 14 or 15 hours in the rainy season.

Northern Konkan.

At the entrance of the Gaudeh or Panwell river, Belapoor is on the north, and Woolwa, a dâk station, on the south bank. From the first the road makes a circuit of nearly 12 miles, to avoid creeks. The road from Woolwa is also very bad, but it is only 5¾ miles to the river at Panwell, which is quite shallow near the town at low water, the only time that a traveller is likely to prefer a journey by land.

At Panwell is the first traveller's bungalow, and two taverns. There is also a Post Office Writer to separate the packets for the Northern and Southern Konkan, Poona, and Bombay.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Cross Gaudeh *R. flying bridge*	1	5
A branch of the Gaudeh *over which is a Shakespearian bridge,* 170 *feet in length between the standards, and also a flying bridge*............	0	7
Barao, *N. seldom unfordable*..	5	3
*Chouk, *(dâk)* 163*h.* 8*s. ws*....	4	3
Chouk *R. stone bridge building*.	0	4
Bhur *R. bridge of masonry*....	0	7
Cross *N.* to Kulota, *s. v.*......	2	7
r. 2 *f.* Khalapoor, 175*h.* 6*s.* 3*ts.*	2	1
Note.—A road branches off hence to Karunja or Ourun, viz. to Aptah 13 miles, and Ourun 16¼ miles further.		
Cross Putulgunga, *stone bridge*.	1	1
Pass Hull, and Cr. Moolgaon *R.*	2	1

Phoolshuhur from Waghoolee is 6¾ miles easterly

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Khopoolee, 38*h.* 20*s.* *t. bottom of the ghât*	2	2
Note.—There is a native house here for travellers, but it is by no means a comfortable place of accommodation.		
Ascent of the Bore ghât	3	1
Poona Collectorship:		
* Khundala, (*dâk*) 50*h.* 12*s.* *t.*	1	3
r. 4 *f.* Loonowlee, 20*h.* *t.*	2	4
Wulwun, 25*h.* 5*s.* *t.*	1	0
l. 3 *f.* Waksaee, 18*h.* *ws.*	2	1
* Karlee, 42*h.* 8*s* *t.*	1	7
Note.—Some excavated Jain temples are in the mountain about 1¼ mile north, and the hill forts of Lohagurh and Eesapoor are 3 miles south.		
Challon's bridge over Indraownee *R.*	2	4
Note.—This is a substantial bridge built entirely of stone, about 400 feet in length, and consisting of 17 arches		
r. 4 *f.* Pathurgaon, (*dâk*) 11*h.*	0	4
Kurkala, 25*h.* 1*s.* *Indraownee*	2	3
Nygaon, 15*h.* *ws.*	1	2
* Wargaon, (*dâk*) 50*h.* 8*s.* *t. and ws.*	4	4
Through a Khind	4	0
Note.—Tuligaon 1,500*h.* chief town of Dhabarry's, is on the left 4 *f.* Two English gentlemen taken at Wargaon in the war of 1817-18, by a body of the Peshwa's horse, were barbarously executed by them at this place. Here a road branches off to Chinchoor, dist. 9m. 5f. from which place to Dapooree, via Peepree, is 5½ miles, over an indifferent road. From Dapooree to the Sungum is 4¼ miles.		
Chinchoor is the residence of and with its dependent villages belongs to a person, who, enjoying the distinction of an hereditary incarnation of the Hindoo deity Gunesh, is worshipped by one of the most numerous of the Hindoo sects, the Gunputyas, and is hence known by the appellation of Living God.		
Keula, 40*h.* 2*s.* *Paona R.*	4	7
Rawut, *Chinchoorkur's.* 25*h.* 1*s.* *l. b. Paona R. which cross to* Poonowla, 30*h.* 2*s.* (*dâk*)	2	4

Roads here

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Tatora, 25*h.* 1*s.* *Neelkunt Shastry's*	1	0
Cr. Moota *R.* to Awoond, 3*s.*	5	7
Gunesh-khind, *temple on the right*	2	3
Note.—This place gives name to the first battle of the war of 1817-18, between the British and the Peshwa, which took place in the plain east towards Khirkee, 5th November 1817.		
Cross Moola *R.* *flying bridge*	2	3
Note.—The city of Poona close in the right, and ruins of the old Residency on the left, burnt by the Peshwa's troops when hostilities commenced.		
Travellers Bungalow	0	6
Note.—From the Travellers Bungalow near the entrance of cantonments, to the church, is 1½ mile, and the continuation of the road to the ruins of Sindhia's Palace, near which the cantonment ends, is 1½ mile further. An excellent military road has just been completed from Panwell to Poona. This road separates from it to the right near Tuligaon. The new road leaves the villages of Shelawaree, Kinaye, and Chinchooly close on the left, within the first five miles: Nigree, Akoordee and Chinchoor on the right in the next five miles: about the sixth mile further is Bosreegaon on the left; and at a distance of 3 miles on the right is Dapooree. This is the shortest road to Poona if the traveller has no wheel carriages. The new road continues from near Bosreegaon, passing Kullus, and crossing tht Khirkee bridge, making a difference of about 2 miles between Bosreegaon and the Sungum.		
Gorpudy, 90*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	1	7
Moondwa, 50*h.* 1*s.* *Mootamoola*	2	3
Cr. Mootamoola *R.* at Khuradee, 100*h.* *ferry boat*	2	1
Wagholee, 275*h.* 7*s.* *ws* (*dâk*)	3	4
* Lonee, *Dhumdheri's*, 80*h.* 3*s.* *ws.*	4	0
Cr. Bheema *R.* (*flying bridge*) to Koraigaon, *Holkar's*, 100*h.* 6*s.*	3	1

Poona cantonment

From Sindhias Chutree to the church — 1.4
Travellers Bungalow — 1.4
the Sungum — 0.6
Khirkee Bridge new road — 2.5½
Note. From the Sungum to Dapooree is 4 miles and 1 fur.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.

Note.—A splendid obelisk in commemoration of the defence sustained here by the 2nd B. 1st Regt. B. N. I. (now 2d Regt.) with 2 guns served by Europeans, against the Peshwa's army on the 1st January 1818, stands on the right bank.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Tuligaon warree, *des*	3	7
Cr. Yelnuddee to Sikrapoor, *K.* 200*h.* 8*s.*	2	4
* Koondapoor, 85*h.* 3*s.* *w.*	4	6
Ahmednuggur collectorship:		
Ranjungaon, *Gunputeechu*, 140*h.* 9*s.* *ws. dh.*	3	6
Kareegaon, 80*h.* 8*s.* *ws*	4	1
Kurundwaree, 15*h.* *ws*	2	4
* Seroor, *cantonment*	3	3
Cross Goor *R.* *near* Hingnee, *Gorpara's Jageer*, 100*h.* 3*s.*	2	3
Duheetna, *Jageer*, 125*h.* 4*s.* *ws.*	3	2
Paudlee, 40*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	2	3
Kuroos, 50*h.* 2*s.* *ws*	2	4
* Cross Hunga *R.* near Ranjungaon, *Museedee: Sindhia's* and *Punt Suchew's*, 245*h.* 13*s.*	6	3
Sarola, 45*h.* 2*s.*	6	2
Cr. *N.* to Aukoolnair *R.* 400*h.* 4*s.* *ws*	3	0
Sonwary, 15*h.* *ws.*	3	1
Khergaon, *Sindhia's*, 30*s.* *ws*	3	2
Cross Seena *R.* to AHMEDNUGGUR, *Maleewaree Gate*	3	0
Total miles	148	3

Note.—On the right of this gate is a monument, built in the wall by direction of Lady Hood, in memory of the three officers, (amongst whom was her relative Capt. Humberston Mackenzie,) H. M. 78th Regt. who fell in the escalade of the place in 1803.

The ferrymen at the different rivers are in the pay of Government, except at the Paona Moola, and Mootamoola rivers.

II.
FROM BOMBAY TO TANNAH:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
From St. Thomas's Church in the Fort, Byculla Tank *on the left*	3	0
Parell House, *Governor's country residence*	2	2
Matoonga, *artillery cantonments*	1	4
Sion, *custom chouky* (*dâk*)	2	2

Note.—Sion is a small village at the N. E. extremity of Bombay Island. There is a small fort on an eminence to the right, commanding the arm of the sea, which divides the islands of Bombay and Salsette. Between the fort and road, there is a fine tank for the use of the public. Sion Causeway, connecting Bombay with Salsette, was erected during the administration of Governor Duncan, it is too narrow for carriages to pass in bad weather, and extends from one chokey to the other 4 furlongs.

Island of Salsette:

Note.—From the north end of the causeway, a horse road, but a very bad one, branches off N. and E. to the Trombay district, an insulated part of Salsette at spring tides, when the road is impassable.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Koorla, *there is a bazar, and a commodious upper roomed house at the N. end of the village, belonging to Hormuzjee Bomanjee, the proprietor of the estate*	2	6

Note.—From Koorla a cart road in the fair season only, branches off to the S. E. to Trombay, distance 6 m. crossing a swamp overflowed by the sea at spring tides.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
A stone bridge over a small stream	0	7½
Road branches off to the left	0	4½

Note.—The road continues in a W. direction for 3 miles to the village of Andharee, where it joins the W. high road extending through the island from Bandora to Ghorabunder, nearly 18 m. in a N. direction; and from thence W. by the river to Bassein, about 6 m. and thence N. to Surat, &c.

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
On this cross road, and a short distance from its junction with the Tannah road, there is a small bungalow to the left, also belonging to Hormuzjee Bomanjee.		
In passing along the W. high road, about a mile to the N. of Andharee, is the village of Ambolee, with a Portuguese church to the left; attached to the latter is a small room up stairs for the accommodation of gentlemen travelling; and a short distance further on, and to the left of the road, is the country seat of David Malcolm, Esq. about 1¼ miles N. E. of which, and to the right of the high road, are the Jogheshree caves, which are Brahminical, and somewhat similar to those at Elephanta.		
r. 2 *f.* Sankee, *s. v.*	0	1
Note.—A foot or horse road branches off E. to Mr. Ashburner's estate at Bhaudoop, about 5 m. distance, where the sugar-cane is chiefly cultivated, and there is an extensive arrack distillery.		
Toongwey tank, *on the right*	1	0½
Pospolee bridge, over a small stream flowing into the principal one, (near the bridge) which extends from Toolsee, near the Kanaree caves, to the Sion river	0	7
r. 2 *f.* Pospolee, *s. v.*	0	4¼
Saye, *s. v.*	0	5¼
Vehar, (*dâk*) *ts.*	1	0
Note.—From the N. end of the village, opposite a small Portuguese church, a foot or horse road branches off to the left N. N. E. to the Kanaree caves distant 4½ miles.—The road passes a short distance S. W. of the little village of Toolsee, situated in the middle of a fertile valley (where there is a good encamping ground) and surrounded by hills clothed with beautiful foliage and jungle.		
The Kanaree caves are excavated on the W. and N. faces of a round hill connected with the principal ranges, in the midst of wild and most picturesque scenery. They consist of one large, and numerous small caves, all temples of Boodha. The largest, now a Portuguese church, contains two gigantic figures of Boodha 20 or 25 feet high. There is also a good horse road to the caves from the W. high road, branching off E. from the village of Poinsur.		
Small wooden bridge	0	6½
Top of Vehar hill, encamping ground to the right	0	4
Foot of Vehar hill	0	4
Note.—This is a steep descent, and called Vehar khind, a small but rapid torrent passes to the right of the road and down this hill: there is a small wooden bridge about 200 yards down the hill.		
Road winds along the E. foot of the Tannah hills, and passes over several low hills to a small wooden bridge	1	1
Note.—Hence the road is perfectly level to Tannah.		
Pass three other wooden bridges to Naopara,	2	0
Small wooden bridge	0	2½
Enter TANNAH	0	1
Adawlut, *on the left*	0	4
Hence the road branches off over the esplanade, on the N. to Doneallee and Bhewndy via Colesette ferry: on the S. to Chendanee, and on the E. to the western gate of TANNAH FORT	0	2
Total miles	23	5

Note.—Tannah fort is situated on the W. bank of the river. It is an irregular pentagon with 5 strong bastions, to the salient angles of 3 of which are round towers. It has a wet ditch all round, excepting on the river side. It has also a counterscarp and glacis. There are two gates, one in the W. and the other in the E. curtain. In the fort there are good quarters for the commandant and officers, and roomy barracks, as well as a new hospital for the men.

The garrison chiefly consists of part of the Invalid Battalion. The esplanade is spacious, and at its S. end are pendalls for 200 Sepoys: also a custom-

house lately built on the bank of the river. Also on the esplanade, and opposite the N. W. angle of the fort is the lately constructed English church of St. James.

Tannah is the metropolis, or zillah station of Salsette and the N. Konkan. Its population amounts to nearly 9,000, chiefly Hindoos.

III.

FROM TANNAH TO SURAT:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Church to the bridge over a N.	1	3
Wagbela khind	2	2
l. 1 *f.* Kasarwuduwlee, *Jageer*, 200*h.* 3*s.*	1	7
Wowula, *Jageer* (*dâk*) 200*h.* 3*s.*	0	5
Bhuederpara, 25*h.*	0	7
Across the Kharee or Tannah *R.* (7 *f. wide*) *at Gormal bunder*	2	0
Nagla, 35*h.* 1*s.*	0	5
Pass 3 Parahs to Moree, 30*h.* 1*s.* *N. in*	3	6
* Cr. *N.* to Kumun *K.* 100*h.* (*dâk*)	0	3
Cross Kamun *R.*	[illegible]	[illegible]
l. 4 *f.* Sendra, 100*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	1	3
Rajowlee, 50*h.* *ws.*	2	1
Cross *N.* and *R.* to Gokair, 40*h.* 1*s.*	2	2
Cr. *N.* to Achola, 100*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	1	4
* Cr. Kharee, to Soopara, *K.* (*dâk*) 400*h.* 40*s.* *sugar manufactory*	3	3
Tank near Baldow	2	0
AGASEE, *K.* (*dâk*) 350*h.* 25*s.*	2	1
Veturna Kharee or *R.*	2	3
Across to Duntoora, (*Datora*) *dâk*, 125*h.* 2*s.* *B.*	2	1
r. 3 *f.* Bhadwa, 30*h.*	4	5
r. 2 *f.* Durkoond, 25*h.*	1	2
Daanda, (*dâk*) 100*h.* 2*s.*	1	5
Cross Daanda *R.* or Kharee, (1 *f. wide*) *not fordable at high water, to Khelwee,* 300*h.* 1*s.* 20 *export dealers. Temple*	0	5

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross Kharee to MAHIM, *K.* 1,200*h.* *dh.*	2	6
* *Cross Kharee, or N.* (*fordable*) to Seergaon, *K.* (*dâk*) 250*h.* 2*s.* *bungalow*	4	3
Satpatee, 40*h*	2	3
Cross Satpatee *R.* or Kharee. (*unfordable at high water*) *to Mooroomb,* 100*h.* 1*s.*	0	5
Nandgaon, 100*h.* 1*s.*	2	2
Aliawaree, 200*h.*	1	3
Nowapoora, (*dâk*) 100*h.*	1	2
Cross Bangunga Kharee or Nowapoora *R.* *unfordable at high water only*	0	5
At the Para of Oonbat, 25*h.* *cross Dar Kharee or N. unfordable at high water, to Phopurun,* 60*h.* *and passing Sawurrae, proceed to* Tarapoor, *K.* 350*h.* 15*s.* *dh.*	5	4
* *Cross Karee, unfordable at high water only,* to Chinchin *K.* (*dâk*) 500*h.* *large bazar and bungalow*	0	4
Cross Kharee to Bar, 30*h.*	5	7
* *Pass Ugar,* 20*h.* *Tudeeala,* 30*h.* *and cross Sooree R. to* DANOO, *K.* (*Dahanoo*) *dâk,* 600*h.* 7*s.* *tank*	2	4
Pass Nurpul, 40*h.* *and Koombharwaree, cross Kotembu Kharee, or Waghnudee, to Chicklee,* 40*h*	5	3
Cross Budoree creek to Golwar, (*dâk*) 60*h.* 1*s.*	2	7
Cross two Kharees to Bordee, 200*h.* 3*s.*	2	3
Cross Jahye Kharee and *N.* to Gowand, 100*h.* *B.*	2	4
Deveré, 270*h.* 1*s.*	0	4
Cross *N.* to Old Oomurgaon, 200*h.* 1*s.*	2	2
*Oomurgaon, *K.* (*dâk*) 400*h.* 4*s.* *dh.* *bungalow*	1	0

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Cross Kharee or *R.* (*never fordable*) *to* Nargool, 350*h.* 2*s. dh. and temple*.	1	5
Cross Suroondee creek, *unfordable at high water only*.	2	3
Pass Turgaon (20*h.*) to Mooroolly, (*dâk*) 200*h.* 1*s.*	3	3
Cross a creek to Kulgaon, 35h. and passing Kulgaon waree, 25h. proceed to Phunsa, 200*h.* 1*s.*	3	4
Cross Moor Kharee (*boat*) to Kalye, 250*h.* 1*s.*	3	0
Note.—The best road from Oomurgaon to Kalye is along the beach.		
Cross Kalye R. by a very bad ford, and not fordable at high water, to Juepoor, 15*h.*	0	7
Suburbs of Dumun *or* Dumaun.	1	6
* *North bastion of the fort.*	0	5
Cross the Dumungunga by boat to chota Dumun.	0	5
Note.—Damaun is a considerable sea-port belonging to the Portuguese, and is ruled by a Governor sent from Europe. The principal employment is ship building, for which there are slips on each side of the river.		
Murwar, 35*h.*	1	0
Cr. a Kharee and Baglan R. by boat to † *Koluck*, 100*h.* 1*s. dh.*	3	0
Para of Oodwar, 25*h.*	0	7
† Oodwar, *K.* (*dâk*) 250*h.*	0	4
Cr. Pureealee Kharee to Oomersary, 350*h.* 1*s. dh.*	4	3
Cross Oomersary Kharee or Narpar *R.* to †Dongree, 60*h.*	1	0
Pass Mugod, *des.* Soorwara, 70*h.* 1*s. and cross Ban creek to Para*, 20*h. and proceed to Shegwee*, 200*h. including about* 100*h. of blacksmiths*.	3	1
Cross a *R.* and Kharee to Alar, 70*h.*	1	7
* Bulsaur *K.* (*dâk*) 1,200*h.* 20*s*, 12*h. of hamals, cutchery*.	0	5

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Note.—Vessels of 200 khundies come up at high tide.		
Cross Aroonda Kharee, Kalye and Kapree rivers.	3	1
Over Bam R. bridge, and through a khind to Doomree, 40*h. and Rowla* (*dâk*) 100*h. much jungle*.	3	4
Cross *N.* to Kapurwara, 60*h.*	1	5
Wahun, 50*h.*	0	5
Ford a branch of, and cross (*by boat*) *Kurara R.*	1	0
* Cross Kaveri *R.* (*by boat*) to Waguruz, (*dâk*) 200*h.* 3*s.*	0	5
Cross Muthur *R.* to Moré, 500*h.* and Bilee, 200*h. exclusive of about* 200*h. Marwary traders, Temple*.	0	7
Cross Ambé *R. by boat to* Dewdha, 100*h.* 2*s. R.*	2	1
Cross *N.* to Dhumnasu, *Guikwar's*, 100*h.* 4*s.*	2	1
Kutcholee, 175*h.* 5*s.*	0	7
Versa, *Sucheenkur's*, 80*h.* 3*s.*	4	1
Cross Kunaee *R.*	0	6
Chupra, *Guikwar's*, 40*h. R.*	2	5
*Kaliawaree, *K.* 200*h.* 20*s. cutchery, dh.*	2	5
Katchawaree, 40*h*	0	4
Cross Poorna R. by boat to Morkusba, 50*h.* 3*s.*	1	2
Asoondur, 30*h.*	3	3
Wara, 25*h.*	1	7
Posra, *Guikwar's*, 30*h.*	0	6
* Cross Latchpoor Kharee *by boat* to Latchpoor, 70*h.* 3*s. bungalow*	1	0
Sucheen, *K.* 100*h.* 3*s. tank*.	2	2
Note.—This place, with dependent villages, belongs to an independent Nuwab.		
Pardee or Paldee, (*dâk*) 35*h.* 3*s.*	0	2
Cross Satwura Kharee to Oon, 50*h.* 3*s.*	2	1
Pass Bhestan and cross *N.* to Oodhna, 75*h.*	4	1

From Dongree to Bulsaur, should be 2 miles & 3 fur more than is here given

Durrampoor a populous and flourishing town belonging to an independent Rajah is 28 m. 5 f. E. b. N. of Dumaun viz Baldee Parree, a village of the Mandwee Rajah 10 m 6 f: Kuchegdunt 8 m. 5 f. and Dhurampoor 9 m. 2 f.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M. F.
SURAT, *Nosaree gate*	1 1
Total miles....	167 6

Note.—At the end of each usual stage from Duntoora inclusive to Dumaun, there are government bungalows for the accommodation of travellers, and at many of the intermediate places are commodious dhurmsalas. At Dumaun there is a bungalow in a garden on the N. side of the river, which a courteous application to the governor there will procure permission for the traveller to occupy.

At Bulsaur and Kaliawaree are the collector's cutcheries, and at Latchpoor a bungalow belonging to the Nuwab of Sucheen, but permission must be obtained in order to occupy any of these. Whether by the beach or inland route there is usually no want of forage or grain for a corps, and by the former there is no want of water from wells in any season. Carts with one pair of bullocks are procurable from stage to stage in the dry season, at the rate of one rupee a day, or a stage. When a kharee intervenes another cart is ready on the opposite bank to receive the baggage. From the excellent arrangements of the collectors, travellers meet with every civility and assistance from the local officers. The places marked† belong to the Rajah Umeer Sing of Mand wee. The country north of Dumaun is under Surat, and south of that place under Northern Konkan.

IV.

FROM KALLIAN TO AURUNGABAD VIA MALSEJ GHAT AND SUNGUMNAIR:

Note.—Kallian, formerly the flourishing capital of Mahomedan power in the Konkan, contains now about 3,000 houses and 30 Borah's shops. The tomb of Mu,utubur Khan is worth seeing.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M. F.
Cross Wuldhun *R.* to Shehur, 15*h*.	2 4
Mahul, 12*h*. *ws*	1 0
Worpa, 15*h*. *ws*	0 7
Cr. *N.* to Khambu, 25*h*. 2*ws*..	1 0
* Cr. Oolassa *R.* to Rahata, 40*h*. 1*s*	2 4

Note.—The Oolassa is broad, deep, and rapid in the rains, but contains little water in the dry season.

PLACES, &c.	M. F.
Goeelee, 15*h*. *w*	1 0
Bapsee, 25*h*. *ws*.	1 6
Kheelnee, 12*h*. *ws*.	1 3
Cr. *N.* to Potgaon, 15*h*.	2 2
Cr. *N.* to Kessoor, 16*h*.	1 6
Wanjlee, 20*h*. *w*	0 5
Cr. Moormaree *R*.	1 0
* Moorbar, K 50*h*. 4*s*. *ws*. *t*.	1 4

Note.—Road from Goeelee, hilly, through thick jungle, but quite passable for a cart.

PLACES, &c.	M. F.
Murkyka Parah, 15*h*. *w*.......	1 5
Nurhaee, 20*h*. *w*	1 1
Cr. Moormaree *R.* to Sewla, 25*h*. *ws*.	1 1
Cr. *N.* to Oomburparah, 15*h*. *w*.	2 3
* Newulparah, 50*h*. 2*s*. *ws*...	1 0

Note.—Road level, winding among hills and free of jungle.

PLACES, &c.	M. F.
Cr. *N.* and *R.* to Ambola, 15*h*.	1 7
Oomrolee and Bulegaon, 20*h*. *ws*	2 7
Kheelkheelaka Parah, 12*h*. *w*..	1 6
Takowra, 10*h*...	0 4
Pass Tulloli, 20*h*. *and cr. Kunukyera R. to* Wysakra, 40*h*. ...	1 7

Note.—The road now begins to lead through a more hilly and jungly country.

PLACES, &c.	M. F.
Cr. *N.* three times, pass Phagnee, 20*h*. and cr. *Kaloo R*...	4 6
* Neharee, 20*h*. 1*s*.	1 2

Note.—Road hilly and country wild. From Newulparah the road is parallel with the ghats.

PLACES, &c.	M. F.
Cr. Paroondi *R. and asc.* 2 *f*....	2 0
Koombulparah, 6*h*. *w*.........	3 4
Cr. Kaloo *R.* to Teetubee, 12*h*.	1 0

Note.—The Kaloo rises below Hurreechundur.

Places, &c.	Distance between.	
	F.	M.
Cr. *N. bottom of the ghât*	1	5
Ascent of the Malsej ghât	1	2
Note.—The Malsej ghat may be said to commence at Teetubee, when the road first descending winds between high mountains. The ascent then begins and continues to the top 1¼ miles more, which is the extent of the ghat properly so called. From the top the road leads through a valley between high ranges of mountains to Murra. The Malsej ghat is perfectly passable by camels and elephants, but being steep, and, in some places narrow, with a precipice on one side, their loads require to be taken off at the bottom, and to be carried up by coolies, which are procurable in plenty at Murra. There is a made road throughout, which, though much out of repair, offers great comparative facility for improvement. In the ascent is an excavation containing carved images of Gunesh and Hunooman, and a cistern of fine water. The scenery is grand, but the mountains are scantily wooded.		
Poona collectorate:		
* Pass Koobee and Kurunjalee to Mur or Murra, *K.* 40*h.* 4*s.* *ws*	4	2
Cr. Amba *R.* to Pangra, 8*h.* *w.*	1	1
Kolwaree, 5*h.* *w.*	1	3
Peempulgaon, *Amba R.* 30*h.* 1*s.*	0	7
Deengora, *Amba R.* 75*h.* 2*s.*	2	5
Cr. *N.* to Bularwaree, 25*h.* *ws.*	2	0
Over a khind of 2¼ *f.*	1	1
**Pass some remarkable excavated temples, and cross Kookree R. to* Joonur *P. and D.* 3,000*h.*	2	3
Note.—In the adjacent hill fort of Sewnner it is said the celebrated Sewajee was born. The hill fort of Hursur is 7 m. west, and Joodhun 14 m. west.		
Cr. Kookree *R.* at 1 *f.* and *N*	1	7
Cr. Amba *R.* to Oodapoor, 80*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	4	5
* Cross Krustnawuntee *R.* to Wootoor 3,000*h.*	1	6

Places, &c.	Distance between.	
	M.	F.
A dh. and well erected by the late Peshwa	2	5
Foot of Bramunwarree ghât	1	4
A well at the top	1	5½
Foot of an ascent of 1*f.*	0	4½
* Cr. Kusnuddee *R.* to Bramin-wara, 50*h.* 1*s.*	0	7
Note.—The direct distance from Murra to Bramunwara is not more than 16 or 17 miles.		
Note.—The widow of the younger Gokla went suttee on this stream, her husband having died here.		
Kulum, *foot of a hill*, 25*h.*	2	3
Top of Munulla ghât	2	0
Descent, road bad for cattle	0	5
* Cr. Mool *R.* to Luht-Lingdeo, 25*h.* 1*s.* *w.* and *good dhurmsala*	2	0
Péempulgaon, *Shetacha*, 40*h.* *road winding between hills*	2	2
Sawurchol, 20*h.*	2	0
Ahmednuggur collectorate:		
Descent of Sawurchool ghât	0	7
Note.—The descent is precipitous and rocky, with difficulty passable to loaded animals ascending. I descended with care on an elephant. The Wussera ghat, by which the baggage is usually sent, is said to be better, but increases the distance 4 m. The Wussera ghat, with temporary repairs, is used for guns.		
Cr. *N.* to Neemgaon, 20*h.*	2	6
Note.—The fort of Pemgeery is about 3 miles on the right.		
* Cross *N.* and Pruwara *R.* to Dandurphul, *K.* 200*h.* 4*s.*	2	7
Chicklee, 20*h.* *Adulu R.*	2	5
* Cr. Maloonga *R.* to Sungumner, *P.* 800*h.* 40*s.*	3	3
Note.—Situated at the confluence of the Maloonga and Natkee N. with the Pruwura.		
Sumnapoor, 10*h.* *ws.*	2	3
r. 4*f.* Malligaon, 20*h.* 1*s.*	2	2
Neelonda, 30*h.* 1*s.* *w.*	0	5
Khulora, 12*h.* *w.*	2	0
r. 2*f.* Kowta, 25*h.* *w.*	2	5

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
* Cr. *N.* and Kat *R.* *twice* to Kusaru, 15*h.*	3	5
Peepree, 20*h.* *w.*	1	7
Keloura, 25*h.* 1*s.*	2	2
Dehgaon Waree, 10*h.*	2	5
Cr. Kat *R.* to Rahata, *K.* 150*h.* 8*s.* 25*ws.*	0	7
Cross *N.* to Ranjungaon, 15*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	3	2
* Wakree, 100*h.* 3*s.* *ws.*	2	7
Chitlee, 10*h.* *ws.*	3	1
Kheyree, 20*h.* *w.*	1	6
r. 3*f.* Bamungaon, 20*h.* *w.*	2	4
Oondergaon, 50*h.* 3*s.* 4*ws.*	0	6
r. 3*f.* Morodi, 20*h.* *ws.*	2	0
Cross Geernuddee	2	2
Makulwargaon, 20*h.* 1*s.*	1	4
* Cross Godavery *R.* to Naguntan, 35*h.* 3*s.*	1	2
Nizam's Territory:		
Gauree-Peempulgaon, 60*h.* 1*s.*	5	0
* Waheegaon, 40*h.* 1*s.* *w.*	2	6
Wargaon, 25*h.* *w.*	1	7
Manjree, 15*h.* 1*s.* 3*w.*	1	0
Sindeewaree. *deserted*	3	3½
Sirrusgaon, 30*h.* 1*s.* *and over Sewnuddee*	3	1
Cr. *R.* to Kunkooree, 20*h.* 1*s.*	1	1½
* Domehgaon, 30*h.* 3*s.* *w.*	3	7
Bhorgaon, 20*h.* *w.*	0	7
Ambeelwahal, 25*h.* *w.*	2	2
Cross Malun and Nagjuree *R.* to Yeklura, 5*h.*	2	3
Cr. *N.* to Eetawa, *deserted*	1	4
Ranjungaon, 10*h.* *ws.*	1	1
Wurgaon, 5*h.* *w.*	1	6
Teesgaon, 25*h.* 1*s.*	2	1
Cantonments	2	3
* *Post-office in the Juesingh Poora,* Aurungabad	1	7
Total measured miles	184	3

Note.—The road from Bombay to Aurungabad by the Malsej ghat and Sungumner, would be preferable to that by the Tull ghat for opening a route to Central India, did not the subsequent lesser ghats, viz. the Bramunwara, Munala, and Sawurchol, intervene. The thick jungle from Goeelee to the foot of the ghat, and numerous streams, make this not a very eligible travelling road during the rains, or till the middle of December.

V.

From Kallian to Ahmednuggur, via Malsej ghat and Joonur:

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To Joonur, *vide* IV	66	3
Seeroly, *Boodrook,* 100*h.* 1*s.*	2	7
Cr. Kookree *R.* to Tejwaree, 50*h.* 1*s.*	0	2
Wozhur, *dew.* 100*h.* 2*s.* *Kookree R.*	1	7
Cr. Krushnawuntee *R.* to Oombruz, 125*h.* 1*s.*	2	3
Kalwaree, 10*h.* *N.*	1	7
* Peempulwundee, 250*h.* 4*s.* *Krustnawuntee R.*	2	3
Peempulwundee waree, 15*h.*	1	1
Rajoory, 200*h.* 3*s.* *ws.*	4	4
* Bèla, *K.* 300*h.* 6*s.* *N.* and *ws.* *jageer of Nawaub Gholam Hoosen: sarhees and other cloths made here*	3	5
Cr. a *N.*	2	0
Paudlee, 30*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	1	4
Alkootee, *Byajee Naik's,* 250*h.* 4*s.* *N.* and *ws.*	1	7
Lonee, 200*h.* 2*s.* *N.*	3	5
* Wurjura, 250*h.* 3*s.* *N.*	3	7
Gunesh Khind; *impassable to carts, asc.* 5*f.*	2	4
Temple of Gunputtee,	0	5
Poonah waree, 12*h.*	1	0
Parnèr, *K.* 513*h.* 13*s.* *r. b. Parasuree bazar on Sunday*	2	6
Cr. a *N.*	1	2
Cr. Hunga *R.* to Hunga, *K.* 100*h.* 3*s.* *Sindhia's and Suchew Punt's*	0	3
* Cr. *N.* to Soopa, 150*h.* 3*s.*	2	5

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cr. a *N.* 3 *times to an ascent of* 2 *f.*	2	5
Cr. *N.* 3 *times* to Kamburgaon, 70*h.* 2*s.* and Cr. *Wullumbee Nuddee,*	2	1
Descent at 2 *m.* Chas, *Sindhia's.* 100*h.* 3*s.*	4	5
Kergaon, 125*h.* 3*s.*	4	3
Cr. Seena *R.*	1	6
Post-office in the Pettah	0	5
Total measured miles	130	0

VI.

FROM KALLIAN TO SEROOR, VIA MALSEJ GHAT AND JOONUR:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To JOONUR, *vide* IV	66	3
Peepulgaon, 30*h.* *Meena R.*	5	1
Arvee, 75*h.* 2*s.* *Meena R.*	1	1
* Narrayengaon, *K.* 700*h.* 20*s.* *Meena R.*	2	3
Note.—The fort Narrayengurh, now dismantled, is 4½ m. east.		
Hewrah, *Meena R.*	2	7
Manjurwaree, *N.* and *ws.*	2	0
Jadoowaree, 4*h.* *ws.*	1	1
Pass Wulty *and Cr. Meena R.* to Nagapoor	3	4
* Pargaon, *r. b.* Goor *R.* 200*h.* 4*s.* *principally Dhungurs*	3	2
Eetkachu waree, *Powar's,* 25*h.*	4	6
Koutah waree, 7*h.*	2	6
* Koutah, *Powar's,* 200*h.* 25*s.* *N.* and 3*ws.*	1	2
Ahmedabad, *Powar's,* 50*h.* 3*s.* *Goor R.*	6	7
Note.—At Goonowru-Mueshur on the right the Goor and Kookree rivers join.		
Anjunapoor, 30*h.* 2*s.* *Goor R.*	2	6
Seroor, *K.* *r. b.* *Goor R.*	2	7
* *Bungalow in cantonments*	2	0
Total measured miles	111	0

VII.

FROM POONA TO SURAT, VIA NASSIK AND ROWRA (*Rahuwuda*) GHAT:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross the Moola *R.* *below the junction of the Paona to* Dapooree, 35*h.* 3*s.*	5	0
Bosree waree, 6*h*	0	5
Bosree, *Chinchoor deo,* 100*h.* 2*s.* *ws*	2	6
Moosee, *Sindhia's,* 35*h.* *ws.*	3	6
Cross Indraownee *R.*	0	7
l. 1½ *f.* Koorlee, 35*h.* 1*s.*	1	7
* CHAKUN, *K.* *Fort,* 300*h.* 7*s.*	2	7
Cross Bam *R.*	1	6
r. 3 *f.* Seeroly, 50*h.* 1*s.* *Bheema R.*	2	7
Cross Bheema *R.* to Kher, *K.* 500*h.* 10*s.*	1	5
A khind, *made road,* 4 *f.* *asc.*	3	7
* Peth, 150*h.* 3*s.* *Yel R.* and *ws.* *Balajee Punt Nathoo's jageer*	2	3
Descent, made road to a N.	3	3
Munchur, *Holkar's,* 200*h.* 16*s.* 150*ws.* 10 *or* 15*h.* *of Golundaz, a weekly cattle bazar*	2	5
To a khind and through it	0	6
Cross Goor *R.* to Kullum, 50*h.* 2*s.* *boat*	2	0
A khind or rather valley	3	0
* Cross Meena *R.* to Naraengaon, *K.* 500*h.* 10*s.* 40*h.* *dyers,* 200*ws.*	2	2
Waree of Naraengaon, 12*h.*	2	7
Cr. Kookree *R.* to Wuzur, *Gunputee, dew.* 100*h.* 1*s.*	2	0
Hewra, 25*h.* 1*s.* *Pooshmawuntee R.* *which cross to Dholwur,* 30*h.* 2*s.*	3	5
* WOTOOR, *K.* 2,500*h.* 25*h.* *Dh.* 10*h.* *of cooly palkee bearers, many gardens, Krooshnawuntee R.*	2	6
Road high on both sides to a well and dhurmsala.	2	5

Note. — With the exception of a small khind one mile on the Poona side of Kher the road is levelled or cleared from Chakun to Munchur.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
* To Luht Lingdeo, *vide* IV. *dhurmsala*	11	4
Wasera ghât, 3*f. descent impassable to carts*	4	2
Ahmednuggur Collectorate:		
Wasera, 35*h.* 1*s. ws.*	1	2
Thoogaon, 40*h.* 1*s.*	2	5
Cr. Pruwura *R.* to Koombéphul, 35*h.*	0	2
Tambool, 35*h.* 1*s. ws.*	2	7
* Deothan, 60*h.* 4*s. R.* and *ws.*	4	0
Cross Adula *R.*	2	0
l. 2*f.* Senéwaree, 15*h. ws.*	2	6
Note.—The hill fort of Songur, one mile on the left.		
Cross Mahaloongy *R.*	0	3
l. 3*f.* Chapurgaon, 30*h. ws.*	1	1
A khind	1	3
* Dapoor, 125*h.* 5*s. ws. dk.*	1	2
Munégaon, 20*h.*	4	7
Cross Dew *R.*	2	1
Cross Sew *R.* to Sindur or Sinnur, *K.* 2,000*h.* 30 *or* 40*s. dh.*	0	7
Sinnur ghât, *desc.* 6*f.*	4	2
l. 3*f.* Chincholy, 24*h. ws.*	2	5
* Sinda, 75*h.* 2*s. N. and ws. Marooti's temple*	1	5
Pulsa, 30*h.* 2*s. ws.*	1	5
Cr. Dharna *R.*(*boat*) to Chehuree	1	1
l. 2½*f.* Dewulalee, (*Deshmook's*) 100*h.* 3*s. R.* and *ws.*	1	4
Cross Nasheeree *R.*	3	7
* NASSIK, *P. Sinnur gate*	0	7
Note.—This town is situated at the junction of the Punchwutty with the Godavery. It is the second town of the Peshwa's late dominions, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants. The temples of Ram and Mahadeo, frequented by the pilgrims who visit the source of the Gunga; the Peshwa's two palaces, and the excavations in an adjacent hill, seem the objects most deserving of notice in this neighbourhood.		
Cr. Godavery *R.* to Punchwuttee	0	3
Musool, 25*h. N. and ws.*	2	5

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Dhukamba, 25*h.* 1*s. Bangunga R.*	4	2
Tuligaon, 30*h.* 1*s. ws.*	2	7
*Jam, 25*h.* 1*s. ws. Marooti's t.*	3	1
Neelondi, 25*h. Kolwun R.*	2	3
Para, 25*h.* 1*s. Kolwun R.*	0	4
Wunu, 20*h. Kadwa R.*	3	7
Cross Kadwa *R.*	0	4
Kurunjuna, 25*h.* 1*s. ws.*	0	6
Kedlee, 20*h. ws.*	1	3
Duheewu, 10*h. ws.*	1	7
*Koosoomb, 50*h.* 1*s. ws. temple*	1	4
Yekluhuru, 25*h. ws*	3	7
r. 3*f.* Kunuskher, 15*h. ws.*	0	7
Sarsalu, 25*h.* 1*s. ws.*	1	0
Rowra baree, *asc.* 2*f.*	1	2
Para of Rowra, 10*h. ws.*	0	5
* Rowra, 60*h.* 2*s. ws.*	0	7
Khandes Collectorate:		
At 1½ miles enter the ghât; at 3m. cross the Geerna R. which has its source 3f. on the left, at a temple dedicated to Geerja Devi, and flows into Khandes. Here are two bheel villages, Sinda (12h.) and Wunjaree Para (11h.); at 4m. and r. 3f. is Wunjaree 15h. ws; at 4m. 6f. and r. 2f. is Cheraee the residence of the Naik in charge of the ghât. At 5m. 3f. the descent becomes steeper, and continues to the chowka at 6m. 4 f. carts however bring up wood from the Kokun; a nulla is crossed and Kurunjalee (10h.) passed, to Sroongana K. (25h. 1s.); supplies should be brought from the top of the ghât	11	1
At 3m. 2f. and r. 2f. is Bohundugur, (9h.); at 5m. 2f. and r. 2f. is Ambata (10h.); at 7m. 1f. is Kotoolu (10h.); at 8m. 7f. is Kateepadu (5h.) and Oomertana is at	11	0

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Leaving Oomertana the road is level to 1*m.* 3*f. when a baree. rugged and narrow, is ascended ½ a mile.* 16 *N. are crossed in the rains on this march, but the road is passable for carts in the dry season to Eewur, a straggling village with one shop; supplies procurable*...	8	5
Pass Neerpun (*des.*) *Chooroonia and Mankoona* (5*h. each*) *to Gaemookh R. which cross to Rybor* (5*h.*) *and again at* 10 *m.* 5*f. to Jooz* (15*h.*) *hence pass Khurké* (15*h.*) *to Baunsda, K. or* (*Wansda*) *belonging, with* 30 *villages, to Oodé Singh Rajah, a tributary of government. Supplies are abundant from* 25 *shops, and five Parsee families are employed here making moura*............	14	0

Note.—The road from Sroongana, or rather Rowra, is through a thick jungle, and a succession of hills, often close, continue to near Baunsda. In the rains the road is crossed by numerous streams, and is muddy nearly throughout, but in the dry season it is passable to a cart. In passing through this jungle in July 1816 the 1st battalion 6th regiment continued healthy, but full three-fourths of the cattle died from inclement weather, occasioning the loss of much public and private baggage.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Cr. Woolun, Eeb, and Kavery *R.* to Wunarsee, 7*h*........	2	3
Doobarphulu, 15*h*...........	2	0
Cross a Kharee to Doloomra, 6*h*.	3	3
Wagabaree, 15*h*.............	2	5
Wandurwela, *jageer*, 100*h*. 1*s.ws*	2	3
**Deep mud to* Phurwel, 75*h*. 4*s*.	2	4
At 2*m.* 5*f. pass Koorwel, and Kuneearree; road bad to Koombroo at* 4*m.* 1*f.; at* 6*m.* 1*f. pass Sadapoor; and cross the Kaveri to* Chiklee, 500*h*. 40*s*....................	7	6
Road very bad, muddy, and full of holes, through a date and babul jungle, at 6 *m. cross Bergunia R. by a bridge, and enter* Gundavie, *K.* (*Guikwar's*) 1,500*h*. 100*s*........	7	0
Sonwaree, 50*h*. 2*s*. *l. b. Eeb R. road bad*................	3	3
Pass Wurdah, *and cr. Kuney N. bridge*..................	4	0
Cross Ambeeha, *N. to Nosaree. K. Guikwar's*.............	3	7
To Surat, *vide* III..........	18	0
Total miles....	254	7

Note.—This road is reported a good cart road throughout in the fair season, excepting at the Wasera and Sinnur ghats. The Rowra ghat offers no material obstacle to a cart. The first part of this route was passed over in May, the latter part in July, when the approach to the Rowra ghat, and the whole way thence to Surat, is a succession of patches of deep mud. From Baunsda to Surat carts are procurable, the rate being one rupee for 10 coss for a cart with one pair of bullocks.

VIII.

From POONA to SURAT,

usual marches of a corps:

Poona from the Sungum.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
To the left bank of the Paona near Rawut, *encamping ground an extensive plain and river water*...............	12	0
* Wurgaon, *open ground on the east: tank water*..........	13	0

Note.—Upon this plain the Bombay army, which accompanied Ragoba, was attacked in its retreat by the Barra Bhaee on the 11th January 1779, and led to the unfortunate treaty of Wurgaon.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Karlee, *gr. between route and v. tank water*...............	11	5

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Khandala, *gr. r. of the v. open plain, tank water*..........	8	3
Khopooli, *gr. confined, tank water bad, good from a well*	4	3
Chouk, *extensive gr. on either bank of the river*..........	11	7
Panwell, *rice fields, adjoining an extensive tank*..........	12	4
Ambagound, *extensive open plain, river water*.........	7	0
Kalian, *good gr. on the Panwell road, tank water*......	11	7
Titwala, *gr. in a mango grove, tanks and ws*..............	9	1
Laap, *rice fields, tank and ws*..	11	6
Wuzeerabhaee, *rice fields and grass, river*	10	3
Arna Butana, *open grass gr., good water from a tank*....	7	2
Dysur, *rice fields, water from one well*..................	13	0
Mahagaon, *rice fields, two wells*	13	2
Tarapoor, *gr. S. E. of v. tank water. At Chinchin also is extensive gr. with good water from a tank*	11	4
Saounta, *rice fields, tank water good, river brackish*........	13	0
Jahye-Boordee, *rice fields, and open jungle, river water*....	14	2
Oomergaon karee, *gr. good between tank and river*........	8	0
Darootee, *gr. in open jungle, river water*...............	12	1
Bugwara, *gr. rather jungly, N. water*	9	7
Parnera, *gr. in batty fields, water from a bowrie*..........	13	3
Bam River, *r. b. near Rola, gr. open plain, river water*.....	9	0
Gundavee, (*Guikwar's*) *tanks and river*................	10	7
Nosaree, (*Guikwar's*) *gr. extensive S. E. and water good*...	12	6
Lachpoor, *gr. good in open jungle, river water*..........	7	3
Sucheen, *gr. confined, and much broken: tank water good*....	3	4
SURAT, *Nosaree gate*.........	7	5
Total miles....	290	5

Note.—The measurement is from one ground of encampment to the next.

IX.

FROM POONA TO SURAT, VIA PANWELL AND BHEWNDY, DAK AND MARCHING ROUTE:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Poona to Panwell 6 *stages, vide* I.	70	6
The first village from Panwell is Khandu, 1m. 1f. thence the Naoparah creek is 5f. the spring tide comes up, but never exceeds knee-deep at the road; a marsh begins at 7f. from the creek, and the road runs 5f. along its embankment; at 1m. further is the Kasaree creek, having Lorpalu v. on one side, and Nuora v. on the other; at 1m. 5f. further the Tuloojah creek is crossed to Tuloojah (100*h.* 3*s.*)*; in the next 3½m. the villages of Kotara, Rooeejun, Dhurna and Adowla are passed to* Duheesur (30*h.* 1*s.*) *a dâk station*...	9	3
In the first 3¼m. there are no villages on the road, but on the right 2 or 3f. dist. are Bhundaree, Gotehgurh, Dahgurh, Chakkowlee, and Dawulee; near the bottom of the Kowsa khind is Kowsa; at 7m. Moombru; at 7½ is Khar, and Khulwa opposite to Tannah *is at*	8	4

Note.—The road through the Kowsa khind is a most fatiguing pathway over steep ascents and descents, nearly two miles in length. In no part

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.	
	M.	F.
can two men go abreast; and it is perfectly inaccessible to horse or bullock, but the natives suppose it saves 2 miles.		
From Tannah to Surat 13 *stages*, *vide* III	167	6
Total miles	256	3

X.

FROM POONA TO KALIAN, VIA KOOSOOR GHAT:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Poona to Wargaon, 2 *stages*. *vide* I	23	4
Rajpooree, 10*h*. *l. b. Indraowne R*	1	2
Beluj, 10*h*. *under R*	1	6
Taku, 20*h*. 1*s*. *w*. *dh*	1	3
Phulun, 18*h*. *w*	1	1
Mow, 40*h*. 1*s*. *w*	2	4
Wureswur, 35*h*. 1*s*. *w*	2	0
Nagutnee, 22*h*. 1*s*. *w*	1	2
*Wahungaon, 25*h*. 2*s*. *ws*	1	0
Borwulee, 12*h*. *w*	1	4
Kambru, 25*h*. 1*s*. *w*	1	0
Daholee, 23*h*. *w*	1	1
Koosoor, 46*h*. 3*s*. *w. and t*	2	5
Note.—There is much jungle in this part of the country.		
Top of Koosoor ghât	1	0
Note.—The descent is by a winding but good road in bad repair.		
*Beupooree, 42*h*. 3*s*. *t. near the foot of the ghât*	2	4
Cr. Pez *R*. to Wyjnaut, 50*h*. 3*s*.	1	1
Potul, 100 *yds. to the left*	0	2½
Baluwudee, 30*h*. 1*s*. *ws*	1	0
Takwu, 10*h*. *ws*	1	2
Nusseerapoor, 35*h*. *Oolas R*	2	2
Cross Oolassa *R*	1	2
Jeeth, 200*h*. *Oolas R*	0	7
**r*. 6 *f*. Nerrul	1	3½
Cross a *N*	0	4
Dhamut, 48*h*. *ws*	1	0
r. 2*f*. Shaloo, 23*h*. 1*s*. *t*	1	3
r. 2*f*. Dhona, 20*h*. *Oolas R*	1	1
Cross the Oolassa *R*	2	7
*Badlapoor, *K*. 150*h*. 20*s*. *Oolas R*. and *ws*	3	3
Cross Oolassa *R*	1	1
Cr. *N*. to Manjurla, 6*h*. *ws*	0	5
r. 2*f*. Saee Waloolee, 25*h*. 1*s*. *Oolas R*	0	3
Beloolee, 11*h*. *ws*	0	4
Chikloolee, 30*h*. 1*s*. *ws*	1	4
Jamboolee, 14*h*	1	2
Kowsa, 40*h*. 1*s*	2	1
Across Waldun R. to KALIAN.	2	3
Total miles	75	1

XI.

FROM POONA TO JOONUR:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To Peth, *vide* VII	30	2
Neegotwaree or Munchurwaree, 60*h*	5	1
Wurgaon, 100*h*. 3*s*. *r. b. Goor R*	2	1
*Mahuloonga, 100*h*. 2*s*. *ws*	2	5
Bottom of a khind	2	4
Asc. 1*f*. *table land*, 2 *f*. *desc.* 1*f*.	0	4
Sawurgaon waree, 10*h*. *ws*	1	3
Bustee-Sawurgaon, *jageer*, 200 *h*. 3*s*. *Meena R. between*	0	6
Khanapoor, 25*h*. *ws*	2	6
*JOONUR	2	1
Total miles	50	1

Note.—This road is difficult for carts in some places, it is nevertheless a tolerable road for pack cattle of all descriptions.

XII.

FROM POONA TO MALIGAON, VIA KOPERGAON:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To Naraengaon, *vide* XVII	44	2
Cross Kookree *R*. to Peepulwundee	8	6
* Allah, *Holkar's*, 300*h*. 4*s*. *ws*. *Marooti's t*.	3	2

Note - From Allah to Bhota is a made road 28 feet wide.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Through Allah khind.	3	6
Bhota, 100*h.*	3	1
* Cr. Moolnuddee at Gargaon. 35*h.* 1*s.*	6	3
Ambegaon, *Mool R.*	0	3
Dolas or Dolsuneh, *on an ascent*	6	5
* Peempulgaon, *a bheel choky here*	3	7
Ambora ghât, *asc.* 4 *f. not passable for carts*	3	7
Ambora	0	4
Peemprud	3	6
Cross Pehura *R.* from Kunoolee to Raheempoor, 20*h.*	2	6
Munoolee, 25*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	2	7
* Kokungaon, 15*h.* 1*s.* *ws. Marooti's t.*	0	5
Kasara, 15*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	6	4
Korhala, 200*h.* 1*s.* *ws*	6	6
* Nandoorkee, 40*h.* 1*s.* *Marooti's t.*	2	2
Nimbgaon, *Kundobachu*, 50*h.* 2*s.* *ws*	1	5
Sawulweer, 20*h.* *ws*	1	4
Right bank of the Godaveri	4	3
To the Island, *on which is a large garden made by Bajeerao*	0	6
* Cross to KOPERGAON, *K.* 300*h.* 25*s.*	0	6
Yesgaon, 40*h.* 2*s.* *N. and ws*	4	5
Peempulgaon, 20*h.* 1*s.* *ws*	2	5
YEOLAH, 1,000*h. including* 250 *families of weavers, principally in silk,* 75*s. water abundant.*	3	7
Cr. *R.* to Babhoolgaon, 30*h.* 3*s.*	1	7
Danora, 20*h.* *N.*	1	0
* Sawurgaon, 100*h.* 7*s.* *N. and ws*	2	2
r. 4 *f.* Unky, 50*h.* 9*s.* *ws.*	6	0

Note.—The Unky baree begins here and ends at Anakondah, the first village in Khandes. There is no ascent or descent. The forts Unky, Tunky, Allnck and Palluck, are close on the right, the first of which is only now retained; the others have been destroyed.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Anakondah, 30*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	1	1
Cross Sutwye *R.*	1	7
* Munmarh, *Vinchoorkur's*, 75*h.* 12*s.* *R.*	1	6
Duheegaon, *Vinchoorkur's*, 20*h.* *ws.*	1	7
Koondulgaon, 35*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	2	6
Cross a *N.*	0	7
Choondee baree, *desc.* 3 *f.*	2	0
Choondee, 4*h.* *N.*	1	4
* Julgaon, 30*h.* 3*s.* *N.*	2	3
Wuranah, 15*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	3	7
Kowlana, 20*h.* 1*s* *N. and ws.*	2	0
Cross a *N.*	2	0
Cross Geerna *R.*	1	5
* MALIGAON, 900*h.* 100*s*	1	4
Total miles	168	5

Note.—From Kopergaon, a usual marching route is by Ankhota, Sutana and Julgaon. At all the halting places are tolerable chowries or pagodas to put up in.

XIII.

FROM POONA TO DHOOLIA, VIA KOPERGAON:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To MALIGAON, *vide* XII	168	5
Durragaon, *ws.*	2	7
Through Durro ghât to Chikunwhal, *K.*	5	5
* Cr. Karolee *R.* to Pandala,	4	1
Jhorghaw, *K.*	1	3
Arvee, *jageer, N. and ws*	6	7
Lulling, *K.* 30*h.*	5	3
* DHOOLIA	6	1
Total miles	201	0

XIV.

FROM POONA TO AURUNGABAD, VIA SOOPA AND AHMEDNUGGUR, *dâk route, but impassable to carts from Seroor to Ahmednuggur*

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Poona to Seroor bungalow, *vide* I	41	7

Places, &c.	Distance between M.	F.
Cr. Goor *R. flying bridge*	0	4
r. 3 *f.* Wareeguwhan, 200*h.* 2*s.* *ws.*	3	4
Narayenguwhan, *jageer,* 175*h.* 3*s.* *ws.* (*dâk*)	1	6
A ghât, 2 *f. ascent.*	2	4
Cr. *N.* to Pulwa, *dhakta,* 35*h.* 1*s.*	1	6
Wagoonda, *burra,* 40*h.* 1*s.* *ws.* *Hunga R.*	2	6
* Soopa, *K.* 100*h.* 4*s.* *ws.* (*dâk*)	2	5
Kambergaon, 75*h.* 2*s.* *ws.*	4	5
Beginning of a defile at	2	6
End thereof to a N, which cr. to Chas, *Sindhia's,* 150*h.* 3*s.* *ws.* (*dâk*)	1	7
* Ahmednuggur *Pettah*	7	5
Cr. the Seena at Pukoordee, 35*h.* 1*s.* to Sendee, 20*h.* 2*s.* *ws.*	4	7
Cr. a *N. and pass through a khind* Dhungurwaree, *l.* 5 *f.*	2	2
Cr. the Seena to Jeoor, *K.* 700 *h.* 10*s.* (*dâk*)	2	2

Note.—The source of the Seena is in a hill 7 or 8 m. dist. N.E. and the Jatra there is in March.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
l. 4 *f.* Imampoor, 30*h.* *ws.*	2	1
Top of Jeoor ghât, *also called Ga,e-mookh*	1	0
Descent	0	5

Note.—This ghat, formerly almost impassable to laden cattle, which were obliged to go much round about, has lately been converted by the Pioneers into an excellent cart road, much to the benefit of the inhabitants on both sides of the range.

Note.—From what is called the Ga,e-mookh, near the top, a fine spring of water runs and forms a nulla in the valley below.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Kospooree, 40*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	1	5
Singwa (*Tokayeka,*) (*dâk*), 60*h.* 3*s.* *ws.*	2	6
Mandeguwhan, 12*h.* 1*s.* *Barbordee R*	1	5
Cr. Khara (*salt*) *Nulla*	1	1
* Cr. *N.* to Chanda, *K.* 275*h.* *principally Dhungurs, and* 7*s.* (*dâk.*)	2	0
Cr. *N.* to Rastapoor, 30*h.* 2*s.* *ws.*	2	5
Karehgaon, *des*	3	0
Cr. a *N.* to Hewra, *a town much gone to decay, with a fort adjoining, belonging to the Nuwab Kuvee Jung,* (*dâk.*)	4	3
Khurka, 15*h.* *ws.*	5	0
*Pruwura-Sungum, *Enam,* 150*h.* 17*s.* *so called from being situated at the junction of the Pruwura, or Pehura, with the Godaveri. On the opposite bank is Toka, a well built brahmin village* (*dâk*)	5	3
Across the Godaveri to Ka,egaon, 125*h.* 5*s*	1	1
Cr. a deep muddy ravine, dangerous in the rains	1	4
Guneshwaree, 12*h*	1	1
Bhendala, 25*h.* *ws.* (*dâk*)	1	7
~~Cr. Sew R. to~~ Sholegaon, 25*h.*	3	1
Moormee, 25*h*	2	2
Duheegaon, 23*h.* 1*s.* *ws.* (*dâk*)	1	1
Cr. *N.* to Julgaon, 20*h.*	3	4
Cr. Lowkee, ~~and Paunchal R~~	1	4
Waloonj, *K.* 400*h.* 16*s.* *N. and ws.* (*dâk*)	1	6
Cr. Gundu *N.* to Wulludgaon, 25*h.* 1*s*	3	0
Aurungabad, *Juesing Poora gate*	5	5
Total miles	144	2

XV.

From POONA to AURUNGABAD, via Ahmednuggur and Nimbadehra ghat, *gun road:*

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Poona to Ahmednuggur, *vide* I.	77	3
Cr. Seena *R.* to Nagapoor, 20*h.*	3	7
Nimba-Dehra ghât	2	2

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Yelud, 25*h*.	2	6
*Cr. *N*. to Dehra, 60*h*. 1*s*. *Deo R*.	2	3
Wamboori, *K*. 900*h*. 150*s*. *a place of great traffic in grain*	5	1
Sonye, *K*. *Sindhia's*, 275*h*. 5*s*. *In the Peth adjoining are* 50*s*. *and* 40*h*. *besides*	9	4
Cr. Kharee *R*. to Khurownda, 85*h*. 6*s*	4	7
Mallu-Chichoora, 75*h*. 4*s*. *ws*.	4	1
*HEWRA, *K*. *vide* XIV	2	6
Pruwura Sungum, *vide* XIV	10	3
To AURUNGABAD, 2 *stages*, *vide* XIV	27	4
Total miles	152	7

FROM AHMEDNUGGUR TO WAMBOORI, BY DONGURGUN:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To Gurba-Peepulgaon, *Sindhia's*, 180*h*. 3*s*. *Seena R*.	7	2
l. 4*f*. Dongurgun, 75*h*. 1*s*. *ws*.	2	7
Note.—Here is what is commonly called the happy valley.		
Gura or Wamboori ghât, *desc*. 5½*f*.	0	7
WAMBOORI, *as above*	3	0
	14	0

XVI.

FROM POONA TO AURUNGABAD, VIA SIKRAPOOR, JAMGAON AND NIMBA-DEHRA GHAT:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To Sikrapoor, *K*. *vide* I.	23	3
Gunnehgaon, 40*h*. 2*s*. *N*. *and ws*	5	5
Wagulu, 12*h*. 1*s*. *ws*	2	0
Sangwee or Sowngee, 15*h*. 1*s*.	2	1
*Ahmedabad, *Powar's*, 50*h*. 5*s*. *r*. *b*. *Goor R*.	3	3
Gunoru, 25*h*. 1*s*. *Kookree R*.	4	0
Jowlu-Somoseechu, 100*h*. 10*s*. *Seed R*.	2	1
Sangwee, 20*h*. 1*s*. *Seed R*.	2	0
Ganjee-Bhoyera, 50*h*. 2*s*. *Seed R*.	1	5
*Parneir, *K*. 200*h* 8*s*. *N*.	5	7
Jamgaon, *K*. *Sindhia's*, 500*h*. 50*s*	7	0
Balonee, 25*h*. 4*s*. *Kapree R*.	3	5
*Limbgaon, 25*h*. 1*s*. *do*. *do*.	2	3
Dulmut-Peepree, 25*h*. 2*s*. *N*.	7	0
Nimba-Dehra, 60*h*. 1*s*. *Deo R*.	3	6
To Pehura-Sungum, *Toka*, *vide* XV	36	6
To AURUNGABAD, *vide* XIV	27	4
Total miles	140	1

XVII.

FROM POONA TO JAULNA, VIA AURUNGABAD:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To AURUNGABAD, *vide* XIV	144	2
Byzapoor gate to Jaffer gate	2	5
*Chicultana, 75*h*. *Sookna R*.	4	3
Cr. Sookna *R*.	0	3
Cr. Boree *R*. above Koombéphul	5	4½
Largaon, 30*h*.	1	1
Kurmar, 75*h*. 5*s*. *N*. *ws*.	2	0
Sultana, 10*h*. *N*.	1	6½
* Cr. Lowkee *R*. to Julgaon, 100*h*. 7*s*.	2	0
Sektah, 15*h*. *N*.	2	0
* Budnapoor, *K*. 500*h*. 30*s*.	7	1
Cr. Doodna *R*.	0	2
A warree,	1	6½
Selgaon, 60*h*. 2*s*. *N*.	1	1
A deserted village	3	5
Cr. Koonlikur *R*.	3	3
* JALNA *Cantonments, head quarter lines*	1	5
Total miles	185	½

XVIII.

FROR POONA TO JAULNA, VIA AHMEDNUGGUR AND MOONGEE-PYTAN:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To AHMEDNUGGUR, *vide* I.	77	3

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross *R.* to Beengar, *K.* 200*h.* 8*s.*	1	5
Cr. *N.* to Shahpoor, 4*h.*	3	1
Gradual asc. of 7f.	1	6
Cr. two *N.* to Jam, *r.* 2*f.*	3	6
*Cr. *N.* to Kawurgaon, 30*h.* 2*s.*	0	3
A gentle asc. of 7f. but rough road to Kail-Peempulgaon, *Nizam's,* 30*h.* 2*s*	2	1
Deolgaon warree	1	4
*Deolgaon. *Nizam's,* 50*h.* 2*s.*	1	4
Top of Satmalla ghât	1	5
Bottom of the ghât	2	7

Note.—The approach to the ghat is bad, but the road is perfectly passable to a cart, except the last 2 f. which is a little steep, and covered with large loose stones.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Cr. *N.* to Ghât-Sirrus, *Sindhia's,* 100*h.* 7*s.*	1	0
Sherapoor, *Sindhia's,* 100*h.* 1*s.*	2	3
*Teesgaon, P. *Sindhia's,* 200*h.* 25*s.* 12 *Weavers*	1	2

Note.—Teesgaon has been a considerable town, it contains two musjids, a number of temples, and the remains of several superb gateways.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Cross *N. which takes its course through the town*	1	7
Paudlee, *Nizam's,* 40*h.* 2*s.*	5	2
Chitlee, *Sindhia's,* 21*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	1	0
Cr. *K.* to Amarapoor, *Sindhia's,* 125*h.* 2*s.*	2	6
*Wuroorh or Bhugoor, *K.*	2	1

Note.—This is a good place to purchase gram at for the commissariat.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Cr. two *N. in*	1	1
Pass Nimgaon to Rakshee, *just peopled*	7	1
Cr. *N.* to Koorgaon	2	5
r. b. of Godaveri R.	7	3
*Cr. *over to* Pytan, *Nizam's.*	0	2

Note.—Pytan, commonly called Moongee-Pytan, from its vicinity to Moongee, a town 6 m. lower down on the opposite bank, is now much reduced, and is half in ruins. It contains at present 20,000 persons, the principal of whom are Bramins. Ten or twelve are wealthy, and 1,500 or 2,000 are Bheekshooks, 150 Weavers of sarhees, shalas, &c. Another usual route from Ahmednuggur to Pytan strikes off at Singwa (Tookayeka) and proceeds to Nandoor-Nimba 12½ m. Sewgaon 10¼ m. and Pytan 13 m. This perhaps is the best route of the two since the repair of the Jeoor ghat. Vide XIV.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Cr. a *N.*	1	5
Akutwarah, 16*h.* *N.* and *t.*	2	5
Solnapoor, 50*h.* 2*s.*	1	2
Cr. *N.* to Daoorwaree, 75*h.* 2*s.*	4	0
*Hursee-Poorsee, *N. between* 20*h.* 1*s.*	2	6
Neemgaon, 16*h.* 1*s.*	3	0
Paunchor, 36*h.* 8*s.* *N.*	2	6
Kanoor or Kurudgaon, 15*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	1	7
Chinchker, 100*h.* 2*s.*	2	3
Through Tullee khind	1	5
Cr. Dhungur *N.*	2	3
*Umbur, P. *Nizam's,* 2,000*h.* 150*s.* 12 *Weavers, N. and ts.*	2	1

Note.—This Pergunnah belonged to Holkar till ceded to the Company after the battle of Mehidpoor, and since transferred to the Nizam. There is a good Ghurry, Musjid, and a Punchiatun of temples.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Parnair, 75*h.* 2*s.* *N.*	2	3
Pokhree	2	5
Cr. *N.* to Allungaon, and Chamarwaree	3	6
*Cr. Doonda *R.* to Ranjungaon	0	3
Cr. *N.* to Kajula, *t.*	2	6
Koombephul, 50*h.* 4*s.* *N. and ws.*	1	7
Cr. Koondulka *R.*	5	7
**Post - Office, Head - quarte lines*	1	0
Total measured miles	182	6

Note.—From Pytan is the Nizam's country. The road is good throughout. Umbur is a little out of the direct road to Jaulna, which strikes off at Paunchor.

XIX.

From POONA to SHOLAPOOR, via Indapoor:

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Hudupseer, 200*h.* 4*s.* *ws*	3	4
Cr. a *N.*	3	5
Cr. *N.* to Cowri, *l.* 2*f.* 25*h.*	1	0
*Lonee, 200*h.* 5*s.* *N. and ws.*	1	7
r. 4*f.* Theoor warree, 25*h.*	2	7
Naegaon, *jageer*, 15*h.*	1	3
*Cr. *N.* to Ooroolee, *Sindhia's*, 150*h.* 4*s.* *N. and ws*	2	7
Cr. *N.* to Suhuspoor, or Nandoorwaree, *l.* 1*f.* 15*h.*	2	5
Kassoordi, *jageer*, 25*h.* 1*s.* *w.*	3	6
*Yewut, 125*h.* 6*s.* *N. and ws.*	2	6
r. 4*f.* Bondgaon, 75*h.* *ws*	2	6
Kergaon, 200*h.* 7*s.* *N. and ws.*	2	7
Wurwund, 150*h.* 3*s.* *ws*	3	6
Cr. two *N. in*	2	4
*Pautus, *K.* *Sindhia's*, 1,000*h.* 10*s.* *N. and ws*	1	4
Note.—This road has been levelled and cleared from Poona to this place.		
A Tomb	1	5
Koorkoombh, 100*h.* 4*s.* *N. and ws*	5	3
*Mullud, *Sindhia's*, 150*h.* 2*s.* *N. and ws*	5	4
Rawungaon, 50*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	2	3
Khurkee, 50*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	2	6
*Cheecholi, *Swameechu*, *Dew.* 100*h.* 2*s.* *N.*	3	2
Bheegawhan, 30*h.* 1*s.* *N. and ws*	4	0
Koombhargaon, 25*h.* 2*s.*	3	0
*Dhaeej, 50*h.* 2*s.* *Bheema R.*	2	3
Loonee, 50*h.* 1*s.* *ws*	7	1
Gagurgaon, 20*h.* *N. and ws*	4	6
Wungullee, 15*h.* *ws*	2	0
*Indapoor, *P. and K.* 1,500*h.* *N. and ws*	3	6
Hingungaon, *Bheema R.* 50*h.* 2*s.*	5	4
Cr. Bheema *R.* to Ajulgaon	1	4
*Temboornee, 1,000*h.* 22*s.* *N. and ws*	6	0
Vennehgaon, *N. and ws*	2	7
Cr. a *N.*	0	3
Cr. a *N.*	3	5
Yekshumbah, or Akoombah, *N. and ws*	0	7
Wurwund, or Wurwuda,	1	5
*Arrun, 8*s.* *N. and ws.*	3	5
Morleembah, or Morneemb, 5*s.*	2	6
Sethphullu, 4*s.* *N. and ws*	2	2
Sethpulluchu waree, or Teloundwaree	2	4
A waree, *N. and ws*	4	4
*Hewra, 3*s.* *ws*	1	6
Chicklee, *N. and ws*	0	6
Yewlee, *N. and ws*	3	1
*Mohol, *P.* 500*h.* 20*s.*	4	0
Kolegaon, 20*h.* *Seena R.*	3	5
Cr. *Seena R.* 100 *yards wide, to* Lambotee, 25*h.* 1*s.*	2	1
* Sawuleshwur, 100*h.* 4*s.* *N.*	3	5
Cr. a *N.*	1	1
Koondee, 100*h.* 1*s.* *ws. and t.*	1	0
Kegaon, 35*h.* *ws*	2	0
Balla, *Kundobachu*, *Dew.* 75*h.* *N.*	2	3
Cr. two *N.* to Sholapoor	2	1
Cantonments	1	5
Total measured miles	157	6

Note.—The road from Mohol rough and winding among masses of stone.

XX.

From POONA to SHOLAPOOR, via Dewe Ghat, Neera Bridge, and Pundurpoor:

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
r. 4*f.* Mahomed waree, *Enam.* 35*h.* 1*s.* *N. and ws*	2	1
Oorlee, *Chinchoorkur's* (*dâk*), 126*h.* 2*s.* *N. and ws*	2	3
Cr. *N.* to Wurkee, *Sindhia's*, 70*h.* 2*s.*	2	4

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Devee ghât, *asc.* 6*f. not passable for carts*	2	6
r. 1*f.* Jadwechiwaree, 78*h.* 10*s.* *ws*	1	3
*Devee, 239*h.* 9*s.* *N*	1	0

Note.—The road here branches off to Saswur, 5 or 6 m. dist. on the Kura road, a Kusba containing about 2,000 houses and 75 shops. Poorunduree, who resides here, has half the revenue. Poorundhur is thence 4 m. distant.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Cr. a *N*	1	6
Koombharwulun, 18*h.* *l. b. Kurra R*	2	3
Yekutpoor, and Moonjowree, *Kurah R. which Cr.* to Khulud, *jageer, in all* 361*h.* 4*s.*	0	7
Cr. Kurah *R.* to Waloonj, 18*h.*	2	0
Neeloonj, 15*h.* *l. b. of Kurah R.*	0	6
Belsur, 145*h.* 5*s.* *r. b. Kurah R.*	0	6
*Cr. N. to JEJOORY, (*dâk*), 430*h.* 54*s.* *t*	3	0

Note.—The temple of Kundoba, situated on a hill above the town, has a very picturesque appearance. There is an annual Jatra in January, at which, in former times, 100,000 pilgrims usually attended.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Duwend khind, desc. 1*f.*	2	3
Duwend, 25*h.* 1*s.* *N. and ws*	2	4
*Wallah, *Rastia's*, 96*h.* 6*s.* *and ws*	1	7
r. 3*f.* Peesoortee, 35*h.* *N. and ws.*	2	5
Over Neera Bridge, 200 *feet long*	4	6

Note.—At Neembod, half a coss east, on the N. side of the Neera, is a large Wara built by the Peshwa, and now frequented as a halting place by travellers going to Sattara or Sholapoor.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
*Padigaon, *Nimbhalkur's*, 16*h.* 1*s.*	1	5

Note.—At this village the dak from Poona branches off to Sholapoor and Sattara, and there is a Karkoon to separate the packets.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Koosoor, 10*h.* *N. and ws*	2	5
Tunduwulee, 20*h.* *ws*	3	4
Soorowudee or Soordee, (*dâk*), 50*h.* 2*s.* *ws*	3	2
Neemboora, 50*h.* 1*s.* *ws*	1	3
Cr. a *N*	1	0
*Cr. Banneya *N.* to Fultun, *Nimbhalkur's* (*dâk*), 1,100*h* 22*s.* *weekly bazar*	3	3
Eerunee, 100*h.* 4*s.* *N. ws*	3	2
Peeprud, 75*h.* 1*s.* *N. and ws.*	3	2
*Burda or Burud, (*dâk*), 100*h.* 3*s.* *N. and ws*	4	0
l. 3*f.* Rajooree, 70*h.* 2*s.* *N*	3	4
l. 3*f.* Kooroolee, 40*h.* 1*s.* *N*	1	0
l. 3*f.* Dhurumpooree, 50*h.* 1*s.* *N*	2	1
Cr. a *N*	0	7
Moroochee, (*dâk*), 100*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	1	3
Cr. a *N*	1	1
*Natapoota, 400*h.* 25*s.* *ws*	3	0
Cr. a *N*	0	6
Mandwah, (*dâk*), 60*h.* 2*s.* *N*	2	7
Kooroondwar, 100*h.* 2*s.* *N*	3	7
*Malshirus, (*dâk*), 125*h.* 9*s.* *N. ws*	3	4
Khooroos, 50*h.* 1*s.* *N. and ws.*	5	0
Yellapoor, *K.* (*dâk*), 350*h.* 7*s.* *N. and ws*	6	0

Note.—The Poona division, on the 20th February 1818, overtook the Peshwa's army at Gopal-Ashtee after a march of 29½ m. from this place, when Gokila fell, and the Sattara princes fell into Brigadier General Smith's hands.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
*Cr. *N.* to Tondla-Bondla, (*dâk*), 25*h.* 1*s.*	4	3
Cr. a *N*	2	1
Cr. *N.* to Shuhgaon, (*dâk*), 25*h.* 1*s.*	5	4
Wakree, 40*h.* 1*s.* *N*	5	0
Cr. *N.* to PUNDURPOOR, 2,900*h.* 125*s.* *Rajah of Sattara*	3	1
*Cr. *the Bheemah to* Kegaon, 25*h*	0	6

Note.—Here ends the territory of the Rajah of Sattara.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Dehgaon, 40*h.* 1*s.* *Bheema R.*	2	5
Cr. a *N.*	1	3
Soosta, (*dâk*), 100*h.* 1*s.* *Bheema R.*	3	5
Cr. two *N. in*	3	3
*Takolee, 50*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	2	2
Wurkoota, (*dâk*), 10*h.* *N.*	2	6
Cr. a *N.*	0	1
Babhoolgaon, 40*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	2	4
Koorool, *Mala-chu*, 200*h.* 6*s.* *ws*	3	4
Peepree, *Mudumeshwur*, (*dâk*), 10*h.* *ws*	2	4
*Singolee (*dâk*), 30*h.* 1*s.* *and Cr. Seena R. to* Teerah, *by flying bridge*, 100*h.* 2*s*	5	4
Cr. a *N.*	3	0
Cr. *N. to* Dehgaon, 40*h.* 2*s.*	0	6
Cr. a *N.*	1	4
SHOLAPOOR, *Cantonments, Post-Office*	1	6
Total measured miles	157	0

XXI.

FROM POONA TO SECUNDRABAD, VIA SHOLAPOOR AND NULDROOG:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To SHOLAPOOR, *vide* XX.	157	0
l. 4*f.* Tatna, 15*h.* *N. w*	4	0
Boramunee, 150*h.* 3*s.* *N. w.*	5	4
*Tandoolwadee, *and cr. Hurna R.* 200*h.* 4*s.* 6*ws*	5	2
Hitkul, 40*h.* 1*s.* *ws*	4	2
Baboolgaon, 40*h.* *N. ws*	1	5
Sirdee, 20*h.* *N. ws*	1	2
*NULDROOG, 1,500*h.* 50*s.* *R. ws*	7	5

Note.—This place is the chief town in the Jageer, and usual residence of the Nuwab Dooly Khan, whose civility and hospitality to English gentlemen is celebrated.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Julkot, 2*s.* *N. and ws*	4	3
Dustapoor, *N. and ws*	2	2
Yeneekoor, or Yelgoor, 1*s.* *N. and ws*	4	7
*Dalimb, or Dalimbay, 4*s.* *ws.*	3	2
Yanee, or Yalee, *chota*, *N. ws.*	4	0
Yanee, *bura*, 2*s.* *ws*	2	1
*Oomergah, 32*s.* *N. and ws.*	4	1
Milsir, 1*s.* *ws*	4	0
Koonalee, *ws*	3	4
*Soorjee, 40*s.* *N. and ws*	3	6
Nelwara, *ws*	4	4
Meergahulee, 2*s*	1	4
Halhulee, 2*s*	1	5
Furdapoor waree, 2*s*	1	5
Furdapoor, 1*s.* *N. and ws*	3	7
*KULIANEE, P. 60*s.* *t. and ws.*	1	6
Narayenpoor, 2*s.* *t. and ws*	2	3
r. 4*f.* Rajasir or Rajasooru, 20*s.* *N. and ws*	6	2

Note.—There is a more direct route between Oomergah and Rajasir, the distance is divided at Mutala, 250h. and 24s.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Gudawuntee, *N. ws. and t.*	4	2
*HOOMNABAD, 120*s.* *N. and ws*	2	4
Hoorgee, or Hoondikee, 5*s.* *N.*	3	2
Kupergaon, 1*s.* *N. and ws*	2	6
*Tarmulungee, or Wungulgee, 1*s.* *N. and ws*	6	0
Yekalee, *chota*, 1*s*	5	1
Murkoonda, 2*s.* *R. and ws*	3	4
*Churikpulee, 3*s.* *N. and t.*	4	7
Sitwar, or Sutwara, 2*s.* *ws*	2	6
Bura Yekalee, 25*s.* *ws*	5	6
r. 1½ *f.* Alleepooram, *ws*	1	6
*Rajoorah, 3*s.* *R. and ws*	1	5
Hoogailee, *ws*	1	1
Digwal, or Digwar, 3*s.* *t. and ws*	3	0
*Kumkol, 1*s.* *ws*	7	0
Boodwarum, 1*s.* *ws*	2	4
Hursor, *N. and ws*	3	0
* SUTTA,ASSEE, Sedashapet, 50*s.* *t. and ws*	6	0
Nundee-Kundee, *N. and ws.*	2	3
Cr. Nundeewagoo, *N.*	0	4
*Kundee, 2*s.* *t. and ws*	7	4

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Kowlumpetah, or Komulum, 2s. t.	2	4
Roodrarum, 15s. *N. and ws.*	2	0
Mootingee, 1s. *t. and ws.*	4	7
Cr. Nuckawagoo, *N.*	0	6
*Puttuncheroo, 50s. *ws.*	1	6
Ramchundurapulee, *ws.*	2	2
Lingumpulee, 3s. *ws.*	2	3
Note.—The road branches off here through Durgah to Hydrabad, distant 14 miles.		
Gungaram, 2s. *ws.*	0	6
Meeahpooram, *ws.*	2	0
* Kookutlapulee, 2s. *ws.*	4	2
Cross *N.* to Moosapettah	1	2
Balanugrum, *ws.*	1	6
Parajagoodum, *N. and ws.*	0	5
Beegumpetah, *t.*	0	6
Head Quarters Secundrabad	1	7
Total miles	349	5

XXII.

From POONA to SECUNDRABAD, via Tooljapoor:

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To Cheecholi, *Swamechu, vide* XIX	60	4
Khanwuttee, 100*h.* 3s.	8	4
Cross the Bheema *R.*	0	2
*Jitee, *Rajah of Sattara's, a weekly bazar,* 100*h.* 10s. *ws.*	3	4
Bhugutwaree, 50*h. ws.*	2	4
Hingnee, 50*h. N. and ws.*	2	2
Paroree, 50*h.* 1s. *N. and ws.*	2	3
*Waseemb, 150*h.* 3s. *N. and ws*	3	1
Sogaon, 150*h.* 3s. *N. and ws.*	2	1
Kergaon, 200*h.* 4s. *N. and ws.*	2	2
Shetphul, 100*h.* 2s. *ws.*	2	4
*Jeoor, 150*h.* 2s. *N. and ws.*	2	6
Lowha, 100*h.* 1s. *N. and ws.*	2	1
Limbora, 75*h.* 1s. *ws.*	2	6
Ghotee, 100*h.* 2s. *N. and ws.*	2	6
*Ropala, *jageer in Rao Rumbha's family,* 300*h.* 10s. *N. and ws.*	6	1
Biturgaon, 75*h.* 1s. *N. and ws.*	2	1
Singewaree, 75*h.* 1s. *N. and ws*	2	6
Cr. Seena *R.* to Kurunjee, 50*h.* 1s.	0	2
Cr. Oolpa *R.* to Pimpree, 50*h.* 1s.	2	0
*Lonee, 100*h.* 2s.	7	1
Shendree, 50*h.* 1s. *N. and ws.*	1	7
Wangurwaree, 50*h. N. ws.*	1	6
Bhoj Pimpree, 50*h.* 1s. *N. ws.*	3	2
*Goolpoli, 100*h.* 1s. *N. and ws.*	4	5
A well	1	0
Soordee, 75*h.* 1s. *N. and ws.*	1	7
Eerleh, 50*h. R.*	3	5
Cross the Bhogawuttee *R.*	0	1
*Wuerag, 3,000*h. N. and ws.*	4	3
Cr. Nagjurree *R. twice in*	7	4
Ambegaon, 75*h.* 1s. *Nagjurree R.*	3	3
Cr. to Bhandgaon, 75*h.* 1s.	0	3
Meerjunpoor, 50*h. N. and ws.*	3	5
A Gosaen's waree and muth, 25*h. N. and ws*	2	6
Foot of Tooljapoor ghât	2	0
**Ascent to* Tooljapoor, 1,000*h.* 40s.	0	4
Note.—There is a good cart road to Tooljapoor except near Hingee, where it is stony; and in the rains it is miry approaching the Seena R. and Gorda N.		
Kakrumba, 40*h. N. and ws.*	4	0
*Khundalla, 4*h. ws.*	4	0
Torumba, 40*h. ws.*	4	2
Mardhee, 12*h. ws.*	3	4
Batkul, 9*h. ws.*	1	0
*Lohar, *Boodrook,* 150*h.* 6s. *ws.*	2	2
Lohar, *Khoord,* 5*h. ws.*	1	2
Danoree, 50*h.* 1s. *ws.*	3	6
Taousee, 40*h.* 1s. *N. and ws.*	3	2
Oodutpoor, 10*h. ws.*	1	6
Nagaralla, 20*h. ws.*	1	4
Hoolee, 10*h. ws.*	3	2
*Petsangwee or Petsingee, 20*h.* 2s. *N. and ws.*	3	0
Narangwaree, 30*h. N. and ws.*	3	0

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Nochakoor, 40*h.* 2*s.* *N. and ws.*	3	0
Dongurgaon, 10*h.* *N. and ws.*	1	2
Ramlingmoodgur, 35*h.* *ws*	3	2
*Soorjee or Kasar-Seersee	3	6
SECUNDRABAD, *vide* XXI	130	0
Total miles	343	3

XXIII.

FROM POONA TO MOMINABAD, VIA PAUTUS AND KURDA :

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To Pautus, *vide* XIX	39	2
Warree, 10*h.* *N. and ws*	1	6
Daoond, *Ramchundur Mullar's,* 80*h.* 13*s.* 10*ws*	6	5
Cross the Bheema, 1¼*f. wide.*	1	2
Kowta, *l. b. Bheema R. Sindhia's,* 20*h.* 1*s*	0	7
Aznooz, 40*h.* 2*s.* *l. b. Bheema R*	3	3
*PAIRGAON, *K. Sindhia's, l. b. Bheema R.* 341*h.* 15*s.* *Dh.*	3	2
Sairgaon, *Sindhia's,* 30*h.* 2*s.* *ws*	2	6
Cr. Lo[illegible]arra *R.*	3	2
[illegible]akshuswarree, 15*h.* *N. and ws.*	2	3
Peempulwarree, 30*h.* 2*s.* *N. and ws*	3	4
*Tharodee, 22*h.* 1*s.* *ws.* *Dh.*	5	2
Koombaful, *des*	3	7
Koragaon, *Sindhia's,* 165*h.* 5*s.* *ws*	3	1
Chappurgaon, 30*h.* 2*s.* *ws.* *Dh.*	7	6
Deegee. 4*h.* *Seena R.*	2	5
Cr. Seena *R.* to Aggee, 6*h.*	1	1
Note.—KURMULLA in sight on the right, 4 coss distant.		
*NANUZ, *K. Nimbhalkur's,* 175*h.* 20*s.* *ws.* *Dh.*	6	7
Nanuzkee Warree, *Nimbhalkur's,* 9*h.* *ws*	2	3
Wagha, 12*h.* *N.*	1	3
Peempulgaon, 16*h.* *ws*	1	2
Wakee, 18*h.* *N. and ws*	3	4
*KHURDA, *K. and fort,* 2,000*h.* 45*s.* 35*ws.* *Ch. and Dh.*	3	2
Enter Khurda ghât	2	0
Asc. gradual, but impassable to carts	3	3
Nizam's Territory :		
Puckroor, *Nizam's,* 60*h.* 1*s.* *N. and ws*	1	4
EET, *K.* 650*h.* 10*s.* *ws.* *Dh*	2	0
l. 1*f.* *Dokechu*-Warree, 75*h.* 1*s* *ws*	2	6
Geerwulee, 30*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	1	4
**Kumuleshwurachu*, Peempulgaon, 55*h.* 2*s.* *N. and ws*	4	4
Lakhungaon, 50*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	3	3
Para, 200*h.* 3*s.* 13*ws.* *dh.*	3	1
Peempulgaon, 30*h.* *Wanjura R.*	4	6
Note.—This is the Manjera of maps, it takes its name from a village named Wanjurkhaira near its source in the hills 14 miles north of Amba. It flows very circuitously through Telengana, and is a mile broad before it joins the Godavery.		
*Borgaon, 53*h.* 1*s.* *Wanjuru R.*	3	6
Hatgaon, 20*h.* *N. and ws.*	3	3
Sattephul, 50*h.* *ws*	2	1
Ooklee, 10*h.* *ws*	2	5
Eesub-Wargaon, 125*h.* 6*s.* *ws.* *Dh*	3	1
Paeetun, 25*h.* *N. and ws.*	4	2
Sawuleshwur, 8*h.* *N. and ws.*	0	3
**Boree*-Sawurgaon, 50*h.* 2*s.* *ws*	4	6
Deegol, 60*h.* 1*s.* 10*ws*	3	1
Sawurgaon, 100*h.* 1*s.* *ws.* *Dh.*	2	4
Moriachu-Warree, 15*h*	4	1
Cantonments, *Head-quarters.*	0	7
*MOMINABAD or AMBAJOGAEE	1	0
Total miles	175	2

Note.—The road is frequented by carts as far as Kurda; thence to Eet is perfectly impassable to any description of wheel carriage; the rest of the way is a cart road. The dhurmsalas are all wretched places.

XXIV.

FROM POONA TO SATTARA, VIA KATRUJ GHAT :

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To Katruj, 73*h.* 1*s*	6	0

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Note.—From the tank here an aqueduct leads to the city of Poona, built by Nana Furnees.		
Bottom of ghât, north	2	2
Note.—The approach to the Katruj ghat is a bad, stony road, the asc. 1½ m. is steep, and road bad, the table land is 7 f. of good road, which continues down the southern descent, a good cattle road, but impassable for carts.		
*Velloo, or Yeloo, 50*h.* 3*s.* *Dh.*	5	3
Cross *N.* to Sewree, 75*h.* 6*s*..	3	5
Kamturee, *jageer*, 13*h*......	5	1
Cross *N.* to Kikvee, 35*h.* 6*s.* *Dh.*	5	0
Cross *N.* to Pandeh, 35*h*......	1	5
*Cr. Neera *R.* to Seerwul, *K. Suchew Punt's*, 425*h.* 17*s*...	0	6
Khandala, 50*h.* 7*s*..........	6	6
Bottom of Kumatkee ghât....	2	2
Ascent steep and road bad....	1	0
Note.—Waee, a town having a large Bramin population, formerly belonging in jageer to the Rastia family, and still their residence, is about 6 m. distant. S. W. on the Krishna.		
Suroor, 50*h.* 3*s.* *N*..........	3	0
Kuwta, 94*h.* 1*s.* *ws*..........	1	2
*Bhooenj, 170*h.* 4*s*	4	5
Cheendwulee, *r. b. Krishna R.* 80*h.* 2*s*................	1	2
Murdha, *l. b. Krishna R.* 80*h.* 2*s*....................	4	0
Wureea, 25*h.* *and Cr. Vena R.*	5	4
Cr. *N.* to Kurunjee, 150*h.* 4*s*..	3	5
Sattara	1	0
Total miles....	64	5

Note.—The Khandala, called also Hurrulee, also Kumatkee ghat, is a good road for cattle. Between Yelloo and Keekbee the road is miry in the rains, and to Seerwul worse.

XXV.

From POONA to BELGAM, by the Bhor ghat, Koraigaon, *and crossing the Krishna at Erroor:*

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To Lonee, *vide* XIX.........	10	0
l. 4*f.* Bodree, 25*h.* *N. and ws*..	5	0
Wultee, 33*h.* 1*s.* *t*..........	2	2
Bhor ghât, *asc.* 6*f.* *gun road*..	1	7
*Rajahwaree, 24*h.* 2*s.* *ws*.....	3	0
Cross Kurah *R.*...........	5	3
*Jejoory, 430*h.* 54*s.* *t*......	2	6
To Padégaon, *vide* XX.......	15	6
Lonund or Lonud, *Suchew Punt's*, 25*h.* 4*s.* *N. and ws*..	4	5
Tamba, *Nimbhalker's*, 18*h.* 1*s.* *N*....................	4	1
Salpa, 50*h.* 1*s.* *Nimbhalker's*..	2	5
Asc. Salpa ghât to Tuduwulee, 200*h.* 2*s.* *ws*.............	3	3
Wautur, 50*h.* 1*s.* *ws*........	1	6
*Deoor, *Bhonsla's*, *Rajah of Nagpoor*, *Dh.* 130*h.* 4*s*.....	2	4
Pulsee, 25*h.* *Wusna R.*.......	2	5
Julgaon, *Wusna R.*.........	6	0
*Kuregaon-Koompti, 200*h.* 2*s.* *N. and ws*..............	3	4
Yeskul-Serumba, 125*h.* *N*.....	3	4
Cross *N.* to Nigidy, 60*h.* 1*s*...	1	1
*Rehmutpoor, *K. Putwurdhun's*, 500*h.* 110*s.* *N. and ws*	3	6
Soorlee, 50*h.* 2*s.* *N. and ws*....	2	7
Cross *N.* Arvee, 250*h.* 2*s*.....	3	2
Cross *N.* to Nagjery, 150*h.* 3*s.*	2	2
Cr. *N.* Nagjery ghât, 6½*f.* *in length*................	2	4
*Poosasawalgee or Poosasaolee, *K.* 380*h.* 20*s.* *ws*..........	2	4
Note.—The direct road from Nigidy for travellers without carts is by Apsinga, Saup, Naee, Teermula, Wurhee and Kulumbi.		
Cross *N.* to Goregaon, 60*h*...	1	7
Cr. *N.* to Hingengaon, 70*h.* 3*s.* *ws*....................	3	4
Belwaree, 70*h.* 7*ws*.........	2	3
Cross *N.* to Soholee, 30*h.* 3*ws.*	2	4
Cr. 2 *N.* to Kurapoor, 90*h.* *ws.*	2	1
Note.—The Nannea R. runs within a mile of the last five villages on the left.		
*Cr. *N.* to Hingengaon, *chota*, 80*h.* 2*s*...............	2	3

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cr. 3 *N.* to Waungee, *K.* 300*h.* 3*s.* 16 *ws.*	2	6
Cross *N.* to Ramapoor, 60*h.* 1*s.*	4	4
Balowree, *Raja of Sattarah's*, 123*h. Verla R.*	2	0
*Andlee, *Chintamun Rao's*, 39*h. Verla R.*	2	1
Moral, *Merichkur's*, 12*h. Verla R.*	1	7
Rajapoor, *Merichkur's*, 54*h. Verla R.*	2	0
Dowlee, *Chinchineekur's*, 114*h. and cross the Verla R. to* Toorchee, *Merichkur's*, 147*h.* 2*s.*	2	6
*Cross *N.* to TASGAON, *Putwurdun's*, 1,610*h.* 266*s. N. and ws.*	3	4
Kowta, *Merichkur's*, 243*h.* 44*h. ws.*	3	4
Kowlapoor, *Chintamun Rao's*, 213*h.* 9*s. N.*	4	5
Kanunwaree, *Chintamun Rao's*, 19*h. ws.*	3	1
*Tangé, *Merichkur's*, 50*h. ws.*	1	2
Malgaon, *Merichkur's*, 218*h.* 11*s. N.*	3	4
Bolwar, *Merichkur's*, 15*h. N.*	2	7
*Muesal, family of *Kedarjee Sindee's*, 252*h.* 6*s. Krishna R.*	5	1
Kagwaur, *Putwurdhun's*, 384*h.* 20*s.* 25*ws.*	4	0
Seergoopy, *Putwurdhun's*, 200*h.* 4*s. ws.*	5	0
Edoorhutty, 20*h.* 1*s.*	2	5
*Cross Krishna *R.* to Edoor or Erroor, *dew.* 136*h.* 4*s.*	2	0
Kuloolee, 108*h.* 1*s.*	1	6
Seedapoorhutty, 69*h.* 2*s. ws.*	2	4
Cr. *N.* to Karapoor, 120*h. N. and ws.*	2	0
Keroor, 136*h.* 2*s. ws.*	1	7
Through two khinds	1	7
Top of high land	3	4
*Nagurmanowlee, *Kolapoorkur's*, 96*h.* 1*s.*	2	1

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross a *N.*	1	6
Seerhuttee, *Kolapoorkur's*, 18*h.*	2	0
Sarapoor, *Bhow Maharaj's*, 70*h. ws.*	1	5
Kotbugee, *Kolapoorkur's*, 73*h.*	4	0
Cross Gutpurba *R.*	0	2
Mootenhal, *Jungummut, &c.*	0	7
*Konoor, *Putwurdhun's*, 44*h.* 2*s. Gutpurba R.*	1	5
Note.—The cataract in the Gutpurba, commonly called the falls of Gokak, is 2¼ miles dist. The volume of water is precipitated 180 feet.		
l. 2*f.* Ghorgeeree, 198*h.* 4*s.* (*dâk.*)	1	4
Cross *N.* to Goorkhétur, *Kolapoorkur's*, 35*h. N. and ws.*	2	4
*Cross Markunda *R.* to Padshapoor, *K. dâk.*	3	7
Koondurgee, *K. Markunda R.*	1	1
Cross *N.* to Dassum,	1	3
Cross *N.* to Goojgunhall, *Enam.* 40*h.*	3	4
Sooladhal, 92*h. N. and ws.*	1	4
Toomurgoodee, 16*h. ws.*	2	7
*Marréhall, 269*h.* 9*s. N.* 74*ws.*	5	2
Soolabavee, 102*h.* 1*s.* 10*ws. dâk.*	1	1
Cross *N.* to Yedoolabavee, 18*h.*	1	0
Chundoor, 30*h. N. dâk.*	1	1
Kungam *boodrook*, 31*h.*	0	6
Note.—These five last villages belong to Chintamun Rao.		
Kungam *khoord*, *Putwurdhun's*, 37*h.*	1	0
Chundgurh, *Enam*, 50*h. N. and ws.*	1	3
Ustagee, or Ushtay, *Enam*, 79*h.* 8*ws.*	0	5
Cross *N.* to Moochundee, 160*h. dâk.*	1	0
Kulkambu, *Chintamun Rao's*, 50*h.* 12*ws.*	1	1
Cross *N.* to Kunaburgee, 206*h.* 1*s.* 59*ws.*	0	7
BELGAM,	3	6½
Total miles	241	5

Note.—Kittoor is 28 m. S.E. of Belgam.

Meeruj is 6 m 6 f. from Muesal

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
XXVI.		
FROM POONA TO BELGAM, VIA SATTARA, KURARH, ISLAMPOOR, ATTA AND NUGURMANOOLEE:		
To SATTARA, *vide* XXIV.....	64	5
Over the hill...............	0	7½
Bottom of the hill to Songaon, 40*h*....................	1	5
Cr. Oormooree, *N.* to Shelkewara, 16*h*...............	0	6
Yechla (*dâk*), 79*h*. 6*s*........	1	4
Cross *N.* to Dolgaon, 13*h*....	1	0
Cr. *N.* to Paudlee, 16*h*. 2*s*....	1	6
Cross a *N*.................	1	1
Guneshwaree, 15*h*..........	1	3
Hurpulwaree, 38*h*. *ws*........	2	5
*Paul, *Tandulee R. Dew*.....	1	0
Cross 3 *N.* to Wurgaon, 25*h*. *ws*.....................	2	6½
Cross 5 *N.* to Eendolee......	2	4½
Cross *N.* to Hindgoola, 20*h*. *ws*	0	7
Cross 2 *N.* to Oomruz, *K.* 150*h*. 32*s*. *Krishna R*...........	2	3
Cross Mand *R.* to Sewra, 60*h*. *ws*.....................	0	2
Cross *N.* to Wuroda.........	1	6
Belowra, 20*h*.	1	7
Korshee, 55*h*. *Krishna R*.....	1	4
Krishna *R. l. b*..............	2	5
*Cross to KURARH, 2,500*h*. *including* 200 *weavers*, 100 *oil pressers*, 25 *makers of cumlies*, *and* 30 *paper manufacturers*	1	0
Note.—Kurarh is the chief town and residence of the Punt Pritheeneedhee, one of the eight ministers of the Maratta Empire. The present Punt lost great part of his jageer by rebellion against the Peshwa, and one of his hands in battle. A post-office writer is stationed here.		
Mulkapoor, 20*h*. *N*..........	2	1
Cr. 2 *N.* to Nandoolpoor, 50*h*..	1	4
l. 3*f*. Adoogaon, 20*h*. *Krishna R*.	1	5
Adookah, 50*h*. *N. which cr*...	2	2
Malkèr, 30*h*. *Krishna R*......	1	6

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
**r*. 3½ *f*. Kasigaon, *Raja of Sattarah's*, 350*h*. *N*........	2	0
r. 2 *f*. Neerla (*dâk*), 400*h*. 1*s*. *N. and ws*...............	3	5
Kapooskair, 60*h*. 5*ws*........	1	6
*Oorun-Islampoor, *Rajah of Sattarah's*, (*dâk*), 1,500*h*. 15*s*. 20*ws*...............	2	2
Cross a *N*................	1	6
Toojerpoor, 25*h*. *ws*.........	1	5
Cross a *N*.................	1	4
Got-kindee (*dâk*), 300*h*. 4*s*. *N. and ws*................	3	2
* Dhowlee, 300*h*. 4*s*. *N*......	2	7
Kangurany, *N. and ws*.......	2	4
Cr. Warna *R.* to Koochi, 40*h*. *ws*.....................	3	2
Watar, 100*h*. *N. and ws*......	1	6
Narodah, 60*h*. *N. and ws*.....	1	0
Neezul, 60*h*. *N. and ws*.	2	6
Mazula, 50*h*. *ws*.	1	5
* Alta, 500*h*. 5*s*. 60*ws*. *N*.....	1	3
Cross 2 *N*.................	1	7
Atkelungra, 100*h*. *N. and ws*.	0	7
Koorachi, 50*h*. 20*ws*. *N*.......	1	5
Eenchul. Kurinjee, *Gorpora family of Kolapoor*, 400*h*. 55*s*. 50*ws*.	3	3
Cr. Panchgunga or Hurncasee *R.* to Serodaul, 50*h*.......	1	7
Gokarwady, 50*h*. *ws*.	1	3
* Bhorgaon, 200*h*. 40*s*. *ws*...	4	4
Cross the Doodgunga to Sudulgee, *Rajah of Kolapoor's*, 430*h*. 16*s*.	2	5
Nagurhal, *Rowalpa Desaee's*, 58*h*. *N. and ws*.	5	4
Heerkoree, *Rajah of Kolapoor's*, 124*h*. *N*.................	2	1
Chikoree, *Rajah of Kolapoor's*, 600*h*. 7*s*. *ws*.............	2	4
Kurosee, *Suenaputee's*, 94*h*. 1*s*. *N. and ws*..............	3	6½
Dadgoor, *Enam, Ballajee Punt Nathoo's*, 214*h*. 1*s*. *N. and ws*....................	3	3

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Hunjanhuty, *Wutmooree Desaee, 73h. N. and ws.*	2	6
Hookeree, *Rajah of Kolapoor's, 300h. 25s. aqueduct*	4	2
Gourwar. *Swamee of Sunkeshwur, 66h. Hurncasee R.*	2	7
Burkoondurgee, *Bhow Makaraj's, 72h. ws.*	0	1½
Yumkundmoordhee, 500*h*. 30*s*. *N.*	4	6
Kulweekuty, 35*h*. *ws*...........	3	2
Uludhal, 10*h*. *N. and ws*	2	1½
Cross Gutpurba *R*: at Duree, 192*h*. 16*s*................	1	7
Note.—From Yunkundmoordhee inclusive belongs to the Rajah of Kolapoor.		
Chelumunhuty, 8*h*. *N*........	1	7½
Rajgolee, 164*h*. 20*s*. *ws*......	1	2
Tulgolee, 19*h*. *N*............	1	1
Hundeegnoor, *Chintamun Rao's, 92h. N. 3 dh.*........	3	3½
Agasuga, 82*h*. *ws*...........	2	2
Cross Markunda *R*..........	3	1
Kunguraly, 37*h*. *R*..........	0	1½
BELGAON, ...	2	0
Total miles....	213	2½

Note.—A very good road branches off at Islampoor, and passing through Nandnee, and Danwar on the Krishna, (where there is a post-office writer) joins this road again at Nugurmanoolie. There is however no boat on the Krishna at Danwar, but there is a flying bridge and boat at Erroor, (vide XXV) which travellers should prefer in the rains.

XXVII.

FROM POONA TO DHARWAR, VIA TASGAM ERROOR AND PADSHAPOOR:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To PADSHAPOOR, *P. vide* XXV.	213	0
r. 1 *f*. Dasrutty, 10*h*. *N*......	1	5
Aukalungra, 150*h*. *N. and ws.*	2	5
Cr. *N*. to Poonjahutty, 30*h*. ..	3	0
Hoscottay, (*dâk*), 20*h*. 1*s*.....	4	4
Hunoomanhutty, (*dâk*) 100*h*. 1*s*. *ws*..................	2	1
Mullapoor, 30*h*. *ws*...........	1	6
*Naissergee, *K*. or Naisree, *lately Kittoorkur's, 40h. 7s. N. and ws. baz. Thurs*.....	0	7
Note.—At this place the road branches off to Kulladgee cantonments, and a tuppal writer resides here to separate the packets.		
Mudunbavy, (*dâk*), *ws*.......	1	5
Moorkeybavy, 50*h*. *ws*.......	1	7
Cr. *N*. to Naganoor, 200*h*. 2*s*. *N. and ws*................	1	4
Bylwarah, (*dâk*) 50*h*. *N*....	2	2
Devulapoor, *and cr. Mulpurba R*......................	2	5
*Sangoly (*dâk*), *r. b. Mulpurba R.* 200*h*................	2	1
Summutkee, 30*h*. *N*.........	4	6
Kodaunpoor, 120*h*. *N. and ws.*	1	6
Kersigheeutty, 20*h*. 1*w*. *t*.	3	6
Thadeor, 200*h*. *ws*. *t*.........	4	0
Shidapoora, 5*h*. *w*..........	0	4
*Cross *N*. to Gurrug (*dâk*), 300*h*.....................	2	0
Cross a *N*.................	1	4
Mungulhutty, 30*h*. *t*....	1	6
Cr. *N*. to Naraendew (*dâk*), 400*h*. 6*s*. *N. and ws*.......	2	4
Cr. *N*. to Ettengootah, 20*h*....	2	0
Cr. *N*. to DHARWAR.........	2	2
Total miles....	268	0

XXVIII.

FROM POONA TO MALWAN, VIA KURARH AND ANUSKOORA GHAT:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To KURARH, *vide* XXVI.....	95	3
Along the Koyena, r. b......	1	4
Chuchugaon, 60*h*. 2*s*........	2	4
r. 3 *f*. Eeng, 50*h*. 2*s*.........	1	0
Through a khind at 1½ *m. and cr. N. to* Wund, 150*h*. 3*s*...	4	4
*Mand *R*. to Oondala, 30*h*. 1*s*.	2	0

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cr. 3 *N.* to Yenpa, 30*h.*	5	4
Through Menee khind and cross a N. to Yellapoor, 50*h.*	3	4
Cr. *N.* and Warna *R.* to Gondolee, 30*h.* 1*s.*	4	1
**r.* 1*f.* Retru, *Kolapoorkur's,* 35*h.* 2*s.* *a temple, Warna R.*	0	7
Kotoolee, 35*h.* 1*s*	1	4
Cross a *N*	0	6
An asc. of 2f. good road	1	7
Along table land,	1	0
Desc. 2f. to Perud, 30*h.* 1*s*	1	5
**Cr. below the junction of the* Kurwee *and* Solee *R. to* MULKAPOOR, 1,400*h.* 50*s.*	0	6
Note.—This is a considerable trading town, the principal mart of the traffick between the Kokan and Dekhan in this quarter.		
Pass Ootchit and cr. Salee *R.* to Kond, 25*h.*	2	4
Cr. 2 *N.* to Yelwun, 25*h.* 1*s*	6	1
Cr. *N.* and *R.* to Manjuru, 25*h.*	2	7
*Cr. Manjuru *R.* Kasaree *R.* *and* Gondolee *R.* to Anuskoora, 35*h.* 3*s*	5	5
Top of the ghât	0	4
Note.—The country from Retru belongs to the Raja of Kolapoor.		
Yerundow, *at the bottom,* 30*h.* 1*s*	2	0
*Cr. 2 *N.* to Karaolee, 25*h.*	1	2
Cr. 2 *N.* *and* Kuruck *R.* to Tulowru, 10*h.*	2	7
Cross a *N.*	0	6
To a hill 4f. asc. and 4f. desc.	1	4
*Cr. *N.* to Tamanu, 30*h.* 2*s.* *Temple*	3	2
Cr. *N.* and through a khind to Moroushee, *Kolapoorkur's,* 30*h.*	2	6
Cross 2 *N.* in	0	7
Keluolee, 56*h.* 10*s.* *N. and ws.*	1	0
Mosmu or Mosun, 47*h.*	1	0
*KHUREPATAN, *K.*	2	6
Cr. *N.* to Nurguwu, 244*h.*	1	4
Cr. 2 *N.* to Wurgaon, 49*h.*	1	5
Cr. 2 *N.* to Salisah, 111*h.* *ws.*	1	7
Telru, 35*h*	1	7
*Cr. *N.* to Kasurdu, 81*h.* 1*s.*	1	6
Asuldu, (*dâk*) 33*h.* *ws.*	2	6
Cr. Sawee *R.* to Nandgaon, 63*h.* 1*s*	0	7
Behlu, 63*h*	2	0
Cr. a *N.* and pass over a ghât to Sawdow, 18*h*	1	6
Janwulee, 56*h.* *N. and ws*	1	2
Cr. *R.* to Kul-Muth, 87*h.* 6*s.* *N. and ws*	2	1
*Cr. Sawee or Gur *R.* to Aseea, 160*h.* *bazar and wells*	1	2
Note.—A cluster of remarkable basaltic columns to the right of the road.		
Wagpa, or Wagda, 28*h.*	0	3
Wusurgaon, 25*h.* *t*	3	7
Cr. Hurnuhee *R.* to Kusal, 85*h.* 6*s*	2	4
Cr. 3 *N.* to Sookulwaree, 15*h.*	3	5
Cr. 2 *N.* to Sawurwaree	1	3
*Cr. *N.* to Kuth or Kutta, 12*s.* *ws*	1	7
Cr. 6 *N.* to Ambdoos, 25*h.*	3	6
A descent at	4	1
Cross Annundohol, *N.*	0	2
Koombharmat, 30*h.* *of potters.*	1	7
A descent at	0	7
Across the creek and on to MALWAN	0	7
Total miles	212	0

Note.—To Mulkapoor above the ghat is a good cart road. The Ankoosra, also called Anooskoora, ghat is much frequented by brinjaries, but no part of the road through the Southern Kokun is passable to wheel carriages. On this route there are no dhurumsalas or temples for travellers to take advantage of.

XXIX.

FROM POONA TO MALWAN, VIA KOLAPOOR AND PHONDA GHAT:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To KURARH, *vide* XXVI	95	3
Cr. *N.* to Nundlapoor	3	5

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross Mand Nuddee	3	5
Cross *N.* to Belowra	2	2
*Cr. 2 *N.* to Wateegaon, 1s	3	6
Cross a *N.*	3	6
Through Kurmula khind	1	0
Cr. *N.* to Butees-Seerala, 500*h.* 15*s*	3	3
*Cr. 2 *N. and* Moorna *R.* twice to Mangula, 2*s*	4	4
Cr. Warna *R.* to Mohurah	3	1
Note.—The Warna R. separates the territories of the Rajahs of Sattarah and Kolapoor.		
Shahpoor	1	4
Cross a *N.*	2	2
Through Daneh khind	1	0
Cross 3 *N.* to Kerulee *in*	2	1
Cross *N.* to Kerlee	1	7
*Kolapoor, *capital of the Kolapoor Rajah*	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peerachuwaree	3	1
Cross *N.* to Wassee	0	6
Cross *N.* to Khandgaon	2	2
Cross *N.* to Dewala	0	5
Huldee	0	7
Bhellu	3	1
*Pureeta, 1s	1	4
Cr. 2 *N.* to Ghotowda	1	7
Pass Kowlow, Barujwaree and Shersa to Wurowra	3	2
Awulee, *Punchgunga R*	1	6
Cross Punchgunga twice to Goodal	1	5
**Again to* Tarala, 30*h.* 5*s*	0	3
Again to Serowlee	1	2
Cr. *N.* to Wuleewuda, 35*h*	2	3
Cr. Punchgunga, 7 *times in*	6	7
Cr. *N.* to a waree	1	3
Cross Wulwun *R*	0	3
Top of Phonda ghât	1	0
Descent of the ghât to Phonda, *N. which cross*	2	1
*Cross *N.* twice to Phonda, 30*h.* 2*s. a straggling village surrounded with jungle and mango trees*	0	6

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Huludmula, 30*h*	4	3
Kurool, 30*h*	0	6
Cr. *N.* to Hoomrut, 19*h*	1	6
Julkee warree	3	0
*Cr. a *N.* to Janwulee, 56*h*	1	6
To Malwan, *vide* XXVIII	28	6
Total miles	214	0

Note.—From Kurarh to the top of the ghat is a cart road, and the road through the ghat is very passable for cattle, and may be rode down with ease the greater part of the way. From the bottom the road is tolerably good through thin jungle. From Annundohol to Malwan the road is mostly over bare rock. The Phonda ghat is stated to be better than the Ankoosura, and indeed is one of the most easy passes to the Deccan.

XXX.

From POONA to DAPOOLEE, via Sewuttee ghat and Mhar:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Weetulwaree, 25*h. Moola R.*	3	5
Cr. *N.* to Wurgaon, 100*h.* 2*s.*	1	4
*Cr. 3 *N.* to Kuruckwasla, 75*h.* 4*s. Temple*	3	4
Cross *N.* to Gora, 50*h.* 2*s. Moola R*	2	4
Gora, *Dhakta*	0	6
Khanapoor, 75*h.* 3*s. N.*	2	1
Bottom of the Bapdeo ghât	2	3
A well	1	4
*Khambgaon, 25*h.* 1*s. N.*	2	3
A well	1	1
Pauba ghât, *asc. and desc.*	3	4
Pauba, 40*h. N.*	0	6
Treepooree, 10*h. N.*	0	7
Kondwul	0	6
*Tornapeth, 50*h.* 10*s. N.*	1	3
Note.—The fort of Tornu belongs to the Punt Suchew.		
Waghdura	1	6
Khandgaon	1	5
Phunnuswaree, 7*h. N.*	0	5

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Dhonee ghât, *asc. and desc.*	3	4
Welwaree	2	4
*Mureh, *Unnuchuttur*, 10*h*. 1*s*. *and ws*	2	7
Sewutee ghât, *a succession of ascents and descents*	12	3
Cr. Kal *R.* to Duewar, *Unnuchuttur*	0	5
*Beerwaree, 700*h*. 30*s*. *Kal R.*	4	3
Cr. the Kal Nuddee 5 *times* to MHAR	6	3
Note.—Mhar is the chief commercial town in this part of the Southern Kokan.		
Cross Sawutree *R.*	0	4
Seergaon, 25*h*. *ws.*	1	2
Over Khorderee hill	0	6
Well and Nulla	2	3
Several asc. and desc. to Kurunjalee, *N. and ws*	1	3
Cr. *N.* to Kawulgaon, 20*h*.	3	5
Sawulkhind, *length* 2*f*.	2	1
Lautwun, 75*h*. *N. and ws. here is an Unnuchuttur*	1	2
Cr. *N.* to Vennehgaon, 25*h*. 1*s*. *ws*	2	1
Makurkindee, *length* 5*f*.	2	6
Eesapoor waree, 32*h*. 1*s*.	0	3
Chincholee, *N. and ws.*	1	4
* Seerkul, 25*h*. 1*s*. *N.*	0	7
Pallee, *N. and ws.*	1	2
Sondgeer, or Sondurgurh, 10*h*. *N. and ws*	2	1
Peesaywaree, *N. and ws.*	1	6
Peesay	1	1
Maloonga, 58*h*. *N. and ws*	1	1
* DAPOOLEE, *cantonments*	4	3
Total miles	97	7

XXXI.

FROM POONA TO RUTNAGEERY, VIA SEWUTTY GHAT:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To Beerwaree, *vide* XXX	58	7
Cr. the Kalnuddee to Khurowlee, 10*h*. 2*s*.	0	1
Through a khind of 3*f*. to Matwan, 10*h*. *N. and ws.*	0	7
Kungoolu, 15*h*.	0	4
Haooru, *r. b. Saweetree R.*	0	5
* Cr. the Saweetree to Koladpoor or Pholadpoor, 100*h*. *and* 5 *or* 6*s*.	4	1
Cr. Sathwakee *R. the first time*	3	1
Cross again 21 *times*	11	2
Top of the Gogra ghât	1	6
Along table land	1	1
**Des.* the ghât to Gogra, *Unnuchutur*, 2*s*	1	5
Cross 3 *N. in*	1	2
Mandwa, 16*h*. 2*s*.	3	0
Cr. *R.* to Sonda, 10*h*. *N. and ws*	2	7
Cr. Jugboora *R.* to Mohongaon, 10*h*.	1	3
Cross Doobee Nuddee,	2	3
*Moneegaon, *N. and ws.* 15*h*. *no shop*	3	1
Cr. Gund *N.* 3 *times in*	2	1
Awassee, 25*h*. *ws*	2	7
Cross a *N.*	5	1
*Cr. *N.* to Purushram, 15*h*. 2*s*. *ts*	1	3
**To the top of Purushram ghât is* 3*f*. *and its des.* 3*f*. *more, the road is steep, but passable for cattle lightly laden. A Nulla is crossed* 3*f*. *from the bottom, and afterwards a branch of the Chiploon R. to Map, a Pet of Chiploon, the river is then crossed, about* 400 *cubits wide, to* CHIPLOON, *Total*	1	4
Note.—Chiploon is a considerable town situated on the Jugbooree R. 30 miles from the sea, which is navigable for boats of 30 khundies close to the town; boats of 60 khundies come to Gawulkot, 3 miles below the town. Carriage is generally procurable to proceed up to Sattara.		
Paga, 25*h*. 2*s*. *Seenye R.*	0	6
Kapset, *Seenye R.*	2	1

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Keluora,	2	4
Foot of a Khind	0	5
Ascend to Keluora, 10*h*.	1	1
*Cr. *N.* to Dhywulee, *Unchutur*, 2s.	2	7
Cross Kapsee *R. by a bridge*.	0	7
Mandkee, 12*h*.	1	2
Pulwa,	1	3
Over khind Kookree, *asc.* 7*f. and desc.* 1½*f*.	2	½
Cr. *N.* to Kokru,	2	0
Cr. Gud *R. source near Bueragurh*	1	3
Arowlee, 50*h*.	1	2
Ambooa	2	1
*Makhjoon, 300*h. Temples*	1	2
Note.—Boats come up the creek to this place.		
Through Mahuloonga khind.	2	1
r. 2*f.* Dhamapoor	2	7
l. 2*f.* Deengenee	3	0
Cr. Kharee to Foorungoos	1	2
To the top of a ghât	0	5
*Turwul or Tudwal, 3*h. no shop*	5	1
A well	5	0
Cross Seela *R.* to Phunsola	4	1
Meerjoola, *bottom of a slope*	0	2
Crest thereof.	0	3
Rutnageery	4	0
Total miles	163	2½

XXXII.

From Poona to Goregaon, on the Bankoot river, via Koomba ghat:

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To Gora, *vide* XXX	11	7
r. 5*f.* Cross Moota *R.* to Mandvee, 30*h*. 1s	4	0
A chowtra of Suchew Punt's near a doho in the Moota in which alligators abound	1	4
r. 1*f.* Sangoornu, 25*h*. 3s. *junction of Moota and Moosee R.*	1	3
*Sonapoor, 25*h*. 1s	0	5
Note.—Good road from Poona in the dry season.		
Roolu, 10*h*.	1	2
Cr. *N. and* Moosee *R.* to Koorun, 25*h*. 1s.	1	5
Pass Kadwa, Deenlee, *and* Wurgurh *on the left, and cross Moosee R. to* Ambeegaon, *Boodroog*, 30*h*. 1s.	3	3
l. 2 *f.* Cr. Moosee *R. three times to* Dewusee, 10*h*.	1	2
r. 2*f.* Golup, 7*h*.	0	6
Pass Khamgee deserted, and cross the Moosee to Kosemgurh, and Bhalwurh	1	4
Cr. Moosee *R.* to Polu *and again* to Kuselee,	2	2
r. 1*f.* Ghorkher, 10*h*. *ws*.	0	7
**l.* 2*f.* *Cross Moosee R. eight times to* Dapsara, 12*h*.	3	6
Note.—This stage first part good, and last four miles bad road. At 1 m. 5 f. is the source of the Moosee and entrance of Khoomba ghat. At 2m. 1 f. from the entrance is Golgaon, only 4 houses. At 5m. is Khoomba, or Koomba, 15h. The whole length of the ghat is 7½m. a succession of ascents and descents. It is however reported to me to be the best in this part of the range, perfectly passable to cattle of all kinds, but not so to carts, 3 f. from the bottom and r. 2 f. is Teetwa, 15h. and Maloosta at 1½m. The road hence is bad and stony for 6 f. where Kal R. is crossed to Seeroolee or Serowlee, 80h. 2s. an outpost from Dapoolee. This stage cannot be rode in less than four hours.	//	3
Cr. Kal *R.* to Turmuree, 7*h*.	0	2
Kudapa, 26*h*.	1	6
Cr. *R.* to Seersud and Boawaree, 50*h*. 1s	3	5
Cr. *N.* to Hurowndee, 25*h*.	1	6
Kurmelee, 20*h*	0	7
l. 2*f.* Cr. *N.* to Tamanu, 20*h*.	2	2
l. 3*f.* Pulusgaon or Pulus, 15*h*.	0	3
Cross *N.* to Hulkelee, 30*h*. 1s.	2	1
Tuligaon, 30*h*. 1s	1	7
l. 3*f.* Cross *N.* to Kooronda	0	7
Wurgaon, 22*h*.	1	6

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
* GOREGAON, *K.* 500*h.* 40*s. t. and ws.*	0	6
Note.—The Kalnuddee joins a branch of the Sawutree half a koss distant.		
Total miles	65	5
FROM POONA TO GOREGAON, VIA DEO GHAT:		
To Koorun, *vide* XXXII	22	2
Cross *N.* to Sayoo, 25*h.*	3	1
Mosu, 30*h*	1	2
Puurshet, 15*h*	0	4
Admal, 20*h*	1	5
* Cr. two *N.* to Bhoeenee, 15*h.*	3	1
Moogaon, 15*h. Gudulu,* 10*h.*	1	0
Pass Kolsee and Oogowlee deserted to Damunohol, 15*h. On the left is the source of the Moosee R.*	2	2
Note.—Here is the focus of three ghats, the Linga, Nisnee or Koordoo, and Deo, the latter, which is most northerly, is passable for laden cattle, the others for men only.		
Ascent to the top of Deo ghât	1	0
* Through the ghât to Oomurdee, 37*h. and* Seerowlee, 8*h.* 2*s.*	2	2
Note.—Dassgaon is about 23 miles from Seerowlee over a good road, five hours moderate riding, and Bankoot by water may be easily reached in a tide.		
To GOREGAON, *vide* XXXII	18	2
Total miles	56	5

Note.—The Deo ghat is bad for cattle, and is now seldom travelled except by foot passengers. In former times the farmer of the customs repaired this ghat yearly, but this practice being now abandoned, the road is becoming worse every year. Roads from the Deo and Koomba ghats for cattle, and from the Linga, Nisnee, and Seebteeba, for men only, all meet at Seerowlee. The Koomba, which is the best of the ghats, leading from Poona towards Dapoolee, is capable of being made a good road. Boats of 50 khundies come up to Goregaon, and may be hired occasionally to Bombay.

XXXIII.

POONA TO NEEPANEE:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
From the church to camp near Lonee, 100*h.* 5*s. N.*	10	0
Kassoordee, 20*h.* 1*s. N.*	13	4
Through the Kore ghât to Kore, 30*h.* 1*s. N.*	10	3
MORGAON, *Chinchoor, des.* 700*h.* 12*s. Kurrah R.*	9	4
Note.—The temple of Moreshwur in this place sometimes gives name to it.		
Gooloonch, 100*h.* 3*s. N. and ws.*	12	3
The Rajah of Sattarah's territory is entered on crossing the Neera.		
Tamgaon or Thambu, 20*h.* 1*s. N.*	12	2
Deeoor or Jeeoor, 10*s. N.*	10	3
Korégaon-Koompti, 600*h. Wusna R.*	12	4
REHMUTPOOR, *K.* 700*h.* 40*s. N.*	9	0
Nasgeeree, 50*h.* 2*s. N.*	8	4
Hingungaon, 89*h.* 4*s. N.*	10	6
Hingungaon, 60*h.* 1*s. N.*	10	2
Kampoor-Komlapoor, 65*h.* 1*s. Yerla R.*	7	2
Toorty-Dowlee, *Yerla R.*	11	4
Kowlapoor, *Chintamun Rao's*	12	5
Mushal, 250*h.* 5*s. N.*	14	2
Edoor-Manjree, *dew.* 150*h.* 9*s. Krishna R.*	12	6
Nangural, *Merichkur's,* 100*h.* 3*s. N.*	9	1
Kuruklat, *Raja of Kolapoor's,* 500*h.*	7	3
Rampoor, 100*h.* 4*s.*	4	1
NEEPANEE, *Appa Dessaee's*	3	3
Total miles	211	6

Note.—KAGUL the chief town and fort of Hindoo Rao Ghatgè, brother in law of Doulut Rao Sindhia, is 15 miles S. from Rampoor.

The measurement of this route is from one encampment to the next. Vide XXV. the usual route for single travellers with baggage.

XXXIV.

From POONA to NAGOTNA, via Sayu ghat:

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
From the public bungalo to Gunesh khind,	3	1
Cr. Ramnuddee to Banera,	3	1
Chandu-Nandu, 30*h.* 1*s.*	4	3
Lowelu, 100*h.* 2*s.* *N. and ws.*	2	3
*Cross 2 *N.* pass Buree, Amboolee, and Darolee, to Powrh, *K.* 150*h.* 10*s*	6	2
Kullum and Belee, *the Moola running between*	1	3
Akoolee,	2	0
Jamgaon and Deeslee, *Moola R.*	2	6
Pass Nanduwulee, and Badwulee to Bhorkus, 40*h.* 3*s.*	2	4
Duewaree,	1	5
* Through a khind to Awulus, 50*h.* 2*s.*	2	5
Morupla,	2	6
Note.—Thus far from Poona is a cart road.		
Cross Moola *R. near its source,*	2	1
Ambowna, 15*h.* 1*s.*	2	0
Note.—The fort of Kowaree 2 miles distant on the right.		
Top of the Sayu ghât	0	2
Wassoonda, *near the bottom,*	6	1
* Jamboolpara, *K.* 228*h.* 10*s.*	2	4
Cross Paulnuddee bridge	0	3
Awund, 37*h. N. and ws.*	3	5
Oonair, 5*h.*	4	6
Rahubgaon, 40*h. N. and ws.*	3	4
Cr. 2 *N.* to Chicknee, 22*h.*	2	7
Nagotna, *K.* 473*h. ts.*	0	7
Total miles	63	4

Note.—The road through Kotroor is 2 m. shorter.

XXXV.

From POONA to KHANDALA, via Kasarsaee:

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To Banera, *vide* XXXIV	6	2
Balaody, 30*h.* 1*s.* *Moola R.*	1	2
Cr. Moola *R.* to Wakerh, *Chinchoor Deo's,* 250*h.* 1*s.*	1	4
Maroonjee. 25*h.* *gardens*	3	3
**Cr. Raootrao N. a mountain torrent during rain, to* Kasarsaee,	2	6
Hence to Dona, (*Suchew Punt's*) 7¾ *m. is a good made road, which is continued to the top of the khind,* 3½*f. asc. The desc. on the west* 6*f. is steep, and a bad road. Seolee is* 1½ *m. from the bottom, and Kotoorna, where there is a bad Nulla, is* 2 *m. the Paona R. is* 1 *m. further; and from it* Ambegaon, *is* 1¼ *m. There is a good wara and* 10 *shops in the place*	14	6
Passing Palee, and through the Damun khind, crossing the Indraownee to Loonowlee, Khandala, *is.*	9	7
Total miles	39	6

XXXVI.

From AHMEDNUGGUR to NASIK, via Sungumnair:

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To Dehra, *vide* XV	11	5
Singwa, 75*h.* 5*s.* Dew *R.*	2	1
Cross Dew *R.* to Nandgaon, 40*h.* 1*s*	1	0
Dhaktee Rahooree, 10*h.*	6	6
*Cross Moolkuree *R.* to Rahooree, *K.* 300*h.* 15*s.* *Dh.*	1	0
Chinchoor, 25*h.* *N.*	5	3
Gunegaon, 40*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	1	7
* Tambera, 40*h.* 1*s.* *ws.* *Dh.*	3	2
Dhaktee Naree, 35*h.* 1*s.*	2	7
r. 1*f.* Anooswaree, 25*h.* 1*s.*	1	3
Jurkatee, 25*h.* 1*s.*	1	4
r. 2 *f.* Dar khoord, 35*h.* 1*s.*	1	6
r. 1 *f.* Lowkee, 30*h.* 2*s.*	2	3
Dhaktee Asee, 30*h.* 1*s.* *Dh.* and *Ch.*	1	3

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
* Cross *R.* to Asee, *K* 125*h.* 12*s.* *Dh.*	0	5
Oomree, 60*h.* 2*s.* *Ch.*	1	3
Wuzurgaon, 50*h.* 1*s.* *Ch.*	2	2
Ruheempoor, 25*h.*	1	5
Jorwu, 30*h.* 1*s.*	1	3
l. 2 *f.* Nimbalè, 25*h.* 1*s.*	3	2
* Sungumnair, *Collector's House*	1	6

Note.—From Anooswaree is along the Pehura or Pruwura R.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Maldar, 40*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	4	6
Top of Maldar ghât	1	5
* Nimona, 100*h.* 4*s.* *N.* *Dh.* *Ch.*	4	2
Cr. *R.* to Manoree, 40*h.* 1*s.* *Ch.*	3	2
* Cross *N.* to Khamboli, 75*h.* 2*s.* *ws.*	4	3
Cross *R. and* 2 *N.* Moosulgaon, 60*h.* 2*s.* *Ch.* *Dh.*	5	3
Moosulgaon *Khoord*, 25*h.* 1*s.* Dew *R.*	0	2
*Cross Dew *R.* to Sinnur, *Eloo gate*	3	6
Cross Siruswutee *R.*	1	3
The Sinnur ghât properly extends, *asc. and desc.*	2	6
To Nasik, *vide* VII.	13	2
Total miles	97	3

XXXVII.

From AHMEDNUGGUR to KOPERGAON:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
To Rahooree, *vide* XXXVI	22	4
Cross a *N.*	4	4
Guhwu, 60*h.* 2*s.* *ws.* *Dh.*	3	5
*Kolar, *lahan, Raja Bahader's*, 20*h.* *and cross the Pehura R. to* Kolar, *Bhugwuteechu, a K. of Sindhia's*, 200*h.* 4*s.* (*dâk*) *Dh.*	5	1
Babhoolsir, *Raja Bahader's*, 20*h.* *ws.*	4	3
Nirmul-Peepree, 40*h.* 1*s.* *ws.* (*dâk*)	3	2
Astgaon, 150*h.* 8*s.* *ws.* *Dh.*	2	4
* Rahatu, 150*h.* 14*s.* *ws.* *Dh.*	3	6
Seerdee, 60*h.* 8*s.* *ws*	3	2
* Kopergaon,	9	0
Total miles	61	7

Note.—A usual route to Nasik branches from this route at Rahatu, and passing through Essgaon, Wahee, and Pangree, joins XXXVI. at Sinnur.

From AHMEDNUGGUR to MALIGAON, via Poltamba and Kasaree ghat:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
To Rahooree *vide*, XXXVI	22	4
Dewulalee, *K.* 125*h.* 1*s.*	6	2
* Belapoor, *chota*, 40*h.* 2*s.* *and cross Pehura R. to* Belapoor, *K.* 350*h.* 20*s.* *Dh.*	6	3
Gondaonee, 40*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	5	1
Neembgaon, 8*h.* *ws*	3	1
Khueree, 30*h.* 1*s.* *ws*	0	3
Gondégaon, *Raja Bahader's*, 35*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	3	4
*Pooltamba or Poontamba, *Sindhia's*, 100*h.* 15*s.* *Dh*	2	6

Note.—From Ahmednuggur to Pooltamba is a cart road through a cultivated country.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Cross Godaveri *R.* 2*f.* *wide to Babtera*, 30*h*	1	[illegible]
Cross *N.* to Doterah, 75*h.* 2*s.*	5	1
Soorala, 40*h.* 3*s.* *N. and ws.*	2	6
*Cross Suringee *R.* to Byzapoor, *Nizam's*	5	3

Note.—This town is said to contain 10,000 persons, and the country round is well cultivated. Another usual route from Pooltamba is through Lak, Kher, Bowur and Kambala.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Cross *R.* to Rotugaon	2	0
Byegaon, 50*h.* *N.*	3	2
*Beelaonee, 40*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	2	7
Cross 2 *N.* to Narala, 15*h*	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parola, 20*h.* 1*s.* *R.*	4	4
Chigurgaon, 25*h.* 1*s.* *ws*	2	2
Kasarbaree, *desc.* 3½ *f*	3	6

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.

Note.—The descent is gradual, by several pathways, stony and confined, and thin jungle on each side. If it be correct, that Holkar's ordnance went by this pass in 1803, it must be capable of being made a good road.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Kasaree, 10*h*.	3	0
*Cross Munnar *R.* to Manikpoonj, *K.* 25*h.* 2*s*.	2	3

Note.—I think the distance from Beelaonee must be more. The hill fort of Manikpoonj is abandoned.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Cross Bangunga	2	6
*Nandgaon, 500*h.* 15*s.* *N. and ws. Dh*	[illegible]	0

Note.—The road becomes better, and the country more open.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Hingunwaree, 2*h.* *N.*	2	6
Cross Panjim *R*	1	4
Wukaree, 10*h.* *N. and ws.*	3	2
Para, *Nimbayet,* 15*h.* *ws.*	2	1
* Nimbgaon, *Raja Bahader's,* 50*h.* 1*s.* *ws*	2	3
Jewaree, 20*h.*	2	0
Chundunpooree, 30*h.* *Geerna and Moosum R.*	4	1
Maligaon, *Pettah*	1	5
Through to Cantonments	2	0
Total miles	119	0

XXXIX.

From AHMEDNUGGUR to DHOOLIA, via Pooltambu or Poontambu and Kassaree Ghat:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
To Nandgaon, *vide* XXXVIII	90	2
Jamdurry, 30*h.* *ws*	7	3
An easy descent to Yehelgaon, 30*h*	5	1
Maildurrah, *a small pass over a low range*	3	1
*Saegaon, 100*h*	2	5
Cross Girna *R.* to Nandoora, *des*	0	3
Pakura or Sakoora, 10*h.* *N.*	2	5
Daemegul, 10*h.* *ws*	2	3
Iswal, 30*h.* *ws*	3	3
Cross a *N. and* Boree *R.* to Nundal, 9*h*	7	2
*Boorkoond, *K.* 248*h.* *Boree R.*	1	4
Joonwun, or Joonana, 12*h.* *N.*	3	3
Nurwul, 45*h.* *and N*	4	6
Wurjahee, 40*h.* *N.*	3	0
Dhoolia	3	4
Total miles	140	5

XL.

From AHMEDNUGGUR to SHOLAPOOR:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Bingar gate to Bingar *R.*	0	5
Durêwaree, 20*h.* *ws*	2	3
Cross a *N.*	1	0
Naraendo, 100*h.* 2*s.* *N. gardens*	2	4
Ookurgaon, 60*h.* 2*s.* *ws*	2	1
Mandwa, 50*h.* 2*s*	1	5
Lonee, *K. Nizam's, held in jageer by Siyud Meer: much ganja cultivated in the district,* 175*h.* 7*s.* *N. and ws*	2	1
*Peemplu, *Nizam's,* 100*h.* 5*s.* *N. and ws*	3	6

Note.—From Ookurgaon is a rough stony road.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Booreoree, 100*h.* 2*s.* *ws*	3	4
Wahiru, 75*h.* *N. and ws*	2	3
Peempree, *Dooly Khan's,* 25*h.*	4	1

Note.—The Seena R. here crossed at a good ford, bottom coarse gravel and stones, and channel about 200 yards wide. These two villages are usually named together, Goomar-Peepree.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Ghoomree, 125*h.* 2*s*	0	1
Kokungaon, 8*h.* *N. and ws*	3	5
*Meerichgaon, *Guzra Baee's Nimbhalkur,* 500*h.* 25*s.* *N. and ws*	2	0
Babhoolgaon, 15*h.* *ws*	3	1
Mahee, 8*h.* *and cr. Kokru to* Julgaon, 15*h.* 1*s.* or *Mahijulgaon*	~~1~~ 3 .	~~3~~ 2

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Pateegaon or Patéwaree, *Kuvee Jung's Rasinkur, 25h. N. and ws*	1	1
*Neembgaon, *Jadhoorao Madhoorao, 150h. 7s. N*	5	2
Chapurgaon, 125*h.* 2*s. N. and ws*	2	3
Zatégaon, 50*h.* 1*s. bund and ws.*	3	0
Mangee, 25*h.* 1*s. N.*	3	3
Cross a *N.*	0	4
* KURMULA, *Nimbhalkur's*, 600*h.* 50*s*	2	7
Note.—The fort, Nimbhalkur's garden, some temples and mausoleums, are worthy of notice.		
Pandé, *K.* 125*h.* 3*s. N.*	3	0
Cross a *N.*	2	0
Hisra or Pheesura, 75*h.* 1*s. N. and ws*	1	6
*Salsa, 100*h.* 2*s. ws*	4	0
Cr. *N.* to Wurkoota, 50*h.* 1*s.*	3	2
Ropla, *K. Nimbhalkur's*, 225*h.* 6*s. ws*	3	3
Kuhwa, 12*h.* 4*s. N. and ws*	2	5
Cross a *N.*	1	0
*Barlonee, *Nimbhalkur's*, 100*h.* 4*s. ws*	2	1
Tudwulu, 40*h. ws*	6	2
Cr. *N.* to waree of Marha	2	1
Marha or Madhu, *K. Nimbhalkur's*, 500*h.* 30*s. N. and ws. temples*	2	0
*Ooplaee, 100*h. N. ch.*	3	4
Anjungaon, 100*h.* 4*s. ws.*	3	7
Angur,h, 200*h.* 8*s. N.*	3	1
Cross a *N.*	4	5
*Mohul, *K. &c.*	1	3
SHOLAPOOR, *vide* XIX.	22	5
Total miles	129	3

Note.—On this road most of the villages are walled, flanked by towers, and environed with trees. It is a good cart-road in the dry season. From Ahmednuggur to Kurmula the general aspect of the country is rocky, with extensive waving uplands, over which the road is in all weathers hard and dry. To Mohl (or Mohul) is smooth and good, over level and well cultivated plains: and thence to Sholapoor the road is generally rocky, over a bare and bleak country.

XLI.

FROM AHMEDNUGGUR TO SATTARA, VIA PAUTUS:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Malwaree gate to Beengar R.	1	5
Cross Seena *R.* to Booroorgaon, 75*h.* 1*s.*	0	4
Cross a *N.*	3	2
r. 1½ *f.* Bauboordee, 25*h. N. and ws.*	1	0
* Cross Wallumba *R.* to WALKI, *K.* 300*h.* 6*s*	2	1
Cross a *N.*	0	2
Deoolgaon, *Wabulyu's*, 250*h.* 4*s. ws*	3	2
Cross a *N.*	0	4
Koreegaon, *Runsing's, Sindhia's*, 100*h.* 2*s. ws. ch.*	3	0
Top of Sakulaee ghât	3	0
Easy slope, but not passable for carts	0	3
* Kotool, *Rastia's*, 100*h.* 3*s. ws. ch.*	4	0
r. 2 *f.* waree of Kolgaon, 20*h.*	2	2
Ghootee, *Rastia's*, 100*h.* 3*s. N. and ws*	1	4
Cross a *N.*	1	5
Pargaon, *Sindhia's*, 275*h.* 4*s. ws*	2	3
Baboordee, *Sindhia's*, 30*h.* 1*s. ws*	2	5
Wurgaon, *Wabulya's*, 100*h.* 2*s. N.*	2	1
* Kashtee, *Sindhia's*, 275*h.* 5*s. ch*	5	3
Cross Goor *R.* to Tanduleh, 40*h.*	0	1
Gunégaon, *Holkar's*, 100*h.* 1*s. Bheema R.*	3	6
Cross Bheema *R.* to Gar, *Sindhia's*, 100*h.* 1*s.*	2	4
* PAUTUS, *K. Sindhia's*	4	5
* Soopa, *K.* 6 *coss or about*	12	0

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
* Cross Kurah *R.* to MORESHWUR OR MORGAON, 200*h.* 10*s.* *ch. and dh.* 4 *coss*	8	0
Mortee-Morwa,	5	1
Goolooch,	5	5
Cross a *N.*	1	0
Over Neera bridge, and enter the territory of the Raja of Sattara	2	4
SATTARA, *vide* XXV	34	0
Total miles	120	0

XLII.

FROM AHMEDNUGGUR TO GUNGAKHAIR, VIA DAROOR GHAT, *marches of the Light Division in* 1818:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To Attoor, *R.*	17	1
Julgaon, *N.*	16	7
Chickpoor, *N.*	12	6
Nimgaon, *N.*	13	1
Soutry Coutry, *N.*	12	1
Mussah, *N.*	12	0
DAROOR, *tank and wells*	12	7
Dindoor, *N.*	18	5
Sunpet, *N.*	16	2
Kirka, *Godavery R.*	10	7
GUNGAKHAIR, *R.*	9	1
Total miles	151	6

XLIII.

FROM SEROOR TO PANWELL, VIA CHAKUN AND TULLEHGAON:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Head quarter lines to the village of Seroor	2	3
Anjunapoor, *Taj Mahomed's,* 30*h.* *GoorR.*	2	3
Cross 2 *N.* to Ahmedabad, *Powar's,* 100*h.* 3*s*	2	3
Multan, *Powar's,* 250*h.* 6*s.* *ws.*	2	2
Lakwaree, *Powar's,* 30*h.* *ws.*	2	0
Cross a *N.*	1	6
Kanoor, *Mesaee-chu, Dew.,* 100 *h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	1	3
A Durgah near the waree of Damaree,	1	4
* Paubul, *K.* 250*h.* 4*s.*	2	6
Cr. Yel *R.* to Poor, 20*h.*	2	4
Kunnersur, 175*h.* 2*s.* *ws.*	0	3
r. 1 *f.* Gosasee, 25*h.* *ws.* *jageer,*	1	5
Top of Retoordee ghât	1	2
Desc. easy 2*f.* *and good cart road*	1	2
Retoordee, 30*h.* *N. and ws.*	1	5
Kurpooree, *mota,* 30*h.* *Bheema R.*	1	0
Cross Bheema *R.* *to chota* Kurpooree	0	1
Wakee, *mota,* 40*h.* 2*s.*	1	6
Cross Bam *R.* to Wakee, *lahan*	0	2
* CHAKUN, *K. and Fort*	1	4
Mahuloonga, *K. Ambajee Inglia's,* 400*h.* 20*s.* *weekly bazar*	4	4
Kal-Oomra, *l. b. Indraownee R.* 20*h.*	2	3
Velwaree, *l. b. Indraownee R.* 25*h.* *ws.*	1	0
Indooree, *Dhabarry's, l. b. Indraownee R.* 100*h.* 1*s.*	3	2
A large temple to Gunesh.	1	1
Tullehgaon or Tuligaon	0	7
To PANWELL, *vide* I.	51	2
Total miles	96	3

Note.—There is another route much frequented by travellers from Seroor to Panwell. It branches from Lonee, vide I, and passing through Bosreegaon 9 m. north of Poona, joins this route near Tulehgaon.

XLIV.

FROM SEROOR TO SATTARA:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To a waree, *l. b. of Goor R. which cross to*	1	1
Golégaon	1	5
Nawury	8	6
* Cr. Bheema *R.* to Pargaon	6	3

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Kerhgaon..................	6	3
Kore......................	5	5
Note.—The village is at the bottom of what is called the Kore ghât, an easy ascent, offering no obstacle to carts.		
Wuran or Wudan...........	3	0
Buera waree..............	1	0
Bhendo-chu waree.........	0	4
Kyra-chu waree...........	1	0
Cr. Kurah *R.* to Moreshwur.	4	0
* To Sattara, *vide* XLI......	48	2
Total miles....	87	5

XLV.

From SEROOR to PUNDURPOOR, via Tembhoornee:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Seroor *Cantonments*,		
Cross Goor *R.* to Hingnee	1	5
* Cross *N.* to Ookurgaon, 2*s*...	10	3
Cross Hunga *R.* to Beloondee,	6	1
Cross a *N.*..................	1	0
* Pargaon, *Sindhia's*, 5*s*. *ws*...	4	5
Chumargoondee, *K. Sindhia's*, *Sarsootee R.*.............	5	2
Note.—To this the road is good, country level, but cultivation sparing.		
* Cross Dew *R.* to Chandgaon, 2*s*......................	5	7
Cross Lorakaree or Loara *R*....	2	6
Rakshuswaree, 4*s*.	3	1
Cross a *N*.................	6	1
* Rasin, *Kuvee Jung's*.......	2	1
Saooree, 3*s*. *ws*.............	6	2
* Rajoory, 2*s*. *N. and ws*......	3	2
Asc. and desc. to Sewgaon, 7*s*.	5	1
Dhuegaon, *l. b. Bheema*, 1*s*....	6	3
* Cross *N.* to Wangee, 10*s*. *ws*.	2	7
Kundur, *N*................	6	6
* Tembhoornee, *Mankeswur's*	6	0
Note.—The palace of Sudasew Bhow, which he was 12 years in completing, is a structure of considerable elegance. There is another palace in which travellers find accommodation, situated in an extensive garden outside the town, abounding with all kinds of fruit trees.		
The greater part of the road from Chumargoondee is rough and stony.		
Bhemla, *l. b. Bheema R.*	4	0
Note.—The Neera joins the Bheema 3 coss west at Nursingpoor, a place celebrated for its temples.		
Ghotee,..................	4	0
* Bhosu,..................	7	0
Goorsalla,................	7	0
Cross Bheema R. channel 800 *yards to* Pundurpoor,....	4	4
Total miles....	112	1

Note.—The road is good from Tembhoornee. The distances are estimated from Kundur, to that place they are measured.

XLVI.

From SEROOR to KOPERGAON:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Seroor to Ralégun, 20*h*. 2*s*. *N. and ws*...................	7	4
Panaolee, 15*h*. *ws*...........	2	5
*Parneir, *K*. 300*h*. 10*s*. *Parasuree R*...............	4	6
*Kanoor, *K. jageer*, 300*h*. 9*s*. *ws*.	8	6
Taklee, *Dokeshwur*, 40*h*. 1*s*. *ws*.	4	5
Wassoonda, 75*h*. 2*s*. *ws*......	2	6
*Kurukwaree, *jageer*, 25*h*. 1*s*. *ch. ws*..................	8	1
Cross Mool *R.* to Mandwa, *jageer*, 15*h*. 1*s*............	5	7
Kouta-Mulkapoor, 10*h*. *ch. spring water*..............	2	1
A small khind, *Kundoba-chu*...	2	4
Panwulee ghât, *descent* 4½*f*...	4	1
Panwulee..................	3	0
Siplapoor.................	1	1
*Assee, *K*................	1	7
Cross Pehura *R.* to *Dhaktee* Assee....................	0	3
Limgaon, *formerly Trimbuckjee Dinglia's*.............	3	3
Argaon, or Adgaon..........	7	5

PLACES, &c.	Distances between. M.	F.
Kelwurh, 50*h.* 2*s. ws*..........	3	2
*Nandoorkee, 20*h.* 1*s*........	4	1
*KOPERGAON, *vide* XII......	11	3
Total miles....	89	7

XLVII.

FROM DHOOLIA TO BURHANPOOR:

PLACES, &c.	Distances between. M.	F.
From Dhoolia to the *R*........	3	2
Balapooree and Paugna, 100*h.* *the Koodee running between.*	0	3
r. 4*f.* Kalkeira, 34*h.* *Nagjeery N*........................	2	3
Adjunga, 30*h.* *ws*............	1	2
r. 2*f.* Karseer, *deserted*.......	1	1
*Through jungle to Moongtee or Moogootee, 48*h.* *N*......	2	3
Subgaon or Subgowhan, 5*h.* *ws.*	2	4
Dulul, 13*h.* *N.* *and ws*.......	1	3
Cross branch of Malun R. to Moondala, *on the top of a ridge*..................	1	6
Descending through jungle to Malun R................	1	3
Cross Boree *R.* to Eskaira....	1	7
**Country well cultivated* to Parola, *K. jageer*............	3	1

Note.—Parola has a well built Gurhee of stone and brick, with a ditch 18 feet wide and 12 deep.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Muswa, *K.* 90*h.* *Chickleea R.*.	2	2
Cross Keerkee *R.*............	1	4
Gradual asc. of 1 *m. and desc. over stony ground to* Sawa..	2	7
Through jungle to Toorkeira and Sonkeira............	2	4
Kunneera, *des*...............	0	5
**Through low jungle and across R. below a bund to* Arundool, *K*........................	4	6

Note.—The country round produces every sort of grain.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Through jungle, in which Jerree R. is twice crossed to Peepulkota....................	5	6
Jungle to Burar............	2	1
Jungle to Bokur or Bokery...	1	7
*Pauldee, *K.*...............	2	3
Howanna, *Geerna R*.........	3	6
Assondah, *wells*.............	4	3
Baldee, *wells*...............	3	4
Borawul, *Taptee R*..........	5	1
*Nimgaon..................	2	1
Chicklee, *N*................	1	7
Myswaree, *ws*...............	1	7
Bammood or Bamunda, *ws*....	0	7
Amodah, *ws*................	2	0
*SOWDAH or Saonda, *N. and ws*......................	3	1
Bagoda, ...	3	0
Cross Sookee *R.* to Burgaon,	2	6
Burra Buera, *l. v*...........	1	3
A musjid in ruins............	1	3
* *A good deal of jungle to* Rawere,..................	4	0
Bokur, *deserted*.............	2	0
Kurjod, ...	2	0
Kanapoor,..................	1	7
Choorwah, *deserted*,.........	1	6
Loonee, *Sindhia's*...........	1	7
Bahadurpoor, *town in ruins*...	0	5
Mahomedpoor, *in ruins*.......	2	1
BOORHANPOOR, *city wall, Sindhia's*..................	1	1
Total miles....	103	6

Note.—Boorhanpoor stands on a fine plain on the west bank of the Tappee. Yoosoof Jah, Nuwab of Hydrabad, about a century ago, erected within it several splendid eedgahs and palaces. In those days of its splendour it is said to have covered a circumference of 10 or 12 miles, but now the walls, which are of brick, and in good repair, do not exceed 2 miles. The Lal Baug in the vicinity, represented as once a perfect paradise, contained fruit trees and shrubs of every kind. Cloths of various descriptions, particularly carpets, are now manufactured here.

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
XLVIII.		
From DHOOLIA to NUSSEERABAD, and Burrungaon:		
To Pauldee, 4 *stages, vide* XLVII	49	3
Bumbooree,	3	1
Cross Geerna *R. broad and rapid*	0	3
Along a ridge to Julgaon, *K.*	4	2
* Nusseerabad, *K.*	5	3
Over broken ground and ravines to Bagoor R. which cross to Lonajgaon,	3	1
Note.—The Taptee is about 7 miles distant at Sailgaon.		
Open, barren country to Goojera	3	5
Through cultivation to Chooroo,	2	0
Kuree and Sheerpoora, *des.*	1	6
Keynee,	1	7
Maunakaira, *s. v.*	2	6
Cross *N.* to Burrungaon	2	5
Tatal miles	80	2

Places, &c.	M.	F.
XLIX.		
From DHOOLIA to MULKAPOOR:		
To Muswa, *vide* XLVII	25	0
Nugaon, 26*h. ws.*	3	6
Lonee, 7*h. N. and ws.*	2	6
Furkara, 70*h. Anjeera N.*	1	5
Japphoolee, *N.*	1	2
* Kassooda, *a K. ws.*	1	5
Untoorlee, 10*h. wells*	2	3½
Bamnee or Bamin, 28*h. N.*	2	7
Koorgee, 190*h. Girna R.*	2	3½
* Samnair, 100*h. N.*	3	5
Nowkheda, 16*h. N.*	2	2½
Wuroda, *des. wells*	2	3
(Qu. are not these 5 villages out of the direct road from Muswa to Jamnair)		
Itneer, *N.*	3	2
Maigaon, 6*h. N.*	1	5
* Paluskheda, 200*h. l. b. Wagoor R.*	2	6
Neiree, *Wagoor R.*	1	6
Cross Wagoor *R.* to Netruwula,	0	5
Waglod, *Wagoor R.*	1	2
Hewurkheda, 100*h. Kaung R.*	2	7
Hitnair, or Eetnya	1	7
* Jamnair, *K.* 630*h.*	2	4
Wagaree, 109*h. Soor R.*	8	5
Hurnkhera, *N.*	2	1½
Sawda, or Sailood, *ws*	1	5
* Bodwur or Bendwur, *K.* 540*h. ws.*	3	3½
Sawga, *ws*	3	4
Chicklee, *ws.*	0	2
Cross Bagoor *R.* to Arrunkhera.	2	3
Jamuldaba, *N.*	4	2
Cr. Nulgunga, to Mulkapoor.	5	7
Total miles	102	5½

Places, &c.	M.	F.
L.		
From DHOOLIA, via Bhurgaon, to ADJUNTA GHAT:		
Dhoolia, to Kalkeira,	6	0
Amdund, 11*h. ws.*	2	6
* Chinchkhera, 60*h. and N.*	2	2½
Kuradee-Buradee, *des.*	3	7½
Bolah, 19*h. N.*	2	4
* Cr. Boree *R.* to Tamuswaree, 140*h.*	2	3
Sawutkhera, *des. N.*	2	2
Sewra or Seuré, *des. N.*	2	3
Sindee, *des. N.*	3	2
Sewnee, 75*h. ws.*	2	3
*Bhurgaon, *K.* 420*h.* 13*s. Geerna R.*	6	2
Lohotur, 165*h. N.*	3	4
Untoorlee, 19*h. N.*	2	4
* Pachorah, *K.* 40*h. Heura R.*	3	6
Lohara, *Bolah R.*	4	7
Bojè-Chinchpoor, 64*h. Bolah R.*	1	7
* Peepulgaon, 300*h. Bolah R.*	2	4
Kolwè, *N.*	3	5
Marooda, *N.*	1	6

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
* Sindoornee, *Soonus R.*	4	0
Puluskhera, *N. and ws.*	6	3
Cross Wagoor *R.*	4	2
* Furdapoor, *Wagoor R. (dâk)*	1	3
Adjunta ghât	2	3
Note.—The ghat is passable for ordnance.		
Adjunta, *Wagoor R. (dâk)*	1	7
Total miles	84	0

LI.

From DHOOLIA, via Ammulnair and Chopra to DHOOLKOT:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Burkhera or Wurkhera, 54*h.* *Panjur R.*	2	7
Arnee, 15*h.* *Panjur R.*	1	7
Wunnee, 62*h.* *N.*	2	4
* Kondhawal, 5*h.* *ws.*	3	2
Dangur, 13*h.* *ws.*	1	4
Janwa, 74*h.* *ws.*	2	7
Mungrool, 57*h.* *ws.*	4	3
* Ammulnair, *K.* 136*h.* *Boree R.*	3	4
Dewlee, 4*h.* *and N.*	3	0
Ghurkhumb, 44*h.* *Chiklee R.*	3	0
* Patoda, *K.* 409*h.* *and N.*	4	0
Sowkhera, 36*h.* *Tappee,*	4	0
Cross Tapee *R.* to Nimgowan,	0	5
* Chopra, *K.* 1951*h.* 100*s.*	8	0
Adgaon, or Argaon, 42*h.* *ws.*	2	5
Veerwara, or Eewur, 215*h.* *and ws.*	2	1
Mallapoor, or Mampoor, *Gool R.*	1	7
Top of the Byroo ghât,	2	6
Cross Annair *R.*	1	1
*Dhowlee, or Dhowluj, *N.*	3	7
Top of the Gudra ghât,	4	7
Top of the Jangto ghât,	1	3
Byro ghât, *impassable for carts,*	1	7
Dhoolkot, *N.*	5	6
Total miles	73	5

Note.—This ghat is usually called Dholeebaree.

LII.

From DHOOLIA to MHOW, via Sindwa ghat and Mundleysir:

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To Nugaon, *jageer,* 25*h.* *ws.*	4	6
Seerwar, or Serda, 40*h.* *N.*	5	3
* Songheer, *N.* 840*h.* 12*s.* *ts. and ws.*	2	7
Wagaree, *jageer,* 23*h.* *ws.*	2	7
Anjunda, 61*h.* *R.*	5	2
* Betawud, *K.* 440*h.* *Panjur R.*	2	3½
Morawud, 175*h.* *R.*	4	3
Wurod, 11*h.* *R.*	0	6
Mulsir, 75*h.* *R.*	0	6½
*Cross Taptee *R.* to Thalneer, 440*h.*	1	3
Hylapoor, *des. ws.*	3	6
Duheewur, 14*h.* *ws.*	3	4½
* Kuroond or Kurwund, 130*h.* *and cross Ugnawuttee R.*	4	1
Peeprala, *Raja Bahadur's, N.*	3	6
Sangwee, *des.*	3	4
Punagur,h	3	1
*Pullusnair	2	2
Beginning of Sindwa ghât	3	1
Boregur,h, at the top	1	4
Luckerkot, *deserted*	1	3
*Sindwa, *K.* 170*h.*	8	3
Note.— The jungle in the middle of which Sindwa is situated, has proved so unhealthy to Europeans, that they should prefer any other route between August and December.		
*Nagulwara, 30*h.* 2*s.* (Holkar's)	14	3
Golwarah	3	1
**Descend a small ghât* to Sewgaon or Chegaon	5	0
Dusnawul or Duslod, *ws.*	3	5
*Deree or Chunderee	4	7
Aowlee	2	2
Licky, *K. R.*	1	6
Serwun	3	6
*Billukwara, *wells of bad water*	4	0
Keeree	6	3
*Mundleysir	6	0

Note.—Mundleysir is a populous town, with a small but well built ghurry and good bazars. It was taken

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
possession of by the British government in 1818, with the other territories of the Peshwa. On a small hill about a mile north are some curious basaltic pillars. From Beekungaon the country is open and pretty well cultivated: road good, and abundance of water.		
r. 6*f.* Jemarajah, 20*h. ws*......	2	2
Sanghee, *des*................	1	2
Wurdeah, *des*................	2	3
l. 8*f.* Soomakairee, *a town with a small gurhee*............	2	4
Kuhala or Kolara, 4*h. ws*.....	5	5
Beginning of Jaum ghât......	0	5
The gateway at top of the ghât is 750 feet above the Nerbudda....................	2	2
*Jaum, *has a good bazar and a handsome tank*............	0	4
Note.—The fort of Jaum was ceded temporarily by Holkar, to be fitted up as a depot when our troops first came to Mhow. The stores have since been withdrawn on account of the unhealthiness of the place. The ghat is impassable for carts, which go by the Simrole ghat.		
Cross the Chorud *R*..........	2	3
Recross 3 *times in*............	1	2
r. 4*f.* Peepul, *des*............	1	5
r. 2*f.* Wassee or Bassee, *see Malcolm's Central India, vol.* II, *p.* 22................	0	3
Burgoonda, *formerly a large town now in ruins*.........	2	2
Asseepoora, *des*..............	2	2
Godreea, 40*h. tank, N. and ws.*	3	0
MHOW, *Cantonments, Head quarters*...................	2	5
l. 6*f.* *Mhow village*.........	0	6
Total miles....	155	7½

LIII.

FROM DHOOLIA TO GAULNA:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross Lulling *N*.............	1	1
Mundla and Nukana.........	1	4
Morunna, *close to the river*....	2	0
Cross Soosee *N.* at Koondana.	1	7
*Kheir, *K. Panjur R*.........	4	2
Cross Wagur *N*.............	1	7
Botana, *and cross Wagur N*..	1	6
Chowgaon..................	1	3
Through jungle and over low hills to Nasghurree, *des*.....	5	7
GAULNA, *Pettah*.............	2	2
*Hill Fort of Gaulna.........	0	2
Total miles....	24	1

Note.—The road hilly, winding, and bad for carts.

LIV.

FROM DHOOLIA TO BHEWNDY, VIA MALLIGAON CHANDORE AND NASIK:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To MALLIGAON, *vide* XIII....	32	3
Soegaon, and Cr. Geerna *R.* to Taira..................	1	6
Moongsaw, 20*h. ws*..........	3	5
Sowdana, 75*h.* 6*s. N. and ws.*	5	3
*Oomranah, 66*h.* 3*s. Parsool R.*	4	4
Chichwar, 21*h. Panzar R*.....	3	0
Rowar ghât, *asc.* 3 *f*.........	2	2
Note.—The ghat is rather steep and traversing, but offers little impediment to the passage of ordnance.		
Rowar, *Kerol R.* 12*h.* 1*s. N*...	1	2
Descend a small pass........	2	7
* CHANDORE, 920*h.* 20*s. ws*..	1	1
Nasik Gate of Do...........	0	7
Cross Goonee or Goal *R*.....	1	4
Mungrool, *Sundur R.* 5*h*......	0	5
Sugnoorsana, *ws*............	4	3
Cross *R.* to Mulsana, 11*h.* 1*s.*	0	2
* Wuddal, *Wuddal R.* 23*h.* 3*s.*	3	0
Bunaira, *Nutrawillee R*.......	5	6
Patchora, *Nutrawillee R*.....	3	1
* Peepulgaon, *Wussunt*, 300*h.* 25*s. Pursool R*............	3	1
Kokungaon, *Kaudoo R.* 45*h.* 4*s.*	2	7
Wuzur, 283*h.* 2*s. Bangunga*..	4	5

Note.—Supplies and forage scarce.

Note - Trimbuck is 18½ miles E. b. N. from Nassik over a good road in the dry season.

Places, &c.	Distance between M.	F.
* Argaon or Adgaon, 137*h.* 8*s.* *N.*	6	2
Punchwuttee,	4	6
* Cross Godaveri *R.* to Nasik,	0	4
Cross Nasseedee *R.*	1	3
r. 5 *f.* Kamatwara, 25 *mallee families*	1	6
Umbur, *Khoord*, 10*h.* *ws*	1	1
Through a khind	1	6
Iloli, 9*h.* *ws*	1	3
Cross *N. and Waldeo R.*	1	7
* Wadewra, 30*h.* 1*s.* *Dh.*	3	3
Note.—To this place from Aurungabad is a tolerable cart road, except between Wargaon and Sangwee which can be avoided. Carts are procurable at Nasik.		
Cross *N.* to Mookna, 25*h.* 1*s.*	3	7
l. 6 *f.* *Moorehgaon*, 15*h.*	2	2
Manik,kamb, 15*h.*	1	3
l. 1 *f.* 5*h.* *ws*	1	5
Ghotee, (*dâk*) *weekly bazar*, 40*h.* 1*s.* *temple*	1	4
Cross Wakee and Kapree *R.* to Taku, 15*h.*	1	7
l. 4 *f.* Bortemba, 15*h.*	1	1
l. 3 *f.* Teetowlee, 15*h.* *ws*	0	5
l. 3 *f.* Eegutpoora, 15*h.* *ws*	0	4
Note.—From Wadewra the road is over an undulating surface with several steep ascents and descents, but it is perfectly passable for cattle laden.		
* Tuligaon, *des*	2	0
Top of the Tul ghât	1	4
Descent	0	7
Note.—This ghat is practicable to laden cattle of every description. Horsemen also usually ride down without dismounting.		
r. 8 *f.* Yeheegaon, 15*h.* 2*ws*	1	5
Kassarbary khind, *descent* 1 *f.*	1	2
Note.—The remains of Bulwungur,h hill fort is two furlongs distant on the right.		
l. 8 *f.* Kusara, *des.* 1 *well*	2	7
r. 8 *f.* Mookhuwunu, 15*h.*	4	5
Cross a *N.*	0	4
l. 4 *f.* Cross Gharee *R.* to Dhamnee, 12*h.*	4	7
* *r.* 1 *f.* Kurdee *K.* (*dâk*) 75*h.* 3*s.* *ws.* *a fine grove of trees.*	1	5
Note.—A great and immediate advantage to troops and travellers would be the re-settlement of Kusara, the inhabitants of which have removed to two different places during these two years, from the oppressive system of pressing begaries. At present not one inhabited hut is to be found from Egutpoora to Kurdee. The same sort of hilly, broken, and rocky roads continues from the ghat, with little intermission through thick high jungle, and crossing many water-courses, to Kurdee.		
l. 1 *f.* Loha, 5*h.* *ws*	3	3
r. 1 *f.* Cross *N.* to Poolund, 15*h.* *ws*	5	1
Charpoolee, 12*h.* *ws*	2	1
l. 1½ *f.* Shahpoor, (*dâk*) 75*h.* 4*s.* *ws.*	1	1
Cross Barungee *R.*	0	1
Asungaon, 20*h.* 1*s.* *ws*	1	3
Kateewalee, 60*h.* 4*s.* *temple*	2	7
Note.—The whole of the road from Kurdee to this place may be called a continuation of the pass, the country being hilly, in many parts covered with thick high jungle, and very little cultivation. The road, however, is tolerable, and carts with wood are occasionally to be seen on it. The scenery is grand and magnificent. The road branches off here to Kalian, but it is impassable for camels to that place.		
Wasinda, 30*h.* 2*s.* *ws.* *Basta R.*	0	7
l. 2 *f.* Cross *R.* to Pallee, 8*h.* 1*s.*	1	2
l. 1 *f.* Kandulee, 10*h.* 1 *well*	1	4
l. 1 *f.* Koseemba, 25*h.* *ws*	0	7
r. 1 *f.* Dohul, 50*h.* 1*s.* *ws*	0	6
Cross Koomberee *R.*	1	2
*Purga, 80*h.* 2*s.* *ws.* *temple.*	1	2
Cross a *N.*	0	4
l. 1 *f.* Waholee, 25*h.* *ws*	1	3
Through a khind to Wurpah, 25*h.* *ws*	2	6
Parah of Damungaon	1	1
Neembowlee, 10*h.* *ws*	0	3

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Bheennar, 12*h*. *w*	0	3
BHEWNDY	2	5
Total miles	179	6

Note.—From the ghat to Bhewndy is hill and jungle, but from Kurdee the road is practicable for carts. The principal grain produced is rice in the valleys, and the poor grains called wurree, natchnee, &c. on the hills.

LV.

FROM DHOOLIA BY MEHOONBARRA AND GOWTULLA GHAT TO AURUNGABAD:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To Borkoond, *vide* XXXIX	14	4
Nanah, *N*	2	7
Setanah, *N*	0	5
Kurkee, *N*	4	4
Chinchguwhan, *Enam. N*	1	7
*Mehoonbara, *Geerna R*	2	6
Bahur, *Geerna R*	1	7
Cross Geerna *R*. to Bhurgaon, *water throughout the year*	0	5
Tulwara, *ws*	3	2
*Bauglee, *Tetoor R*	6	2
Chumardee, *N*	3	3
Yawla or Jowla, *N*. 2*h*	2	5½
Saegaon, *N*	4	6
Gowtulla ghât, *t*	2	6

Note.—The ghat is impassable for carts, and very difficult for camels; ascending on the east side the ghat is a little better.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Golwun, *N*	1	7
Hewurkherah, *N*	1	1
*Kunnur, *K*. *Soor R*	2	7

Note.—At this place is the cantonment of the Nizam's battalion of invalids.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Saweree, *Soor R*	3	7
Hutnoor, *jageer*, *ws*	2	5
Roy Kherah, *ws*	2	2
Pulasgaon, *ws*	1	6
Boregaon, *ws*	1	5
Checholy, *N*	1	1
Aukudwara, *N*	1	3
* Elora or Verool, *N*	2	4

Note.—Here are the excavated Hindoo temples.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Roza, *N*	2	4
Nundoorabad, *N*	1	2
Kakudwara, *N*	1	3

Note.—Where the paper commonly called Aurungabadee is manufactured.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
DOWLUTABAD, *on the right, N*	1	7½
Mitmitta, *N*	3	2
AURUNGABAD	4	5
Total miles	90	5

LVI.

FROM DHOOLIA TO AURUNGABAD, VIA MEHOONBARRA AND UNTOOR:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To Bauglee, *vide* LV	39	1
Yeklarrah	2	3
Nangud	4	4
Panjrah	1	2
Bopewur or Moortazapet	1	5
*Untoor, *K*	2	3
Nagapoor, *Poorna R*	3	3
Amberee, *Poorna R*	2	3
Sawurgaon, *Poorna R*	1	2
Wuddee, *Poorna R*	1	1
Gowtulla ghât,	5	1
Golwun,	1	7½
ARUNGABAD, *vide* LV	35	½
Total miles	102	4

LVII.

FROM AURUNGABAD TO BHEWNDY, VIA KOPERGAON NASSIK AND THE TULL GHAT: (*Nizam's Territory*.)

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
AURUNGABAD to a *N*	2	0
Cross three *N*. in	2	0
r. 1 *f*. Maléwara, 50*h*. 1*s*. 4*ws*	4	4

Note.—Dowlutabad is 1½ m. distant on the right.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Cr. Nagjury *R*. to Futehabad, 20*h*. 1*s*. 3*ws*	1	1
r. 1*f*. cross 3 *N*. to Tankly, 15*h*. 1*s*. 2*ws*. *ch*	2	4

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross 3 *N. in*	5	0
Babhoolgaon, 2*h*	2	7
Wueragur, 2*h. and cross Seoo R.*	2	4
Cross Dhekoo *R.* to Raegaon, 16*h.* 1*s. t. and ch*	2	2
*Dhondulgaon, 100*h.* 3*s.* 3*ws. ch*	2	5
Cross *N.* to Parsuda, 25*h.* 1*s. ch.*	4	3
Sawurgaon, 30*h.* 4*s.* 5*ws. ch.*	3	0
Aughoor, 4*h.* 1*w*	3	6
*BYZAPOOR or Wyjapoor, 1,200*h. Pet. vide* XXXVIII.	2	7
Bulégaon, 4*h*	4	2
Tulégaon, *Toobyachu*, 12*h.* 1*s.* 2*ws*	2	1
Cross Waroond *R*	1	6
Duheegaon, 15*h.* 1*s.* 3*s. Sindhia's*,	1	3
Ahmednuggur Collectorate :		
*Suwutsir, 150*h.* 6*s. Godaveri.*	4	1
Note.—The Godaveri in the rains is passed over on a raft at this place.		
Cross Gourja and Nowra *R.*	1	5
*Cr. *N.* to KOPERGAON, 300*h.*	1	5
l. 6*f.* Sitabkhera, 20*h.* 1*s. l. b. Godaveri*	2	7
Note.—Opposite is Hingnee, (25*h.* 1*s.*) where there is an unfinished tomb commenced by the Peshwa to the memory of his father, Rugoonath Rao, who died there.		
Dharungaon, 35*h.* 2*s*	1	2
Cr. Godaveri *R.* to Koombary, *P.* 30*h.* 3*s*	0	2
Mahégaon, 20*h.* 1*s*	1	3
Kolgaon, 20*h.* 1*s. temple*	1	5
*Soorégaon, *jageer*, 30*h.* 1*s. ch.*	1	0
Yelapoor, *Sindhia's*, *N.*	1	2
Munjoor, *Godaveri*, 30*h.* 2*s. ch.*	2	0
Chas-morosy, *Godaveri*, 25*h.* 1*s*	1	3
r. 3*f.* cross *N.* to Bakutpoor, 25*h*	0	7
Wurgaon, *Godaveri*, 25*h*, 1*s. w. ch*	1	2

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
**Bad road over five deep ravines* to Sangwee, *Godaveri*, 50*h.* 1*s. ch*	1	5
Cross *R.* to Khairla, 50*h.* 2*s.*	0	6
Sarola, 50*h.* 1*s. ch*	2	2
*Nandoor, *Mudumeshwur*, *Holkar's*, 100*hs.* 8*s. ch*	2	7
Cross the Godaveri, pass over an island, and cross again to Khangaon, *Poorunduree's*, 15*h*	1	0
Manjurgaon, *Holkar's*, 15*h*	0	7
Kurunjgaon, *Godaveri R.* 200*h.* 3*s. Dhumdheri's*	3	0
*Saykhera, *Godaveri*, *Vinchoorkur's*, 350*h.* 45*s*	4	1
Cr. Godaveri to Chandory, *Hingnee's*, 150*h.* 9*s. boat*	0	3
A Dhurumsala in ruins, with a well and mango grove near Chitégaon	2	5
Chehuree, 15*h.* 3*ws*	1	7
Cross *N.* to Lakulgaon, 25*h.* 1*s.*	1	0
*Woora, 150*h.* 3*s. Woorakur's*, *ch. dh*	0	6
Seelapoor, *Godaveri*, 15*h. Enam*	0	3
Marsangwee, *N.* 25*h.* 1*s*	1	5
l. 3 *f.* Naundoor, 20*h. Enam*	2	2
Cross *N.* to NASIK	3	2
To BHEWNDY, *vide* LIV	80	0
Total miles	184	0

LVIII.

FROM AURUNGABAD TO SURAT, VIA ROWRA GHAT; (*August*).

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To Nizampoor Serai	8	3
From Aurungabad, Juesing Poora gate, the road is over 11 ravines and N. and much broken ground. At 7m. 1 f. cross the road leading to Dowlutabad on the left. The fort occupies an insulated hill		

Dowlutabad is supposed to be the Tagara of Ptolemy which is probably a corruption of Deo-gurh its former name.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M. F.
cut perpendicular all round to the height of about 200 feet, and is surrounded by a ditch excavated in the rock at its base. The Pettah, surrounded by a stone wall and ditch, occupies one side on the plain below, and through it is the only access to the fort, which is entered by a subterranean passage. In the ascent, effected by aid of torch light, there are 102 broad steps leading to a trap-door of iron, which is heated when requisite for defence.	
* To Lassoor, *K*............	15 6
Through thin jungle to Seeruzgaon at 3m. 4f: pass Ranjungaon at 5m. 5f: Sooltanabad at 11m. 3f: Soungee 12m. 7f: and cross Sew R. by a muddy ford to the town. Road good through a flat waste country, but intersected by 15 ravines and N.	
* To Sowantgaon..........	11 3
Road muddy to Kurrunjgaon at 4m. 4f. (12h.): generally good to Pursurah at 7m. 7f. (25h.): and improves to Sowantgaon 30h. 3s.	
* To BYZAPOOR, P. *vide* XXXVIII................	6 5
Road good through open country and well cultivated.	
* To Undursool, *Sindhia's*,...	12 2
At 3f. cross the Surrengee. At 3m. 3f. Nandgaon deserted: At 8m. 1f. Sooreegaon: At 9m. 6f. Gowuntgaon: At 12m. enter Undursool, a large walled town: road good over black soil.	
YEOLAH, *P. vide* XIII......	6 2
At 4m. Kotemgaon: At 5m. 6f. Yeolah: At 6m. 2f. camp. The road is very good, and country cultivated,—plenty of supplies.	Bhowany
* To Julgaon,..............	7 5
Road good and hard, except near Oongangaon, at 1m. 1f: and at Herruntgaon, 5m. 2f: Julgaon contains about 125h. and 3s.	
* To Eechoor, *Eechoorkur's*,..	10 2
At 4m. 2f. cross the Gohee R. from Desmana, 50h. The whole of the road during this march is good, and through a well cultivated country. The palace here belonging to the Eechoorkur, commonly called Vinchoorkur, was burnt by Holkar's troops in 1803.	
* To Rowlus-Peepree,........	11 1
Pass Eechoor-waree at 1m. 5f: and descend a ghát of 1 f. at 2m. 6f. Koléwaree at 5m. Neepar at 6m. 6f.: and cross Wudal R.: camp on the r. b. of Kaudoo R. road level through cultivated country, jungle partial, and soil black.	
* To Kerhgaon................	13 0
Along the l. b. of the Kaudoo R. to Karsool, at 3m. 6f: where the Karjurree R. is crossed to Narrantimbee, at 4m. 1f: At 6m. 5f. cross Parasurry R. to Peepulgaon. Thence pass Attoorly and Mookeerah to Camp.	
*To Won,................	7 7
Camp at 1m. 2f. a gradual ascent of 1½f. At 5m. cross N. at 6m. 4f. hills 2m. distant on the left.	
*To Peepree................	6 3

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
At 2f. *cross Dew R. At* 4m. 7f. *pass Mallah, hence to camp a muddy road crossed by* 4 *N.*		
*To Rowra	8	4
Road muddy near hills all the way, crossed 17 *N. and at* 4m. 2f. *passed through a khind, across which is the remains of a wall.*		
*To Surat, *vide* VII	105	2
Total miles	230	5

LIX.

From AURUNGABAD to MALIGAON:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Aurungabad to Byzapoor, *vide* LVIII	42	1
Byzapoor to Maligaon, *vide* XXXVIII	54	5
Total miles	96	6
(Another route :)		
Aurungabad to Undursool, *vide* LVIII	54	3
Ankota, *R*	9	2
Unky-Tunky, *Fort and pass*	4	2
Maligaon, *vide* XII	27	1
Total miles	95	0

LX.

From AURUNGABAD to NAGPOOR, via Jaulna, Bassim, Karinjah, and Oomrowuttee:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
*To Jaulna, *vide* XVII	40	6
Kotai ghât, *ascent passable for carts*	6	0
Waugral, 40*h.* 5*ws*	4	4
*Cross Oomnah *R.* to Deoolgaon. (*Rajah Ka,*) 600*h.* 30*s.*	5	5
Cross Oomnah *R*	1	1
Paluskeirah, 10*h.* *Oomnah R.*	3	2
Bamkeirah, 10*h.* *Oomnah R.*	2	6
Paluskeirah, *Hunooman's*, 60*h.* 2*s.* *N.*	4	1
* Raja Kingaon, 200*h.* *Putulgunga*	3	5
Cross Putulgunga to Rairee, 20*h.* *Poorna R.*	2	4
Dooselbeer, 60*h.* 2*s.* 10*ws.* Poorna *R*	2	2
*Attoljee-Beebee, 200*h.* 5*s.* 10*ws.* *N.*	4	5
Anjenee, 100*h.* 2*s.* 5*ws.*	8	1
Sooltanpoor, 100*h.* 10*s.* 10*ws.*	2	7
Sarungpoor, 15*h.* *Pyen-gunga.*	4	4
Cross the Payen-gunga	0	2
*Maiker, 300*h.* 10*s.* 5*ws.* *Payen-gunga*	0	6
Anjeenee, 20*h.* 2*s.* 2*ws.*	5	5
*Doangaon, 200*h.* 7*s.* 8*ws.*	5	1
Gunorah, 15*h.* 3*ws.*	5	6
Nandah, 10*h.* 6*ws.*	3	7
* Cross Hutolah *N.* to Seerpoor, 300*h.* 5*s.* 50*ws.*	6	5
Kurunjee, 10*h.* *N.*	3	2
Tamsee, 30*h.* 2*s.* 11*ws.*	4	2
*Bassim or Wassim	6	2
Kondallah, 30*h.* 2*ws.*	4	5
r. 1*f.* Karlee, *des.*	6	5
l. 1*f.* Erundah, 60*h.* 3*ws.*	2	2
*Kenee, 150*h.* 2*s.* *ws.* *and t.*	3	2
Lattee, 20*h.* 1*s.* 4*ws.*	5	4
Cross Arran *R.* twice to Saloo, 40*h.* 3*ws.*	0	6
l. 1*f.* Naggee, 30*h.* *ws.*	1	1
r. 2*f.* Turala or Tuila, 40*h.* *ws.*	2	5
* Pairgaon, 200*h.* 5*s.* 10*ws.*	2	2
Chout or Showtee, 40*h.* 3*ws.*	3	0
Saloo, 40*h.* 2*ws.*	3	0
l. 5*f.* Kohee, or Keenee, 80*h.* *ws.*	2	5
* Karinjah, *tank*	3	6
Mooktah, 30*h.* 4*ws.*	4	6
Kooptee 60*h.* 4*ws.* *N.*	2	4
Braminwara, 50*h.* 2*s.* 4*ws.* *N.*	2	6
*Ladagaon, 100*h.* 4*s.* 4*ws.*	1	7
Belkairah, 20*h.* 4*ws.*	1	7

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Dongergaon, 30*h*. 2*ws*.	1	7
Sirsalee, 10*h*. 2*ws*.	1	6
Rawtee, 40*h*. *Beembla R*.	1	5
Hingunwaree, 50*h*. 1*s*. *Beembla R*.	0	6
Budorah, 40*h*. *Beembla R*.	2	3
Watpoorah, 120*h*. 3*ws*.	3	2
Dowlzee, 60*h*. 2*ws*.	2	4
* Morgaon, 100*h*. 1*s*. 1*w*.	0	7
Danorah, 40*h*. 2*ws*.	1	4
Saloo, 30*h*. 3*ws*.	1	3
l. 3*f*. Nimborah, 15*h*. 3*ws*	1	1
Unjengaon, 500*h*. 12*s*. 40*ws*.	2	0
Wodud, 5*h*. 2*ws*.	3	5
* OOMRAWUTTEE,	4	5
r. 1*f*. Rahadgaon, 50*h*. *N*. *and w*.	4	0
* Cross Nan *R*. to Nausgaon, 100*h*. 6*s*. 40*ws*.	4	5
Peepuljeera, 60*h*. 6*ws*.	6	1
Cross Surulgunga to Sewengaon, 200*h*. 6*s*. 30*ws*	2	1
Chindolah, 60*h*. 2*s*. 20*ws*.	2	2
* Mojeree, 500*h*. 6*s*. 50*ws*.	2	1
Cr. Pingla *R*. to Tuesah, 300*h*. 10*s*. 50*ws*.	4	3
Cr. Wurda *R*. to Bisnoor, 100*h*. 4*s*.	5	0
Cross Pauklee *R*.	2	4
* Cross *N*. to Tuligaon, 600*h*. 6*s*.	2	1
Bowlee ghât, *ascent* 3*f*. *difficult*.	2	2
Chowkee,	1	1
Sarwadee, 60*h*. 2*s*. *ws*.	2	6
**l*. 5*f*. Karinja, 600*h*. 10*s*. 50*ws*.	9	1
Tanagaon ghât, *difficult for carts*, 1*f*. *ascent*	0	3½
Tanagaon, 200*h*. 10*s*. 50*ws*	3	7½
* Kondaree or Kondalee, 500*h*. 10*s*.	12	0
Cross Jam *R*.	0	1
Bazargaon, 400*h*. 40*s*. 20*ws*.	8	7
* Bahar or Yehar, 400*h*. 10*s*.	7	1
Cross Won *R*.	0	1
l. 2*f*. Kairee, 100*h*. 4*s*.	2	0
r. 2*f*. Takea, 5*h*. 2*ws*.	3	0
l. 2*f*. Waddee, or Waree, 30*h*. 5*ws*.	3	5
NAGPOOR *Residency*.	5	2
Total miles	319	6

LXI.

FROM AURUNGABAD TO NAGPOOR, VIA JAULNA, BASSIM AND KARINJAH:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To KARINJAH, *vide* LX	179	6
Danorah or Dannair, 30*h*. 4*ws*.	7	1
Karlee, 70*h*. 1*s*. 6*ws*.	1	6
* Vedoonah or Warina, 200*h*. 10*s*. 20*ws*.	4	3
Nimpanee - Peepulgaon, 200*h*. 4*s*. 10*ws*.	4	3
Salood, 100*h*. 1*s*. 8*ws*.	3	4
Moongrool or Mangaloor, 100*h*. 5*s*. 8*ws*.	3	6
Cross Saklee *R*.	0	7
* Peepree, 200*h*. 1*s*. 10*ws*.	4	3
Cross Beemla *R*.	1	1
Beloorah, 70*h*. Beemla *R*.	2	7
Cross Beemla *R*. to Damuck, 20*h*. 5*s*. 6*ws*.	0	3
Yerud, 100*h*. 4*ws*.	2	6½
Cross Beemla *R*.	0	1
Cross Kohid *R*. to Goekair, 40*h*. 4*ws*.	2	3
* Tuligaon, 600*h*. 20*s*. 20*ws*.	6	1½
Dagaon Nagapoor, 70*h*. 1*s*. 6*ws*.	3	7
Batkolee, 100*h*. 2*s*. 6*ws*.	5	1
* Boorgaon, and cross Wurdah *R*. 100*h*. 4*s*.	3	5
Natchingaon, 200*h*. 10*s*. 10*ws*. *tanks*.	3	4
r. 2*f*. Mulkapoor, 70*h*. 1*s*. 4*ws*.	5	0
* *l*. ½*f*. Waephul, or Waefur, 200*h*. 2*s*. 20*ws*. *N*.	3	4
Dhygaon, 80*h*. 5*ws*. *N*.	3	1
Teegaon, 70*h*. 5*ws*	2	7
Kolee, 30*h*. *Damun R*.	5	4
Cr. Damun *R*. to Yelee, 100*h*. 2*s*.	0	2

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
* Cross Karkeree *R.* to Soorgaon, 100*h*.	4	1
Rakee, 60*h*. 4*ws*.	1	6
Saloo, 200*h*. 5*s*. *w*.	2	3
Cross Boarna *R*.	0	1
* Kailzee, or Kailjee Haut, 200*h*. 5*s*. 10*ws*. *tank*.	6	3
Seldah, 60*h* 2*ws*.	3	5
Seldah ghât, *easy for bandies*.	2	0
* Takulghât, 100*h*. 6 *ws*.	6	4
Saladaba, 20*h*. 2*ws*	3	3
Cross Karack *N*.	1	6
* Goomgaon, 700*h*. 10*s*. 20*ws*.	3	0
Cross Won *R*. to Kotarwarah, 200*h*. *l*. 4*f*.	0	3
l. 2*f*. Kaupree, 50*h*. 2*ws*.	3	4
r. 3*f*. Cheechpanee, 50*s*. 5*ws*.	1	4
Somunwara, 100*h*. 2*ws*	2	4
Nagpoor *Residency, Seetabuldee*.	3	7
Total miles	308	7

LXII.

From AURUNGABAD to NAGPOOR, via Oomrawuttee:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
From the Juesing Poora to the east gate	3	0
Narégaon, *deserted*	3	5
* Cr. *N*. 5 times to Warroch, 2*s*.	5	4
Enter a khind,	1	0
End of the khind,	2	2
* Through another to Bungaon (*dâk*), *and cross Lowkee R*. 1*s*.	2	6
Cross a *N*.	0	4
A khind,	1	2½
Moorumkher, 1*s*.	1	4
* *r*. 1*f*. Larsangwee, 3*s*. (*dâk*), *cross Doodna R*.	3	0
Serusgaon, 2*s*	2	3
l. 2*f*. Cross *N*. to Salwaree,	0	6½
Bottom of Serusgaon ghât,	0	7
Ascent good road	1	3
Dhawurgaon, 1*s*.	1	4
Cross *N*. to Dongurgaon,	1	1
* Dhabarry, 4*s*.	1	5
Cross *N*. to Pimpulgaon,	3	0
Kotah,	1	4
* Chanduhee (*dâk*),	3	5
Note.—Here a writer from the post office at Jaulna separates the packets.		
**From Chanduhee through Geerun Guhwan (dâk) to Jafferabad is about*	14	0
* Sanjol	13	4
Chicklee, (*dâk*).	6	6
* Cross Payengunga to Ootra *a pet* (*dâk*)	5	6
* Amerapoor, (*dâk*)	7	7
Chickapoor or Chichkher, (*dâk*)	7	4
* Lackenwaree, (*dâk*)	6	2
Ambay Taklee	4	4
Lony	7	2
* Chichooly	2	0
Waragaon.	4	0
Cross *N*. to *burra* Koragaon.	5	5
* Chandor	6	4
Dongergaon.	7	5
Boregaon. (*dâk*)	3	5
* Koorunkair	5	6
Kuragaon or Korgaon, (*dâk*).	3	5
Moortuzapoor, (*dâk*)	5	5
Jeetapoor, (*dâk*)	4	4
* Muna, (*dâk*)	3	1
Babanee	3	5
* Gunnoja or Gunory, (*dâk*).	5	0
Kowtah	6	6
*Oomrawuttee,	6	1
To Nagpoor, *vide* LX.	97	0
Total miles	286	1

LXIII.

From AURUNGABAD to HINGOLEE, via Jaulna:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
To Dosulbeer, *vide* LX.	76	4
Cr. Poorna *R*. to Peempulgaon, *R*. 10*h*.	0	7
Juttoo Kingaon, 250*h*. *R*.	2	5
Goongal, 30*h*. *R*.	3	3
Tumbol, 15*h*. *R. and N*.	2	7

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Peepulkottah, 5*h*. *ws*..........	4	1
* *Pass a salt water lake to* Lonar, 200*h*. *ws*..............	1	1
Hindo, 40*h*. *ws*.	4	4
Wuddao, 80*h*.	3	3
Moph, 100*h*. *ws*.............	2	1
* *l*. 3 *f*. Sailoo, 100*h*. *ws*......	2	4
Burr, 80*h*. *ws*.	1	5
Pass a pagoda to Agrawaree,	1	3
Chintaba, 85*h*. *ws*...........	0	5
Kunkurwaree, 25*h*. *ws*........	2	5
Juepoor and Wudona, 85*h*. *N*. *and ws*.................	1	3
Kunkhar, 5*h*.	2	3
Singee, 40*h*. *ws*.	1	0
Koodawud, 20*h*. *R*...........	1	2
Kote, 25*h*. *R*................	1	1
* Cross *R*. to Kolesa, 50*h*.....	1	7
Wurod, 55*h*.................	0	3
Nagachee-Sindigee, 25*h*. *R*....	1	3
Sindgaon, 50*h*. *R*............	1	1
Cross *R*. to Baree, 7*h*. *R*.....	0	5
Kooruth, 20*h*. *N*. *and ws*.....	1	6
Burrumpooree, 30*h*. *R*.......	3	7
Pynee, 100*h*. *ws*............	1	1
* Nursee, 500*h*. *R*.	1	5
Kulkodee, 50*h*.	0	5
Keysapoor, 10*h*.	1	1
Indolee, 20*h*................	0	6
Sudda, 50*h*. *ws*.............	1	1
Ramah, Deoolgaon, 20*h*. *ws*....	1	3
Wurrood, 50*h*. *ws*.	0	3
Baree and Kurelbala.........	1	3
Cross *R*. to Anderwaree......	0	7
HINGOLEE *cantonments*......	1	2
Total miles....	139	0

LXIV.

FROM AURUNGABAD TO SECUNDRABAD, VIA JAULNA, OODGEER, AND GUNGA KHAIR:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To JAULNA *cantonments, vide* XVII....................	40	6
Moghullaee cantonment, 200*h*. *Koondulka R*.............	0	4
Cross *N*. and Koondulka *R*. to Sarwaree, 20*h*.	3	7
Wurgaon, 50*h*..............	1	3
Turgaon, *deserted*...........	2	6
Waddee, 40*h*. *and ws*.	2	4
* Karlah, 100*h*. 3*s*. *Koondulka R*. *which cross*	2	6
Peepulgaon, 50*h*. *Koondulka R*.	1	7
Cross Doodna *R*. to Chitergaon, 40*h*................	1	4
Runjennee, 100*h*. 20*s*. *N*. *and ws*......................	2	7
Muslah, 10*h*. *N*............	5	2
*PURTOOR, 500*h*. 12*s*. *ws*.....	1	6
A Durgah and well..........	2	7
Wurphul, 50*h*. 10*ws*.........	1	2
Cross Kussoora *R*...........	1	1
Rohennah, 10*h*. 5*ws*.........	2	3
* *Bura* Satwana, 50*h*. 10*ws*...	2	7
Chota Satwana, 60*h*. 2*s*. *ws*...	1	5
Rohilgaon, 50*h*. 1*s*. 12*ws*.....	4	3
* Saloo, 300*h*. 20*s*. 20*ws*.....	2	6
v. 5 *f*. Degrus, 4*h*. 1*w*.........	3	3
Cross Kussoora *R*. to Peepulgaon, 100*h*. 4*s*.	2	1
Kaurinjee, 40*h*. 10*ws*.........	2	2
* Manwut, 500*h*. 20*s*. 40*ws*....	4	4
Saolee, *deserted*	4	7
Paulood, or Paldy, 60*h*. 5*s*....	2	4
* Mandakullee, 77*h*. 1*s*. 7*ws*...	2	7
Baboolgaon, 25*h*. 1*s*. 4*ws*.....	2	2
Oojahlumbah, 11*h*. 6*ws*......	1	2
Borwund, 50*h*. 2*s*. 10*ws*......	3	5
Paungree, 20*h*.............	3	1
* Taklee, 48*h*. 3*s*............	1	5
Dondee, 10*h*.	2	3
Saeela, 4*h*. *N*..............	2	6
Soonygaon, 4*h* *N*...........	0	5
Moolee, 40*h*. *Godaveri R*.....	2	0
Dharkher, 20*h*. *Godaveri R*...	2	1
* Cross the Godaveri *R*. to KHAIR, *commonly called* Gunga-Kair..............	0	3
Cross Mauslee *R*............	4	6

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
r. 3*f.* Kundalla, 12*h.* *w.*	2	1
Cross Gullatee, *N.*	3	1
* Sawergaon, 100*h.* 10*s.* *N.* *and ws*	1	6
Kundallee,	4	0
Cross Munmar *R.*	3	5½
Kallaygaon, 5*h.* *R.*	1	6½
* Rajoorah, 275*h.* 20*s.* 20*ws.*	2	4
Cr. *N.* to Seroor, 80*h.* 2*s.* 10*ws.*	5	4
r. 2*f.* Godawaree, 10*h.* *and cross N.*	4	2
l. 3*f.* Undergaolee, 50*h.*	1	6
*Cross Tear *R.* to Hullee, 100*h.* 4*s*	0	6
Sooknee, 10*h.* 2*ws*	2	2
Eekrookah, 10*h.* *N*	3	1
Islampoor, 15*h.* 1*s*	3	1
Oodgheer ghât, *descent stony*	4	7½
*Oodgheer, 1000*h.* 20*s.* *tank*	1	6½
Moogah, 10*h.* *N*	5	6
Toogree, 25*h.* 2*s*	2	4
Cross Chickul *N*	1	3
Moorg-Petta, 120*h.* 6*s* *Deo R.*	2	3
Cross Deo *R*	1	0
Sandaser, 15*h.* 1*w*	1	3
Cross Manjura *R*	2	6
*Dongoopra, 20*h.* *tank*	3	1
Cross Heereehulla *N*	1	7½
r. 2*f.* Umbersingee, 10*h.* *ws.* *N.*	3	4½
* Hulburga, 50*h.* 5*s.* *N.*	6	4
Ghât, *ascent confined and stony*	3	5
Kanapoor, 20*h.* 4*s*	1	3
l. 2*f.* Nowbad, 10*h.* 10*ws*	6	4
* Beder, head of a large Sirkar, 2000*h.* 25*s.* 100*ws.* *tank*	3	1
Alludkeeree, 30*h.* *and tank*	1	1
Mungulwarpetta, 40*h.* 4*ws*		
r. 3*f.* Goonjuttee, 5*h.* 4*ws*	7	4
l. 3*f.* Ramatheertun, 40*h.* *ws.*	0	4
* Sungum, 50*h.* 8*s.* 10*ws*	7	7
Baupunpullee, 15*h.* *N.*	1	5
Jurlapullee, 50*h.* 1*s.* *N.* *and ws.*	2	6
r. 2*f.* Rutnapullee, *deserted*	1	6
Bura Chelmira, 50*h.* 5*s.* 2*ws.*	1	2
r. 3*f.* Kumumpullee, 50*h.* *N.* *and ws*	2	7

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
*Moonahpullee, 100*h.* 5*s.* *N.* *and ws*	2	3
Cross Sowtahwagoo, *N.*	1	4
Cross Pedda Wagoo, *N.*	1	4
Hempullee, *deserted*	0	3
*Sedashapetta, 2,000*h.* 50*s.* 20*ws.* *tank*	3	7
To Secundrabad, *vide* XXI	40	1
Total miles	304	6

LXV.

From AURUNGABAD to ASSEERGURH:

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Aurungabad, Delhi gate, to Hursool	6	0
Sangvee	2	4
Top of Poolmurry ghât, *road stony, ascent* 3*f.* *not steep*	5	1
* Road tolerable to Chowk, *ws.*	1	2
Poolmurry	5	4
* Cr. Gurga *R.* to Puttree,	5	1
Malkinnola,	1	6
Naegowan	3	0
* Pass Alun to Bunkinnola	5	0
Chichkaira and cross the Poorna to Bowen, 50*h.*	5	3
Sailoor, *N.* *and ws. supplies*	3	0
* Palood, *Kailna R.* *no supplies*	6	0
Note.—From Poolmurry to this place the road is excellent and country cultivated.		
Cross Kailna *R*	0	7
Through jungle to Golehgaon, 2*s*	4	6
* Cross *N.* to Adjunta, (*dâk*) *supplies*	7	2
Top of the ghât	2	0
Good gun-road down the ghât	0	7
Furdapoor, (*dâk*) *Wagoor R.* *no supplies*	1	0
Jambool, *wells*	5	2
Chichkaira, *des.* *Kurkee R*	2	3
Singola, *des.* *wells*	1	3
*Tulehgaon, *N.* *and ws. supplies*	4	1

The remains of the city of Beder are still very fine. It is surrounded by a stone wall flanked with towers and a ditch deep and wide with a glacis. If it were in good repair and well garrisoned it would be one of the strongest places in the Nizam's territories. The original manufacture of black metal inlaid with silver was at

Places, &c.	Distance between.	
	M.	F.
Cr. *R.* to Samrood, *supplies*...	2	3
Bairkaira, *wells*..............	3	3
Dewlusgaon, *Soor R*.........	2	0
Chota Betawud, *ws.* (*Sindhia's dâk*)......................	2	7
* Yeotee, K. *N. and ws. supplies*....................	1	6
* Boodur, *l. v. Gundu N. and ws. supplies*..............	4	7
Oojennee, *des. wells*..........	3	5
Junnoona, or Jumoona, *s. v.* (*dâk*) *N. supplies*..........	2	2
Bilkaira, *des*................	1	3
*Wuzurkaira, *s. v. N. and ws*	1	0
Hurtala, (*dâk*) *supplies, tank venerated by Hindoos*........	4	2
Sarpullee or Salpily, *s. v*......	2	6
* Cr. Mookta, *N.* to Yedlabad, (*dâk*) *supplies*..............	1	1
Cross Poorna *R. ford and good ferry*.....................	1	5
Poornarry or Poornady, 20*h*...	3	1
Cross Walgee, *N.* to Naegaum, *m. v*....................	2	6

Note.—The road between the Taptee and Poorna is indifferent, and through low jungle.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Beluswaree, *s. v.* (*dâk*) *Taptee*.	2	2
* Antoorlee, *m. v.* (*dâk*) *Taptee*.	3	2
Bhalkaira (*dâk*)...............	5	1
Cross Taptee *R.* to Hutnoor, 4*h*.....................	0	7
*Boorhanpoor, *vide* XLVII (*dâk*)	5	2
Nimbola, *Col. Frazer's tomb*..	4	2
Jerrie.....................	2	0
Pettah of Asseerguhh,.....	5	5
Total miles....	147	2

Note.—At Furdapoor the road branches off to Nusseerabad, distant 31 m. 6 f. The first part to Pauldy 13 m. 3 f. is a good road, through light jungle: 7m. further cross the Bagoor or Wagoor to Neery. At the 23d mile ascend a small ghat; the road continuing good, but country more open.

LXVI.

From AURUNGABAD to MHOW, via Asseerguhh, crossing the Nerbudda at Ravere, and through Simrole ghat:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
To Asseerguhh, *vide* LXV...	147	2
* Kuttee ghât, 100*h*. 4*s*. *Sooktha R*.....................	8	2
Kiralla.....................	3	7
Cross Sooktha *R.* to Bummunpooree, 50*h*..............	0	3
Bulkeirah, 50*h*. *wells*........	4	7
Reitiah, 30*h*. *wells*..........	0	7
* Pundania, 200*h*. 2*s*. *ws*.....	1	4
Gooneeah, *grove of trees*.....	2	6
Cross Abnee *R*.............	0	1
Koladet, 50*h*. *ws*............	2	3
Cr. *N.* to Sirsod, 150*h*. 5*s*. *ws*..	2	4
* Sirivail, 100*h*. 2*s*. *N. and ws*..	5	2
Poonasla, 12*h*. *ws. a small stone ghurry*...............	4	7
l. 1*f*. Oondea, *des*...........	3	7
Seimla, *des*.................	2	1
* Bheekungaon, *recovering from desolation*................	1	1

Note.—This place, formerly a large town, now exhibits the remains of several considerable buildings. It is surrounded by a mud wall in a ruinous condition, and contains a few shops.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Ketwa, *des. N*..............	3	1
Parlea, 20*h*. *Ourah R*........	1	4
Deola, 20*h*. *wells*...........	2	6
Choondea, *des*..............	5	4
l. 2*f*. Domara, *des*..........	2	4
Mooltan, *formerly a town, now containing a few houses*....	2	7
* Kamkherah, 30*h*. *few shops, Ambah R*..............	2	1

Note.—From Bheekungaon there is a good deal of jungle.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Sanghee, 25*h*. *Ambah R*......	0	2
r. ½*f*. Dhabba, *des*..........	1	5
Kumla, 30*h*. *a small ghurry*..	2	2
Peepulkoond. 100*h*. *a ghurry, supplies, Wussalu R*.......	1	3

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
l. 4*f.* cross the Wussalu *R.* to Buggeapoora, 10*h*..........	0	3
* Murdhana, 150*h. bazar, a ghurry, Nerbudda R. a ferry and good boats*...........	6	0
Bukgaon, *des. Nerbudda*.....	2	2
Cross Khuruck *R*............	0	7
Ravere, *formerly a large town, now repeopling and prospering*...................	1	5
Cross the Nerbudda at Ravere ghât to Peetamlee, 10*h*.....	1	2
Palsoondu.................	3	2
Bura Machulpoor...........	1	6
**Chota and bura* Beerpada, *deserted*.................	2	0
Pass Sowarpoora, Goaknaud and Jutwah, *deserted villages to the Kolar R. which cross*..	3	6
Pass the deserted villages of Pewra, Naya, Oomree, Koorud, and Balwarah, to Chorud *R. which cross*.........	12	5
Bawee,....................	2	7
Note.—At about the 3d mile enter the Simrole ghat, which is about 1m. ascent.		
* Simrole, 200*h*. 20*s*. *N. and ws*.	5	5
Note.—The battering train from Mhow went down this ghat to Asseer, as did also Sir T. Hislop's force on route from Mundissor to Aurungabad.		
Dhuttoda, 500*h*. 20*s*. *N. and ws*.	3	0
Hursora, 400*h*. 10*s*. *R. and ws*	5	4
Santeir, 30*h*. *Santeira N*......	2	5
* *Head quarter lines near* MHOW...................	0	7
Total miles....	274	0

The route most frequented by native travellers between Asseer and Simrole ghât, which leads to Indore, crosses the Nerbudda at Burwaee. The following is extracted from a gentleman's journal, who travelled the road with camels:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To Boorgaon, *l. v*..........	12	4
Over hills covered with jungle, and stony, but presenting no serious obstacle to the passage of guns.		
To Chehgaon, *l. v*...........	16	4
At 7m. 4f. *Roostumpoor : at* 13½m. *Moghulgaon, Poorunduree's : road good.*		
To Doorwan...............	14	0
At 6m. *pass Desgaon road indifferent, through a wild country.*		
To Barwaee, *l. v*.............	17	4
At 4m. *Dungaon : at* 9m. *Baswa : at* 12m. *Sunowud : at* 15m. *Moorguree : at* 13m. *cross the Nerbudda in an excellent boat, capable of taking* 100 *men in one trip. Motuku, a small village, is on the left bank.*		
To Bulwara, *s. v*.............	12	0
At 3m. *Nundia : at* 6m. *Ajra, road very good.*		
To Simrole, *l. v*.............	14	0
To Bawee at the 8m. *the road is not good, but passable by guns: at the* 11m. *enter the ghât, which is about* 1m. *ascent.*		
Mhow, (*see foregoing route*,)	12	0
From Bawee to cantonments, not even excepting the ascent of the ghât, the road is most excellent.		
Total estimated miles....	98	4

Note.—The Nerbudda's bed, when fordable at Motuku, is most unfavourable for the passage of cattle, being exceedingly stony.

This route is not only shorter, but by all accounts better than that by Mundlaisur and the Jaum ghat. Carts, guns, and camels may be taken the whole way, and the Simrole ghat is so good that a curricle might be

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M. F.
driven from the top to the bottom. The passage of the Nerbudda is the only evil, and that is not much less at Mundlaisur. The Jaum ghat is impassable for wheel carriages.	

LXVII.

FROM AURUNGABAD TO MHOW, VIA ASSEER, MUNDLAISUR, AND JAUM GHAT:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
* To Kamkhera, *vide* LXVI...	212	3
Sanghee, 25*h*. *Amba R*.......	0	2
Tappa, 10*h*. *ws*.............	2	1
Vurree, 10*h*. *ws*.............	1	5
Narkeiree, 30*h*. *Wussalee R*...	2	5
Umlatta, 50*h*. *Wussalee R*. ...	0	3
r. 8*f*. Lepah, 20*h*. *Nerbudda R*.	2	4
Cross Veyda *R*. to Moorgaon, 30*h*....................	1	3
Maukerkeir, 50*h*. *Nerbudda R*.	2	3
**Cross the Nerbudda by a stony ford or by boats to* MUNDLAISUR.................	0	6
Note.—The Nerbudda at this place in July is about 500 yards broad. The stream is not rapid, and allows the passage boat to cross direct. Horses ford the river, over rocks, a little higher up. In the rains it is 1,200 yards wide.		
* To MHOW, *vide* LII.	32	2
Total miles....	258	5

Another route to Mundlaisur strikes off at Boorhanpoor, crossing at Beekungaon. The stages are:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Boorhanpoor, to Peeprana, *s. v. N*..................	12	0
Kairee, *m. v. N*.............	10	4
Metawal, *l. v. N*............	8	0
Seoonah, *s. v. with a gurhee, N*.	10	0
Beekungaon,...............	8	4
Gogaon, *l. v. R*.............	14	0
Chota Thursrawud, *m. v*......	16	0
MUNDLAISUR...............	6	0
Estimated miles....	85	0

Note.—The Peeprana ghat is not difficult. The road to Kairee not remarkably good or bad, but thence to Bheekungaon the country is desolate, hilly, covered with long grass and thin jungle, with a stony bad road.

Chooly-Mhyshwur, a town of Holkar's, the former residence and the burial place of the celebrated Alia Baee, is 3 miles distant west.

LXVIII.

FROM SHOLAPOOR TO SATTARA, VIA PUNDERPOOR AND KULEDHON:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To PUNDERPOOR, *vide* XX....	38	0
Taklee,....................	3	3
Kortee, 50*h*. 1*s*. *N. and ws*....	2	6
* Sonka, 75*h*. *N. and ws*......	4	0
* Burra Moze, or Mohud, *Kusal R*. 150*h*. 10*s*.	8	3
Chota Moze, *Kusal* R. 15*h*. ...	2	5
Kutpul, 75*h*. 1*s*. *N*...........	4	0
*Kowaspoor, *Maun R*. 100*h*. 2*s*	6	5
Weetulwaree, 25*h*. *N*.	2	3
Owlaee, 30*h*. *N*.	3	6
Kalawaree, 20*h*. *N*.	1	0
* Neemboora, 250*h*. 5*s*. *N*.....	1	7
A small ghât, ascent difficult for carts................	2	0
Powur-Peempree, 30*h*. *N*.....	7	7
Kuledhon ghât, *ascent bad, but passable for carts*.........	2	6
* Kuledhon, *K*. 25*s*. *N*.......	2	3
Mayenee, *K*. 600*h*. 30*s*. *N*....	6	2
Morla, *Yairla R*. 25*h*.	3	7
* Nimsur, *K*. 225*h*. 15*s*. *N. and ws*......................	1	4
Holechgaon, 25*h*. *N*.	2	7
Boossunghur, 100*h*. 10*s*. *ws*....	1	6
Peerachuwaree, *Nan R*. 2*h*....	4	2
* Cross Nan *R*. to POOSASAWULGEE, 380*h*. 5*s*. *N. bazar Thursday*...............	2	5
* Ruheemutpoor, *vide* XXV...	13	7
Damnair,..................	2	4
Cross Krishna *R*.............	2	2

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Along the left bank,	2	2
Cross 2 *N.* to Targaon,	0	6
Cross a *N.*	1	7
Cheechnair,	2	4
Cr. 2 *N.* to Juetapoor, *Krishna R.*	1	1
Cross 2 *N.* to Kolodee,	2	5
* SATTARA,	2	1
Total miles	148	6

LXIX.

FROM SHOLAPOOR TO DAPOOLEE, BY PUNDURPOOR AND THE KOOMBHURLEE GHAT:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To POOSASAWULGEE, *K. vide* LXVIII	116	7
Descend a khind to Nagjeery, 200*h.* 5*s.* *N. and ws*	3	4
*Paudulee, 200*h.* 4*s.* *N. and ws*	8	4
Helgaum, 150*h.* 3*s.* *N. and ws.*	2	0
Waree of Kusuru, 20*h.* Krishna *R.*		
Kowta, 50*h.* *N. and ws.*	4	0
Kortee, 20*h.* *Tarlee R.*		
* Oomruz, 450*h.* 3*s.* *Krishna R.*	3	0
Mulhar, *Peth*, 50*h.* 6*s.* *ws.*	9	3
Note.—Computed from Poosasawulgee.		
Cross the Koyena *R.* to Treepooree, 20*h.*	3	5
* Cross the Koyena *R.* to Patun, *K.* 350*h.* 25*s.*	2	1
Yeradu, 12*h.* 2*s.* *l. b. Koyena R.*	3	4
* Cross the Koyena *R.* to Helwak or Hulgaon, 30*h.* 2*s.* *N. and ws*	10	3
Tankunwaree,	3	1
Koombhurlee ghât *begins*	1	6
Ends,	3	4
* Koombharlee, 50*h.* 1*s.* *below the ghât, Wychurna R. and ws.*	2	4
Note.—The road is very indifferent from Poosasawulgee.		
Alloor or Auloray, 20*h.* *s.* *N. and ws.*	2	0
Cross *N.* to Peepree, 35*h.*	2	0
Peepree, *Khoord*, 10*h.* *N. and ws.*	2	3
Cross *N.* to Kurdee, 15*h.* 1*s.*	2	4
*CHIPLOON, *K.* 600*h.* *t. and ws.*	2	2
Leaving Chiploon about a mile, the R. about 400 cubits wide is crossed to Taverthun. At 1½m. the Purushram ghât begins, and is 6 furlongs in ascent.	2	4
Note.—There has formerly been a good made road through this ghat, and paved where the ascent required it, but the bad state of repair of the pavement renders it extremely difficult to cattle, who pursue in preference a winding pathway on the right.		
Dhamundevee, *near Purushram*, 101*h.* *N. and ws.*	0	2
Kowtee, 35*h.* *N. and ws*	2	7
Asugnee, 64*h.* *ws*	1	5
Dhabeelu, 33*h.* *ws*	1	7
Neegru, 36*h.* *ws.*	1	3
Bhoruj, 26*h.* *ws*	0	3
Cross *N.* to Morowra, 30*h.*	1	7
Bhosta, 41*h.* *ws*	1	2
* Cr. Jugbooree Kharee or *R.* to Kher, *K.* 389*h.* 40*s.* *t. and ws.*	1	6
Cross *N.* to Chinchgurh waree, 20*h.* *ws.*	2	0
Cross 2 *N.* to Pooroos, 20*h.* *N. and ws.*	3	6
Waukwulee, 75*h.* 2*s.* *N. and ws.*	2	0
Cross 2 *N.* in	2	1
Tulsoory or Tilseer, *N.*	3	1
Tulsooree waree, *N.*	0	6
*Cross *N.* to DAPOOLEE *cantonments*,	2	1
Dapoolee village	1	4
Total miles	222	0

Note.—The road from Poosasawulgee is generally bad and rocky, whether above or below the ghat. The only variation from this is the march

from the bottom of the ghat to Chiploon. The immediate approach to the ghat above is tolerably good.

LXX.

FROM SHOLAPOOR TO SATTARA:

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To PUNDERPOOR, *vide* XX....	38	0
Woopuree,..................	8	7
* Balownee,...............	7	4
Tandoolwaree,..............	3	0
* Peelow or Peelwun, *K. Akulkothur's*,.................	8	4
Kolwuntee ghât *begins*........	4	3
End of ghât................	2	0
* MUSWUR, *K.* 735*h.* 60*s. l. b. Maun R. two bazar days a week*..................	6	3
Cross Maun Gunga,.........	0	6
A waree....................	7	0
Peempree, 22*h. of Dhungurs, N.*......................	1	1
Gondhuwlee, *dhakla*, 36*h.* 2*s. N.*......................	3	2
* Gondhuwlee, *boodrook*, 85*h.* 1*s. r. b. Maun Gunga*......	2	2
Ranpinglee or Pinglee, *Khoord*, 22*h. N.*................	2	4
Pinglee, *boodrook*, 74*h.* 2*s. N.*	2	5
Foot of a hill	2	7½
Ookurda, 25*h. ws. close under Mukeemungurh*, 107*h.* 15*s.* .	0	4½
* Dusta	4	0
Durjah, 22*h. N. and ws.*.......	0	1
Darpoori, 35*h. N. Enam*,....	1	1
Khatgoon, *K.* 156*h.* 15*s. Yairla R. market on Wed.*........	3	4½
Veesapoor, 45*h.* 1*s. N. and ws.*	2	5
Over Mogurna ghât *asc.* 7*f. easy descent*, 3*f*..........	3	0
Yeksumba,................	2	0
* Koreegaon-Koompta, *K.* 250 *h.* 7*s.*....................	5	0
Lasoorna, 25*h.* 1*s. N.*........	1	2½
Jamb, 45*h.* 2*s. N. and ws.*....	2	2
Teerpootee, 27*h.* 3*s. t.*.......	0	4
A small ghât,................	0	4
Cr. Krishna *R.* at Maoolee....	2	2½
SATTARA,.................	2	4
Total miles....	131	4½

Note.—By going 3 miles round, the Koolwuntnee ghat, which is impassable for carts, is avoided; some bad road near Ookurda is also avoided by going a mile round.

LXXI.

FROM SHOLAPOOR TO NAGPOOR, VIA TOOLJAPOOR, DAROOR, AND NEERMUL:

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
SHOLAPOOR to a *N.*..........	1	1
Hugnoor or Hugloor, 100*h.* 1*s. N. and ws.*...............	3	7
Woola or Ool, 150*h.* 1*s. N. and ws.*.....................	2	4
Tandoolwaree or Tamboolwaree, 75*h.* 1*s. N. and ws.*........	5	4
* Sooratgaon, *Nizam's*, 300*h.* 2*s. N. and ws.*............	3	6
Sangwee..................	1	3
Maloombru, *Nizam's*, 20*h.* 1*s. N. and ws.*..............	2	4
Mahur-Sangwee, *Nizam's*, 20*h.*	3	7
Sheedphul or Sindpaul, *Nizam's*, 800*h.* 10*s. N. and ws.*	2	2
Bottom of the ghât........	1	2
* TOOLJAPOOR *at the top*, 1500 *h. a Pet. of shops, tanks and ws.*....................	0	4
Boree, 50*h. N. and ws.*.......	2	0
Wurgaon, 100*h.* 1*s. N. and ws.*	4	0
* Daraseo, 500*h. Peth, ts. and ws.*.....................	5	0
Oopula, *Makurachu, from the circumstance of it being the haunt of about* 2,000 *monkeys*, 100*s. N. and ws*....	6	0
* *Kher*, 60*h.* 2*s. N.*..........	5	4
Tudula, *Terja R.* 200*h.* 2*s.*....	5	0
* Kamuswaree, 200*h.* 2*s. N. and ws.*..................	3	0

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Tandoré or Danoru, *5h. N. and ws*	3	4
Kulhum, 300*h. Peth. Wanura R.*	2	0
Wurgaon, *50h. N. and ws.*	3	0
* Seelegaon, 100*h.* 1*s. N. and ws.*	4	0
Kes, 500*h. Peth. R.*	6	0
Tamba, 75*h.* 1*s. ws.*	4	0
* DAROOR, 1,500*h.* 60*s. ts. and ws. strong fort*	4	0
Note.—Mominabad or Amba Jogaee, the cantonment of the Nizam's reformed horse, is 19 miles north.		
Dindoor, *N.*	18	5
Sunpet, *N.*	16	2
Kurka, *Godaveri,*	10	7
GUNGA KAIR, *Godaveri,*	9	1
Paleem or Palum, *N.*	16	0
Maholee, *Godaveri,*	21	6
Boodkhair or Moodkhair, *N.*	20	0
Tulehgaon, *t. and ws.*	13	1
MOODHULL, *N.*	21	4
Note.—From Daroor to this are marches of the light division in May 1818, but whether they are on the direct route to Nagpoor, I am doubtful, though the route chosen by an army is always likely to be the best.		
* NEERMUL, *about*	23	1
Chinchoolee,	3	0
Dongapoor,	0	7
Top of Bahadpoor ghât	3	1
Ankree,	3	4
* Woodoorpet,	6	4
Itchadah,	12	4
* Murroor,	4	3
Hutnoor,	3	3
Mawullah,	8	2
* Yedalabad,	4	0
Arlee,	4	0
Karinjah,	7	4
* Soanagarree,	4	4
Dongergow,	11	1
* Kair,	6	3
* Won or Wonny,	12	5
Sawella,	4	5
Cross the Wurda *R.*	3	6
* Warhonah or Wuroda,	5	2
Mehobara,	2	3
Duheegaon,	3	2
Cross Dyewal *R.*	1	2
Chicknee,	3	1
Shegaon,	2	1
* Naugree, *l. v.*	4	0
Cross Nerbudda *R.* to Larkee, *l. v.*	0	7
Satephul	4	1
Koombee,	2	0
* HINGUN GHAT,	3	6
Cross the Wanna to Kunapoor,	1	1
Bajeepoor	1	1
Mandgaon, *l. v.*	4	7
Cross Dhan *R.* to Noonee,	2	4
Cross *N.* to Nandpoor,	1	2
Paldee,	1	1
Bhoosa,	3	0
* Sindee, *l. v.*	3	2
Pursotee,	1	5
Assola,	2	7
Enter jungle, extending 1 mile.	1	6
Cross the Wunna at Takul ghât	2	4
Dhabut,	3	1
* Goomgaon, *l. v. Kurruck R.*	5	1
Dyegaon, *v. tank*	2	5
Somulwara,	4	5
Anjee,	1	4
Cross Nagnuddee,	1	5
* NAGPOOR,	0	5
Total miles	438	5

Note.—The first part of this route as far as Neermul, is circuitous, and between Tooljapoor and Daroor estimated; the rest is measured.

LXXII.
FROM SHOLAPOOR TO JAULNA, VIA BHEER:

	M.	F.
Karumbu, 60*h. ws.*	6	4
Darphul, 106*h. ws.*	5	6
Selgaon, 76*h. N.* 2 *coss or*	4	0

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Ralé-Rasgaon, 50*h.* *N.* 1½ *coss or*	3	0
* WUBRAG, 1,200*h.* *Bhogawuty R.* *ws.* 1 *coss*	2	0
Manehgaon, 25*h.* *N.*	2	4
Pangaon, 228*h.* *R. and ws*	3	0
Soonderah, 13*h.* *ws*	4	3
Cr. 2 *N.* to BARSEE, *K.* 1,200*h.* *N. and ws*	3	4
* Peempulgaon, 115*h.* 2*s.* *N. and ws*	6	0
Cross *N.* to Mankeshwur, 227*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	3	6
* Ashtee, 62*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	3	2
Barasangwee, 13*h.* *ws.*	5	0
Cross Chumteachy *R.* *twice*	7	6
Top of Nagjurry ghât, *ascent 2 f. stony and steep*	2	6
* Eet, *K.* 208*h.* 8*s.* *ws.*	1	3
Cross Manjura *R.* to Peempulgaon, 14*h.* *ws.*	3	4
* Cr. Bokur *R.* to Chowsala. 90*h.* 5*s.*	5	0
Rowlusgaon,	3	6
Cross Gunnesh *R.*	0	3
Paulee ghât, *descent* 1¼m	8	3
* Cross Bensura *R.* to Paulee, 35*h.* 2*s.*	3	1
Cross Bensura *R.* to Bheer *K.*	5	0
Cross again at 4f. and the Sinphana river at	3	0
Recross Sinphana to Eerapoor	5	5
* Paudulsingee, 53*h.* 2*s.* *R.*	2	4
Gewrye, *K.* 157*h.* 7*s.* *ws*	7	6
Cross *R.* to Dhondraee, 21*h.* 2*s.*	6	1
Rakshusbowan, *K. e. b. Godaveri,* 159*h.* 8*s.*	5	6
* Cross the Godaveri to Peempulgaon, 153*h.* 9*s.*	0	5
Cross Gallantee *R.*	10	7
* Soona-Pempulgaon, 30*h.* 1*s.*	2	0
* UMBUR, *P. Dh.*	6	2
* JAULNA, *vide* XVIII	20	5
Total miles	164	5

Note.—Partly estimated, partly surveyed.

LXXIII.

FROM SHOLAPOOR TO BEEJAPOOR.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cantonments to a waree	1	6
Koomtah, 35*h.* *ws.*	1	2
Sawuntkher, 6*h.* *N.*	2	4
* Ahirwaree, 225*h.* 5*s.* *ws.*	5	2

Note.—Road very good, and the country highly cultivated, wavy plains, without trees, except at villages, good encamping ground, hog and black partridge in the vicinity.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Bunkulgee, 25*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	1	4
Jawulgee, 200*h.* 7*s.* *ws.*	2	2
Mungloor, 450*h.* 20*s.* *N. and ws.*	4	2
Cross the Bheema about 400 *yards wide to* Goobeewaree, or Goombeewur, 5*h.*	3	4
* Kher or Dholkher, 363*h.* 18*s.* *Bheema R.*	2	4

Note.—Through the same kind of country as yesterday, fertile, wavy plains. The junction of the Seena takes place about 10 miles from Kher west. There are many villages up and down at short distances on the Bheema, at most of which boats ply. This river forms the line of separation between the Mahratta and Kanara languages, and the natives on opposite banks are nearly unintelligible to each other. The Hindoostani is understood by very few on either bank.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Over good road, and cultivated but bare country, to Ulloor, 150*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	6	4
* Cr. 2 *N.* to Indee, 300*h.* 12*s.*	5	0

Note.—Little cultivation, and thin jungle between Ulloor and Indee: road good and country level.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Tudwula, 125*h.* 3*s.* *N.*	7	0
A rising ground, beneath which is the deserted village of Peerapoor, from the crest of which is seen distinctly the large tomb at Beejapoor	3	0

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
* Uttergaon, or Unturgaon, 125*h.* 4*s.* *ws*.	4	4
Note.—Road good over wavy downs, covered with low jungle.		
Nagthana or Nagtan, 125*h* 4*s.* *ws*.	5	0
* Alliabad. 9*h.* *ws*.	4	4
Note.—Road as yesterday, loamy soil, jungle thicker, very little cultivation, and country very desolate.		
* *Ullapoor gate of* BEEJAPOOR,	6	0
Total miles	66	0
Another route to Beejapoor, branches off at Kher (*see foregoing route*)	24	6
Elgee, (*a mile to the left is Alsingee, a populous Kusba*) *about*	6	0
Arzinat, *pop.* 153*h.* 1*s.* *about*	3	0
* Mylar, *N. measured*	2	3
Goondwan, *N.*	3	3
Kapnimboorgee, *populous*, 133*h.* *N. and ws*	1	6
Algoondee, *N.*	3	3
* Hortee, *K. populous*, 383*h.* 3*s.* *N. and ws*	2	0
Agsinal, *N.*	5	0
Turgoondee, *N.*	3	6
* Kunal, *s. v.*	3	3
Burotgee, *N.*	2	3
* *Shahpoor gate of* BEEJAPOOR	6	7
Total estimated miles	68	0

Note.—The above is part of a route pursued by the Honorable the Governor's camp in 1823.

LXXIV.
FROM PUNDURPOOR TO BEEJAPOOR:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Pundurpoor to Anwelee, 61*h.*	3	0
Yeklaspoor, 15*h.*	2	4
Mullewaree, *r. b. Maungunga*,	2	4
Cross to Seedawaree, 16*h.* 1*s.*	0	2
Note.—The Maungunga rises near Mahlonee, in the Mahadeo hills, and joins the Bheema at Surkowlee. The Maundes produces principally horses, bajree, and Indian corn abundantly.		
* Mungulwurra, *Chintamun Rao's jageer*, 2,000*h. or* 5,000 *inh.* 60*s.*	4	6
Note.—Road good, and country generally well cultivated.		
Over a well cultivated and level plain to Murwurra, or Marowlee, 125*h.* 3*s.* *ws*	7	2
* Hooljettee, *Duffley's, n. b. of a large N.* 250*h.* 4*s.*	6	6
Note.—The country is so very sterile here that sufficient wood is not procurable for fuel, and dried cow-dung is used for that purpose.		
Chota Oomdee, *deserted*, cross *N.* to *Burra* Oomdee, 150*h.* 4*s.*	7	2
Hullee or Hurulee, 35*h.* *N.*	3	2
Beloondee, 55*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	2	4
Through a thick jungle to Booree or Bergee, 75*h.* 2*s.* *N.*	3	4
Note.—Road good to Oomdee, open and cultivated country; thence to Booree jungly.		
Kurizgee, or Kurunjee, *Nepaunkur's*, 300*inh.* *country cultivated*	1	4
Jaleehul, *Nepaunkur's*,	6	0
Boblud, *Duffley's*, 33*h.* 1*s.* *ws.* *brackish water*	5	0
Eetengee,	7	4
* *Mukka gate of* BEEJAPOOR,	5	0
Total estimated miles	68	4

Note.—Over high and dry downs: road very good, and partially covered with jungle.

BEEJAPOOR from 1488 to 1680 the most splendid Mahomedan capital in the Deckan, at this day does not contain as many families as it formerly contained mosques, which were said to be 1400. Minute accounts of the buildings and curiosities which time has spared, are to be found in various works, suffice it for me to say, that there are some intelligent descendants of ancient Mahomedan families, still in good circumstances, from whom

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
much information may be gained respecting the place.		

LXXV.

From SATTARA to DAPOOLEE, via Amboolee Ghat:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
To the bottom of the hill.....	2	2
Ascend the hill, *accessible to unladen cattle*............	1	6
Yeoteeswur temple, *good water*	0	6
r. 2 *f.* Along table land and desc. to Jamboolmora......	3	2
Pagoda near Peesanee.......	1	5
r. 3 *f.* Ambanee, *N.*.........	1	1
Cross Oormooree *R.* near its source..................	4	3
Gradual desc. to Phulree.....	2	7
Note.—Another usual marching route joins here; the road is better, but 3 miles longer, passing Dunkoory, Kenerah, and Tamba; then ascend and descend the small Bhoola ghat.		
Cross Koyena and Kandatee *Rs. in*..................	2	1
r. 3 *f.* Cross *N.* near Peepree	0	7
A chokee, and well..........	1	0
l. 3 *f.* Cross Godeoora *N.* to Kosapoor................	1	7
r. 3 *f.* Cross Amral *N.* to Akulpee, or Akulpoor.......	1	4
Cross Kandatee *R.* at Rodee	1	2
r. 1 *f.* Atornee, 50*h. N.*	4	0
Wulwun....................	1	7
Cross Kandatee *R.*...........	1	4
Top of Amboolee ghât.......	0	6
Descent circuitous, steep towards the top; passable, but difficult to cattle..........	2	6
r. 1 *f.* Amboolee, *bottom of the ghât, river water good*.....	1	6
l. 2½ *f.* Mahloonga..........	1	5
Mohona, *Jugbooree R.*........	2	4
Cross Jugbooree *R.*..........	2	1
Cross 2 *N.* to Koorasee,......	1	5
Cross *N.* to Sookeewullee,....	2	1
Cross Choorud *R.*............	0	3
Note.—This river is navigable at spring tides to boats of 50 candies.		
Kher or Khed, *K.* 371*h. t. and ws.*......................	2	1
Cross a *N.*.................	1	1
Chinchookur warree, 20*h.*	0	7
Cross 2 *N.* to Pooroos, 20*h*...	3	6
Wakwulee, 75*h.* 2*s.*..........	2	0
Cross 2 *N.* to Tulsoora or Tilseer, 30*h.*...............	5	2
Tilseer warree,..............	0	6
Cross *N.* to Dapoolee *cantonments*..................	2	1
Total miles....	67	0

Note.—The road from Sattara to Wulwun is tolerably good. From the bottom of the ghat to Kher it is extremely bad the whole way, and thence to Dapoolee worse. The Konkan is badly watered in the dry season.

LXXVI.

From BELGAM to KURARH, via Meritch:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
To Seedapoorhutty, *vide* XXV.	60	7
Kulaley, 119*h.* 1*s. Krishna R.*	2	4
Danwar, (*dâk*) *Karkoon here,* 130*h.* 1*s. Vedgunga*.......	1	7
Taklee, 114*h. Krishna R.*.....	2	0
Akeewar, 100*h.* 4*s. R. and ts.*	1	3
Kooroondwarhutty, 104*h. ws.*	1	5
Kooroondwar, 1,193*h.* 56*s. Punchgunga and Krishna R.*	1	4
Nursobake warree,...........	0	4
Serol, 675*h.* 15*s*............	2	4
Cross the Krishna *R.*........	3	1½
Meritch, 4,572*h.* 242*s. t. and ws.*......................	2	0
Note.—From Seedapoorhutty to Meritch, is, by another measurement, 21m. 6f.		
Koopwar, *Merichkur's*, 200*h.* 2*s. dh. ws.*...............	3	0
Boodgaon, 210*h.* 4*s. ws.*......	3	0

Sanglee is 10¾ miles from Meerij

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Bisoor, 70*h.* 3*s.* *N.*	1	3
Nandru, *Chintamun Rao's,* 358 *h.* 10*s.* *Verla R.*	3	5
Cross Verla *R.* to Kutao, *Chintamun Rao's,* 10*h*	1	1
Bheelwarree or Beeloree, *Tasgaonkur's,* 550*h.* 15*s.* *dh. R.*	4	2
Akulkop, *K. Tasgaonkur's,* 175 *h.* 4*s.* *R.*	1	3
Wallao, *Rajah of Sattara's,* 625*h.* 50*s.* *dh. R.*	4	6
Bolgaon or Boregaon, *Rajah of Sattara's,* 480*h.* 11*s.* *R.*	6	2
Cross *R.*	0	5
Lutura, *Rajah of Sattara's,* 325*h.* 2*s.* *R.*	1	6
Cross *R.* to Bichood, 46*h.*	1	1
Cross *N.*	0	3
Yedy, *Rajah of Sattara's,* 106*h.* 1*s.* *ws*	1	5
Senowlee, 110*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	3	7
Wurgaon, *Enam,* 235*h.* 2*s.* *ws.*	4	0
Karow, *Enam,* 325*h.* 1*s.* *R.*	2	1
KURARH,	4	1
Total miles	128	2½

Note.—From Kutao to Kurarh is along the banks of the Kistna river.

LXXVII.

FROM BELGAM TO SHOLAPOOR, VIA KULLADGEE AND BEEJAPOOR:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To Marrehall *vide* XXV	13	6½
Kurdeegoodee, *Enam,* 135*h.* 1*s.* *N. t. and ws*	0	3
Hunukairee, 170*h.* 1*s.* *N. t. and ws*	3	6
Yergoodee, 47*h.* 1*s.* *N. and ws.*	2	4
Road strikes off to Moorgoor.	0	1
Road strikes off to NAISERGEE, *K.*	1	5
Muddenbaree, 94*h.* 1*s.* *N. and ws*	2	2
Myakulmurdee, 102*h.* 1*s.* *N. and ws*	3	7
Wunoor, 262*h.* *N. and ws.*	3	0
r. 6 *f.* Seerleebaree, 20*h.* *N. and ws.*	4	4
l. 4 *f.* Poorkulkutty, 52*h.* 1*s.* *N. and ws*	0	6
Note.—Junction of the road from Gokak, dist. 11 miles.		
Gutcheen-koorbet, *Putwurdhun's,* 249*h.* 7*s.* *N. and ws.*	5	2
Note.—The distance from Wunnoor is given at 12m. 7f. by another measure.		
Bhutgairee, *Bullapa Desye's,* 82*h.* 1*s.* *N. and ws.*	3	6½
Begunal, *Enam,* 48*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	2	4½
Munkairee, *Enam,* 38*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	4	0
Hoolkoond, *Putwurdhun's,* 258*h.* 3*s.* *N. and ws*	3	0
Cheepulkutty, *Putwurdhun's,* 154*h.* 3*s.* *N. and ws*	2	5
Tondeekutty, *Putwurdhun's,* 48*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	4	2
Hossackutty, *Cowjee Desye's,* 257*h.* 4*s.* *ws*	2	0
Hoskot fort	2	4
Lokapoor	4	2
Kusdonee, 154*h.* 1*s.* *Gutpurba.*	5	1
KULLADGEE, 258*h.* 6*s.* *Gutpurba*	5	1
Sumsee, *Mota,* 20*h*	2	4
Sumsee, 20*h*	0	5
Cross Gutpurba *R.* to Koondergee, 200*h.*	1	2
Bavullutee, 100*h*	2	1
* Soonagah, 150*h.* *tank*	4	4
Hoossain Saib's Durgah, near Burra Gundee, or Perul ghât	3	4
Bod Gundee, 100*h.* *ws*	1	0
Koortee, 40*h.* *Krishna R.*	5	4
* Cross Krishna *R.* to Colar, 40*h.* *N.*	1	1

Note.—The Krishna at this ferry usually subsides as low as 4 feet in January, but is never lower. From bank

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
to bank is 2¼f. The bed sandy, and the country on both sides a black soil.		
Dod Kunnusgee, 12*h*. *N. and ws*	3	6
Cross *N.* to *Chik*, Kunnusgee, 10*h*. *ws*	0	2
Rowanhall, 30*h*. *N. and ws*	1	4
* Moolwarra, 150*h*. *N. and ws.*	6	3
Hoonganhully, 50*h*. *ws*	6	3
Joomunhall, 100*h*. *N. and ws.*	5	2
l. 4*f.* Emalapoor, *Nizam's*, 50*h*. *ws*	3	3
BEEJAPOOR *gate*	1	5
Cross *N.* to Allahabad, (*dâk.*)	6	0
Cross *N.* to Naugtana, 300*h*. 3*s.* (*dâk*)	4	7
Note.—From Beejapoor inclusive is the territory of the Rajah of Sattara.		
* Cross *N.* to Huttergaon, 100*h*. 4*s*	5	0
Seerapoor, *des*	4	4
Cross *N.* to Thuddaongee, *Nizam's*, 100*h*. 3*s.* (*dâk*)	2	5
* Hindee, *Sattara Rajah's*, 400*h*. 10*s*	7	5
Cross a *N.*	2	3
Ulloor, *Nizam's*, 50*h*. 1*s. ws*	3	1
Acherikairee, 500*h*. 20*s. Bheema R*	6	4
* Goobeydoo, 20*h*. *Bheema*	3	0
Cross Bheema to Kowtah, *Sattara Rajah's*, 10*h*	1	3
Mungoorla, 400*h*. *Bheema*	4	3
* Javaulgaon, 200*h*. *N. and ws.* (*dâk*)	4	2
Bunkulgee, 50*h*. *ws*	2	3
Eerwar, 250*h*. 6*s. ws.* (*dâk*)	1	3
Sawutkair, 10*h*. *N. and ws.* (*dâk*)	5	1
Koomtah, *Jageer*, 200*h*. *N. t. and ws*	2	5
Sholapoor-warree, 10*h*. *N.*	1	2
SHOLAPOOR	3	5
Total miles	203	5½

LXXVIII.

FROM BELGAM TO SHOLAPOOR, VIA KORBETTA JUMKUNDEE AND BEEJAPOOR :

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To Gutchun-Koorbet, *vide* LXXVII	41	6¼
Cross *N.* to Tapsee and Kempunhola, 4*h*. *ws*	4	4
Cross a *N.*	2	6
Hunderhutty, 30*h*. *N. and ws.*	1	0
Cross a *N.*	0	1
r. 2*f.* Chitapoor, 10*h*. *N. and ws.*	1	3
Cross a *N.*	0	1
Lutchmeswur, *Meritchkur's*, 40*h*. *N. and ws*	1	7
* Cross *N.* to Hossahutty, *Meritchkur's*, 60*h*. 10*s. N. and ws*	2	0
A descent rather difficult for wheel carriages	2	1
Beesun-Kopah, *Meritchkur's*, 50*h*. *Gutpurba R.*	1	4
Dhowleswur, 60*h*. *Gutpurba R.*	1	7
* Cross the Gutpurba	0	6
Cross a *N.*	2	0
Mahulingapoor, *Moodholkur's*, 400*h*. *N. and ws*	2	1
* Juggadall, *Moodholkur's*, 100*h*. *N. and ws*	7	1
Cross *N.* and ascend a ghât	0	6
Bundykunnee, *Moodholkur's*, 10*h*. *ws*	1	2
Mundungundy, *Moodholkur's*, 30*h*. *N. and ws*	4	5
Between hills to Oonoor, 200*h*. 10*s. ws*	1	1
Kudderputty, *Putwurdhun's*, 100*h*.	1	0
* *r.* 4*f.* JUMKUNDEE, *Putwurdhun's*, *N.*	1	1
Koombarhulla, *Jumkundeekur's*, 50*h*	3	3
Cross the Krishna *R.*	4	0
Note.—Left bank steep, and the right bank low and rather difficult for guns.		

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
* Pudulgee, 50*h*. *Krishna R*..	0	3
Arjoongee, *Eechulkurinjeekur's*, 10*h*. *N. and ws*.......	7	6
Yekoondy, 100*h*.............	2	3
* Cross *N*. to Bableswer, 400*h*.	4	4
Cross 2 *N*. to Saurwadda, 400*h*. *t. and ws*.................	5	5
Kagapoor, 50*h*. *N. and ws*....	4	2
* *Soorapoor gate of* Beejapoor, *t. and ws*.................	4	7
To Sholapoor, *vide* LXXVII.	72	0
Total miles....	192	½

From BELGAM to SHOLAPOOR, via Padshapoor, Teerdall, Ghota and Beejapoor:

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To Koonoor, *vide* XXV.......	37	2
Cross Gutpurba *R*...........	1	2
Goreebettah, 100*h*. 2*s*. *ws*.....	2	7
Seedaparuttee, *des*..........	1	6
Soonamutty, *des*............	1	4
Anamapoor, 10*h*. *N*..........	2	6
Cross *N*. to Kulloly, *Jageer*, 100*h*....................	0	4
Tookoonutty, 10*h*. *ws*........	3	1
Munkunwarree, (*dâk*) 50*h*. *ws*.	3	4
Cross a *N*..................	2	0
Ettenhall, 25*ws*.............	2	1
Moogulcod, (*dâk*) 60*h*. 2*s*. *ws*..	3	5
Saucullutty, 10*h*. *ws*.........	3	4
* Terdal, *K. Chintamun Rao's*, (*dâk*)....................	3	6
Note.—Between Kuloly and this place water is very scarce in the hot season.		
Ulkee, 65*h*. 2*s*. *ws*..........	3	1
Muddenkutty, 10*h*. *ws*.......	1	3
Asungee, *Jageer*, 100*h*. 3*s*. *Krishna*..................	1	3
Auskah, 40*h*. *Krishna R*......	0	5
* Kulloly, (*dâk*) 100*h*. 2*s*.....	2	5
Hulbaul, (*dâk*) 35*h*..........	6	3
Kunkunwarree, *Jumkundeekur's*, 50*h*. *Krishna R*......	3	6
* Cross Krishna *R*. to Sooroopoor or Murnoor, *Jumkundeekur's*, (*dâk*) 100*h*. 4*s*.....	1	4
Sawulgee, *Jumkundeekur's*, (*dâk*) 25*h*. 1*s*. *ws*..........	7	5
Kullolee, 2*h*. *w*.............	2	7
Ascend a ghât...............	1	2
* Gotta, 100*h*. 4*s*. *ws*. (*dâk*)...	2	6
Dasunhal, 10*h*..............	7	3
Cross a *N*..................	0	3
Hosahutty, (*dâk*) 60*h*. 1*s*. *N*. *and ws*..................	1	6
Toorvee, (*dâk*) 20*h*. *ws*........	9	0
* Beejapoor *gate*...........	2	5
To Sholapoor, *vide* LXXVII.	72	0
Total miles....	191	7

LXXIX.

From BELGAM to DHARWAR:

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Belgam to old Belgam, 10*h*. *t*.	3	5
Cross Bellary *N*.............	0	6
Hulgay or Ulkay, 60*h*. *t*......	1	6
Segnee, *Enam*, 20*h*. *N. and t*	1	6
Tareehal, *Putwurdhun's*. 106*h*. *ws*.....................	1	7
Cross 2 *N*..................	1	6
Descend ghât at	1	2
* *Dod or Heer*, Bagwaree, (*dâk*) 400*h*. 12*s*. *N. and ws*.	1	5
Cross 2 *N*..................	2	1½
Chik, Bagwaree, 115*h*. *N. t. and ws*..................	0	6
Kurveenkopa, 100*h*. *t. and ws*.	1	5
Oossoor, 211*h*. 1*s*. *t. and ws*...	3	4
Cross *N*. to Koorgoond, 100*h*. *R. N. and t*.	1	3
Cross Mulpurba *R*. to Toormury, 155*h*. 2*s*..............	1	4
Kundatulhal, or Kurdhal, 55*h*. *ws*.....................	2	2
Cross a *N*..................	0	4
Kulbary, 77*h*. *t. and ws*.......	0	7
Cross *N*. to Nundyhully, 50*h*. *ws*......................	1	7

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross *N.* to Seegyhully, 130*h.* 2*s. ws.*	3	2
Khanapoor, and Thadcode, 453 *h.* 9*s. t. and ws.*	3	6
l. 2*f.* Cross *N.* to GURRUG, *K.* (*dâk*), 500*h.* 14*s. N. and t.*	2	2
Cross a *N.*	1	4
l. 1½*f.* Mungulgutty, 30*h. t.*	1	6
l. 2*f.* Gowunkop, 10*h.*	1	5
Cross *N.* to NURENDRA, (*dâk*) 994*h.* 13*s. ws.*	1	3
Yetingoond or Etingoor, 30*h. t. and ws.*	1	6
DHARWAR, *Fort gate*	2	2
Total miles	50	2½

FROM BELGAM TO DHARWAR, VIA SANGOLEE:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To Bagwaree, *vide* LXXIX	17	2½
Nelgulhal,	5	2
Cross large *N.*	1	0
Cross Mulpurba *R.* to SANGOLEE, *K.*	2	6
Kodanpoor,	4	5
Khurshuttee,	3	2
Khanapoor,	3	3
Cross Toopi *N.* to GURRUG, *K.*	2	3
To DHARWAR, *vide* LXXIX	10	2
Total miles	50	1½

Note.—The road to Kittoor strikes off at Bagwaree from which it is dist. 16m. and joins this road again at Gurrug 10½ miles.

LXXX.

FROM BELGAM TO BELLARY, VIA DHARWAR:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To DHARWAR, *vide* LXXIX	50	2½
Govindkopa, 50*h. ws.*	3	3
Yebbully, 500*h.* 12*s. ws.*	4	7
* BEHUTY, 600*h.* 12*s. ws.*	6	2
Kerrasoor, 300*h. ts. and ws.*	6	4
* Annekaira, 450*h.* 14*s. ws.*	9	2
Tholadoor, 10*h. ws.*	5	1
Hoolkota, 40*h. ws.*	2	6
Binakunakutty, 40*h.*	2	6
* GUDDUCK, 800*h.* 13*s. ws.*	3	1
Adashapoor, 20*h. ws.*	3	1
Papanhutty, 70*h. N.*	2	1
* DUMMULL, 500*h.* 12*s. ws.*	8	3
Mawundy, 80*h.* 2*s. ws.*	4	4
Burradoor, 200*h.* 1*s. ws.*	2	7
* Moondurgee, 300*h.* 3*s. ws.*	3	0
Bellenty, 50*h. t*	3	0
Borchunhully, 60*h.* 1*s. ws.*	6	1
Tiguree, 30*h. ws.*	2	0
* HUMPSAUGUR, 600*h.* 14*s. r. b. Toombuddra R.*	3	1
* Bellahousee.	15	0
* Oospetta or Hospetta,	13	0
* Gardiganoor,	15	5
* Koorthanee,	11	5
BELLARY	11	6
Total miles	199	4½

LXXXI.

FROM BELGAM TO HURRYHUR, VIA DHARWAR:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To DHARWAR, *vide* LXXIX	50	2½
Nouloor,	2	2
Amurgole,	3	7
Byrdewurkop,	1	4½
Oomkul,	1	0
Warree,	1	7
HOOBLI *begins*	1	2
End of Hoobli,	0	6
r. 1 *f.* Budnal,	0	5
Cross a *N.*	4	2½
A small tank,	1	3
A warree,	2	7
Koondyul,	0	6
r. 2 *f.* Bilebal,	2	0
Kundolee,	1	3
Chika Hurkoonee,	1	4
Heera Hurkoonee,	1	5
Sehunhal,	6	5
Chondal,	3	1
Budnal,	2	3
SAVANOOR, *t.*	1	4
End of Savanoor	0	5

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Hooleekopee	3	0
Melgutta,	3	0
Cross Wurda *R.* DEWURGERREE, *K.*	2	1
Enter HAWAREE, *K.*	4	7
Cross large *N. r.*	7	2
Nartoogul,	2	4
Cross a *N.* twice	2	4
MOOTU BEDNORE,	2	3
Recross *N.*	1	1
Chuteir,	2	5
Karkol,	1	7
Kujuru,	2	0
Konbehon,	2	0
Cross large *N.*	0	3
Enter RANA BEDNORE	2	3
Hoonushukuttee,	4	5
Chelgerree,	3	2
Kuroor,	1	7
Peit	5	3
Cross the Toombudra *R.* and enter the Madras Territory	3	0
Total miles	145	4½

LXXXII.

FROM BELGAM TO GOA, VIA TOORKAWAREE, PATNA, AND RAMALINGUM PAGODA:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Cross *R.* to Benakunhully, 6*h.*	4	5
Cross *N.* and Markundee *R.*	3	7
Heeree Senowlee, 60*h. ws.*	0	4
l. 1 *f.* Hoodramony, 30*h. w.*	2	2
* Toorkawarree, (*dâk*), 80*h.* 1*s. N. and ws.*	2	0
Cross 2 *N.*	4	6
l. 4 *f.* Kalanundygurh, *K.*	1	2
Cross a *N.*	0	3
* Patna, 150*h.* (*dâk*), and cross *R.*	1	5
Mootunwarree, 20*h. ws.*	0	7
Cross 2 *N.*	3	2
Ascend a small ghât	1	5
* Ramaling pagoda, (*dâk*)	3	3
Descend the Ram ghât and cross a *N.*	3	6
Cross Teelar *R.*	3	0
Kundy, 10*h. ws.*	1	3
* *r.* 4 *f.* Ghotkatchuwarree, 150*h.* 4*s. ws.* (*dâk*)	0	4
Baitsee, 50*h.* 5*s.*	2	5
Cross a *N.* to Koodas or Koorasee, 300*h.* 4*s*	3	6
* Arsinora, or Assunwadda,	8	4
GOA, *by sea is about*	12	0
Total miles	65	7

Note.—The county is cultivated and open to Toorkawarree, thence a thin jungle to Mootunwarree, and to Ghotkachuwarree is very thick jungle.

Another route to Goa branches off at Ghotkachuwarree to Nonora, 12m; thence Mapusa, 8 m; the river opposite Panjim or New Goa, 7 m; and the breadth thereof is perhaps ½m.

Another route branches off at Baitsee to Dondamaragu, 8m. 2f; Deecholee, 4m. 6f; Sanklee, 4m. 5 f; and Goa by sea is about 12 miles.

LXXXIII.

FROM BELGAM TO VINGORLA, VIA RAM GHAT:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To Koodas, *vide* LXXXII.	45	3
r. 6 *f.* Sassoolee, 70*h.* 3*s.* (*dâk*)	2	5
Country hilly and jungly to Banda, a small fort containing 150*h.* 5*s.* on a river navigable for large boats (*dâk*)	10	4
Country rugged and close: pass Yetee or Yethegaon, 30*h. ws.* to Melgaon or Mulgaon, 125*h.* 7*s.* (*dâk*)	6	6
Note. WAREE is 2½ miles N. E.		
Neemla, 30*h.*	2	2
Pass Warrowra and Thorada, 40*h.* and through a highly cultivated country to VINGORLA, *K.* 770*h.* 30*s.* (*dâk*)	8	3
Total miles	75	7

Note.—A good bundur here for large boats, and a fort 180 feet square.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
LXXXIV.		
FROM DHARWAR TO SHOLAPOOR, VIA KULLADGEE AND BEEJAPOOR:		
From the fort gate to the end of Havery pettah, 50*h.*	0	4
Cross *N.*	1	7½
Ameenbauvee	3	7½
* Cross 2 *N.* to Morub, 400*h.*	7	3
Seergola, 10*h. and Toopoory N. which cross*	4	4
Jawoor, 50*h. N.*	2	1
* Hebulee or Hebul, *jageer*, 60*h. N.*	1	3
Juganpoor, 30*h. t. and ws.*	6	2
Cross *N.* to Nurgoond, *jageer*	1	1
* End of Soamapoor Pettah, 60*h. t.*	0	7
Note.—The hill fort of Nurgoond is near this.		
Cross Verteehulla *N.*	2	1
Hutty, 12*h. t. and ws.*	2	3
Honnor, *Nurgoondkur's*, 30*h. Mulpurba R.*	7	4
* Cross Mulpurba to Gopunkopa, 60*h.*	0	6½
Waddanwutty, 30*h. N.*	2	2
Ghât 1½*f.* to Nursapoor,	0	5½
Cross a *N.*	0	7
Soamunkopah, 25*h. N. and ws.*	1	6
Cross a *N.*	0	4
Munnutgeery, 35*h. t. and ws.*	1	3
A foot road from Keroor joins here	1	3
Ooglaut, 60*h. t.*	1	3
* Mudkullymarkeiroor, 40*h. N. and ws*	3	7
Augoorkoopah, 10*h. N. and ws.*	2	4½
Hoolgairy, 35*h.*	2	4
Gungancodeehall, 25*h. t.*	2	5½
Dod. Silleekaira, 30*h*	3	4
Cross *N.* to *chik.* Silleekaira, 50*h. N. and ws.*	0	7
Cross a *N.*	0	3½
Anamapoor, *des*	3	0
Pettah gate of KULLADGEE	0	4½
To SHOLAPOOR, *vide* LXXVII.	122	5
Total miles	196	1

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
LXXXV.		
FROM MALWAN TO DAPOOLEE:		
Rajkot gate to the creek	0	5
Rameswur ghât, *asc.* 1*f.*	0	3
Koobharmat (*potter's village*)	0	7
Note.—The road branches off to chouk, dist. 4 m. 5f.		
Cross *N.* to Nandrook	2	1
Cross *N.* to Amdoos,	4	1
Cross *N.* to Koonkaola,	1	3
Cross *N.* near Mooroomwarree,	1	2
Cross *N.* to Kuth,	1	1
Cross *N.* to Sawurwarree,	1	7
Cr. 2 *N.* to Sookulwarree, 23*h.*	1	3
Cross *N.* to Kusal, 85*h.* 6*s.*	3	5
Cross Hurnahee or Sawa *R.* to Wuseergaon, 25*h.*	1	6
Wagpa, 25*h. ts*	4	2
Asseea (*dâk*), 28*h. N. and ws.*	2	1
Kulmut, 161*h. N. and ws.*	0	3
Cross Sawa *R.*	0	6
Januwlee, 86*h. N. and ws.*	0	4
Oomrut, 56*h.*	2	1
Sawdow, 19*h.*	1	0
Nandgaon, 63*h.*	1	7
Assuldu, (*dâk*) 33*h. ws.*	2	1
Kassurdeh, 81*h.*	0	7
Telru, 9*h. ws.*	2	5
Salset, 35*h. ws.*	1	6
Wargaon, 111*h. ws.*	1	7
Nudguwa, 49*h. N. and ws.*	1	6
KHURREPUTAN, *K.* 244*h.* 18*s.*	1	6
Mosun, 21*h. N. and ws.*	1	4
Keluoli, 47*h. N. and ws.*	2	6
Jambowlee, 22*h. ws.*	2	1
Cross Sawa *R.* to Purtuolee, 21*h.*	3	4
SUONDHUL, *K.* 500*h.*	2	0
Note.—Raeputan, K. is 3 m. from Purtuolee, and perhaps one mile from Suondhul.		

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Chikulgaon,	3	3
Gotnay,	0	7½
Sheel,	3	3
Rajapoor, *K.* 1,000*h.*	1	7
Kaudoulee,	1	1½
Kurwunt,	2	3
Wunu, or Won	1	7
Wutool,	2	2
Iluora,	2	4
Cross Moochkoon *R.* to Wankura or Wankida,	0	7
Kooeh	2	0
Lanjeh, *K.* 200*h.*	3	1
Cross Dhooduru *R.*	2	3
Asgay or Asgu	1	2
Tulowru,	2	0
Koorchoom	1	2
Dhabola, *Rutnageery R.*	0	5
Cross Kaudlee *R*	3	1
Sakurpa	0	5
Mordu, 30*h.* *N. and ws*	0	4
Wanjalu, 30*h.* *N. and ws*	2	3
Moorapoor, 15*h.* *N. and ws*	1	6
Dewurook, *K.* 280*h.* *N. and ws.*	2	1
Sadowlee, 81*h.* 1*s.* *R.*	2	3
Kasmee, 100*h.* *N. and ws*	1	5
Kurumbula, 25*h.* *N. and ws*	1	2
Sewnu, 59*h.* *N. and ws*	0	6
Teereeu, 56*h.* *N. and ws*	0	2
Cross *N.* to Lowulu, 44*h.* *R.*	2	2
Waranaoree	0	3
Sungumeshwur, *K.* 280*h.* 37*s.*	2	2
Makhjoon, *about*	6	0
Ambooa	1	2
Arowlee, 50*h*	2	1
Cross Gud or Gurh *R*	1	2
Kokru	1	3
Note.—The Gud R. may be crossed at Makhjoon, and the route pass Surran, Boormahar, and Kondeewuree.		
Cross *N.* and asc. Kokru khind, 1½*f*	2	0
Descent 7*f.* to Palwu	2	1
Mandkee, 12*h*	1	3
Cross Kapsee *R*	1	2
Dhywulee	0	7
Cross *N.* to Keluora, 10*h.*	1	5
Desc. khind to Keluora	1	6
Cross Seenve *R.* to Kapserh	2	4
Paga, 25*h.* 2*s.*	2	1
Chiploon, *Jugbooree R. branch*	0	6
Note.—The river on which Chiploon is situated unites with the Jugbooree R. about 5 miles below, and falls into the sea between Daboob on the N. bank, and Anjunwell on the south. A bundur for boats of 50 or 60 khundies is at Gowindgurh or Gawulkot 2½ miles below Chiploon.		
Cross *N.* to Dhamnee	3	1
Cross *N.* and pass a pagoda to Bhoruj, 26*h.* *N. and ws.*	4	4
Through jungle to Morowda, 30*h.* *N. and ws*	2	2
Bhostu, 41*h.* *N. and ws*	2	0
Kher, *K.* 371*h.* *t. and ws.*	0	5
Cross *N.* to Chinchookurwarree, 20*h.*	2	0
Cross 2 *N.* to Pooroos, 20*h.*	3	6
Wakwulee, 75*h.* 2*s.*	2	0
Cross 2 *N.* to Tulsoora or Tilseer, 30*h*	5	2
Cross *N.* to Dapoolee *cantonments*	2	7
Total miles	169	6

Note.—From Kher the road is stony and bad.

LXXXVI.

From SAKURPA to RAEPATTAN:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Sakurpa to Kondgaon, 36*h.*	0	3
Cross Chowra *R.* to Medu or Mera, 8*h*	1	5
Dabolu, 32*h.* *N. and ws*	1	4
Cross *R.* to Barooly, 8*h*	1	2
Cross *N.* to Sepowusee, 84*h.* 4*s.*	1	2
Cross *R.* to Salpa, 18*h.*	2	5
Palow, 40*h.* *N. and ws*	0	6
Gownlu, 35*h.* 3*s.* *N. and ws*	0	3
Karlu, 34*h.* 1*s.* *N. and ws.*	1	6
Bhabdee, 50*h.* 9*s.* *N. and ws*	1	4
Cross *R.* to Wagungar, 16*h.* *ws.*	2	2

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Whalu, 35*h.* *N. and ws.*......	1	6
Argaon, 48*h.* 13*s.* *N. and ws.*..	1	3
Ringna, 80*h.* 10*s.* *N. and ws.*..	2	3
Puroola, 70*h.* 4*s.* *N. and ws.*..	2	3
Cross *N.* to Hural, 33*h.* 2*s.*...	2	1
Cross 3 *N.* to Raepattan, 60*h.* 44*s.* *N. and ws.*........	1	5
Total miles....	26	7

LXXXVII.

VIZIADROOG, via Amboura and Boura ghat to SALWUN:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Viziadroog, 430*h.* 9*s.* *and R.*		
Gheriah, 257*h.* *t. and ws.*...	1	1
Poorlu, *N. and ws.*..........	4	6
A ghât, *asc.* 4*f.*............	0	6
l. 4*f.* Perla or Pudell, 164*h.* 2*s.* *ws*..................	2	1
r. 2*m.* Suondul, 28*h.* *t. and ws.*	2	6
Note.—See Suondhul, in LXXXV.		
l. 12*f.* Wagotna, 84*h.* *N. and ws*..................	1	2
Mootal, 211*h.* *N. and ws.*.....	2	3
Munchee, 130*h.* 11*s.* *ts*.......	3	3
l. 2*m.* Pobhoorlee, 182*h.* 12*s.* *N. and ws*..............	1	5
r. 1*m.* Gowulu, 25*h.*..........	2	1
Phunusgaon, 166*h.* *N. and ws.*	0	3
Oodeel, 32*h.* 1*s.* *N. and ws*....	2	0
l. 4*f.* Koonkaona, 62*h.* 5*s.* *ws*..	1	5
Nurgawa, 40*h.* 4*s.* *ws*.......	1	3
Khurrepatan, *K.* 223*h.* 20*s.* *R*..................	1	6
Chinchowlee, 26*h.* *R. and ws.*.	1	4
Teetowlee, 16*h.* 1*s.* *Soola R.*..	2	4
Kalpa, 26*h.* 3*s.* *R.*..........	2	0
Oomurdu, 81*h.* 7*s.* *N. and ws.*.	1	0
Koosoor, 77*h.* 4*s.* *N. and ws.*..	2	5
Teerwur, 91*h.* *R.*...........	0	4
Cross *R.* to Boeewara, 117*h.* 14*s*..................	1	1
Bottom of Bowrah ghât......	3	0
Asc. a cattle road to Kurundwaree, 74*h.* 23*s.* *N. and ws.*.	1	4
r. 4*f.* Saiusee..............	1	3
Shetwur, 18*h.* *R.*...........	1	2
Pulusbee or Pulsumbu, 14*h.* *R. and ws*................	1	6
Usulnu, 32*h.* *R.*............	0	4
Kakurool, 35*h.* *Damnee R.*...	1	6
Senwur, 24*h.* *ws*...........	1	4
Mandooklee, 86*h.* *R.*........	1	5
Esrud, 21*h.* *R. and N.*.......	1	5
Tesingee, *R. and N.*.........	1	4
Salwun *gate*; *confluence of the Dhaktee and Dhamnee R.*..	0	4
Total miles....	58	4

Note.—Kolapoor is 6 coss distant.

LXXXVIII.

RUTNAGEERY to MULLA, or TEWRA GHAT, by Sungumeshwur:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Jhargaon, 211*h.* *tank*........	2	2
Seergaon, 191*h.* *t. and ws.*...	0	7
Asc. a khind of 2*f.* to Meerjoola, 80*h.* 1*s.* *R.*........	1	1
Cross Sheel *R.*............	0	5
Sheel, 39*h.* *R. and ws*.......	2	2
Phunsawula, 68*h.* *N. and ws.*.	2	2
Bola, 32*h.* *N. and ws. dh.*....	0	3
Vetoosee, 60*h.* *N. and ws*....	1	0
The tomb of a Suttee,.......	3	0
Over a ghât, 3*f.* asc. to Kurmboodee, 88*h.* *N. and ws*....	1	2
Desc. 1*f.* to Oolassee, 75*h.* *N. and ws*..............	0	4
Cross *R.* to Wanree, 62*h.* *N. and ws*..............	1	3
Ambedoo, *boodrook*, 100*h.* *R. and N.*..............	2	2
Kalumbay, 83*h.* *R. and ws*....	1	1
Koorndoru, 69*h.* *N. and ws*....	2	2
Cross *R.* to Wozurkhal, 40*h.*..	0	5
Pass Nesluwarree, to Mabla, 41*h.*..................	1	5
Waranaoru, 38*h.* 17*s.* *Peth*..	0	2

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
SUNGUMESHWUR, *K.* 280*h.* 37*s*	2	5
Cross *R.* to Phunsaonu, 74*h.*	0	6
Kullumbustu, 98*h. R.*	1	6
Oomburee, 56*h. N. and ws.*	1	3
Cross *R.* to Karbatla, 23*h. N. and ws.*	1	5
Teura, 35*h. R.*	0	1
Teura ghât, *top, asc.* 6*f.*	2	3
Shreengarpoor, 75*h. R. t.*	0	6
Ghât commences,	1	4
Pachumla, 25*h. N. and t.*	0	5
r. 1 *m.* Mulla, 27*h. R.*	0	5
Chokee, *on Warna R. ghât ends,*	2	0
Total miles	41	1

LXXXIX.

FROM RUTNAGEERY TO MULKAPOOR, VIA AMBA GHAT:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
RUTNAGEERY to Jhargaon, 211*h. t.*	2	2
r. 1 *f.* Hatkhambu, *K.* 87*h.* 7*s. R. and ws.*	8	3
Churwulee, 27*h.*	0	5
Kapurgaon, 36*h. R.*	0	6
Churwulee, 27*h.*	0	3
Pallee, 38*h.*	2	2
Satru, 59*h.*	0	3
Khanoo, 72*h.*	1	2
r. 1 *f.* Naneez, 57*h.* 2*s. w.*	2	1
Chorwunnu, 43*h. N. and ws.*	0	5
Kurinjaree,	2	2
Dewula, 110*h.* 40*s.*	2	3
Kulkaree, 15*h.*	0	6
Dabolu, 44*h. N. and ws.*	1	6
Maru, 7*h. N.*	1	4
Kondgaon, 87*h.* 5*s. R. N. and ws.*	1	5
Sakurpa, 14*h.* 4*f. from the road*	2	4
Moorshee and Deckhunu, 8*h. from the road* ½ *m.*	0	6
Bottom of the ghât	2	3
Top of the Ambah ghât	1	2
Ambah, 35*h.* 5*s. t. and ws.*	1	6
Tulwudu, 25*h.*	0	7
Kerlu, 25*h. ws.*	1	6
Chandolee, 30*h. ws.*	1	2
Waroolu, 25*h. and cross Kurvee Nuddee*	2	3
Neela, 20*h.*	1	5
MULKAPOOR,	2	4
Total miles	48	2

XC.

FROM KAMTA NEAR ASHEEAMUTH, TO THE TOP OF RANGNA GHAT:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Kamta or Kamteh, 50*h.* 7*s. w. to the top of a ghât, asc.* 1*f.*	0	4
Descent of 1*f.* to a *N.*	1	4
Over a ghât to Boodowlee, 127*h. R.*	1	0
Cross Thor *R.* to Muth, *boodrook,* 74*h. N. and ws.*	2	1
Cross *N.* to Boodulee warree	1	4
Cross *N.* to Koolewarree	1	4
Beedewarree, 131*h.* 4*s. N. and ws*	1	2
Peesakamta, 48*h. N. and ws.*	2	3
Cross *N.* and asc. to Wurwundee, 94*h*	1	1
Kulkutta, 137*h.* 25*s. R.*	1	5
Asheenay, *R. and N.*	1	3
Cross Koodalee *R.* to Wagpee, 18*h*	0	4
Wossurgaon, 70*h.* 1*s. N. and ws.*	2	1
Bhordu, 99*h. N. and ws*	0	4
Amburdu, 93*h.* 1*s.*	2	2
Pokurna, 63*h. N. and ws.*	1	4
Koopa, 86*h. N. and ws.*	0	4
Wurpa, 51*h. N. and ws*	1	1
Cross *R.* to Awulee, 58*h.*	2	1
Asc. of 1*f.* to Kinkusee, 31*h. N. and ws*	1	5
Heerlom, 57*h. N. and ws.*	1	1
Geergaon, 22*h. R.*	1	2

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.	
	M.	F.
Cross *R.* to Naroor, *K.* and Pettah, 181*h*.	0	5
Cross *N.* to Rangna at the bottom of the Rangna ghât.	2	1
Total miles	33	2

Note.—The egress from this ghat at the top is through an old gateway. The road leads along a ridge, which, on the left, is perfectly perpendicular from its base in the Konkan. Four miles on the right is the fort of Rangna, and on the left is the strong hill fort of Munhar, of which fable has made the god Pandoo architect. Songurh, Buddurgurh, Sunto, and other hill forts belonging to the Kolapoor Rajah, are seen in the distance, also the Warree country, the Konkan, and the sea. The distance from the top to the Kusba of Pautgaon is about 5 miles.

HUNOOMAN GHAT, the next adjacent, is a cattle road, but a very bad one. Pautgaon is 4 miles from Hunmuntgurh at the top, and Banda is 4 miles from Tulkut at the bottom. There is a chokey at the foot dependent on Munhar, to collect the customs on cattle.

GHOTGAY GHAT, is a good road for cattle, excepting some bad places near the top, which is 5 miles from Pautgaon.

SEWGURH GHAT is frequented by cattle from Kolapoor, who go to the weekly bazar at Koorlee, near the foot of the ghat. Koorlee is about 6m. from Phonda, and about 7m. over a very bad hill road to Khurool, at the bottom of the Bowra ghat.

XCI.

FROM KHER TO DASSGAON:

Places	M.	F.
To Chakolee, 37*h. N. and ws*	1	5
Cross *N.* to Moordu, 76*h. N. and ws*	1	2
Ambee, 71*h. N. and ws.*	2	4
Sewtur, 45*h. N. and ws.*	2	6
Cross *R.* and asc. a khind to Jamgu, 75*h. N. and ws.*	1	4
Descend and cross 2 *N.* to Veesapoor	2	1
Ascend to Sersaree, 11*h*	0	2
Descend and cross *N.* to Sowulee	1	0
Cross 3 *N.* to Veenah, 44*h.*	1	1
Cross Kutwun *R.* to Walota, 61*h*	1	2
Teerah, 76*h. R.*	1	3
Cross *R.* to Tulgurh, 36*h.*	1	2
Teerdu, 19*h*.	1	0
Koorookee, 79*h. N. and ws.*	0	5
Bulosee, 45*h N. and ws.*	3	2
Tooreel, 140*h. N. and ts.*	1	2
Cross *R.* to Koseembee, 33*h.*	3	0
DASSGAON, *K. Saweetree R.*	0	5
Total miles	27	6

XCII.

FROM DASSGAON TO THE TOP OF SEO GHAT:

Places	M.	F.
From Dassgaon to the Gandaree *R.* which cross to MHAR, 955*h*.	3	6
Pass Chambarkhind, 38*h.*: cross the Saweetree to Kondwa, 22*h*; Rajawaree, 67*h*	2	5
Pass Kamla, 75*h.*; cross the Saweetree to Bhogaon, 16*h.*; Akulu, 10*h.*; Bhorgaon, 17*h.*; Khurdowlee, 42*h.*: and cross Kalnuddee to BHEERWAREE, *K.* 375*h*	4	5
Pass Koleej, 24*h.*: Ambaset, 36*h.*; Purwee, 36*h.*; Wakee, 14*h.*; Koomba Sewtur, 16*h.*; to a Nulla at the bottom of the ghât.	11	7
Top of Seo ghât, *not passable to cattle*	1	0
Total miles	23	7

XCIII.

FROM DASSGAON TO NAGOTNA *or Nagotanna*:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Wurpalee, *ws.*	3	0
Lagpalee, *ws.*	0	6
Khandpalee, *ws.*	0	6
Lingayra, *ws.*	1	0
Ropulu, *t. and ws*	0	6
* Tullehgaon, *N. and t.*	1	1
Dalgurh.	2	3
Cross Kalnuddee, to Khandar,	1	1
Cross Poodee Nuddee,	1	5
Tullora, *Godee R.*	1	5
Kodeephul, *ws.*	0	5
* Indapoor, *N. and t.*	2	4
Patenar, *N. and ws.*	1	4
Howa, *w.*	0	7
Ratwaur, 2 *ws.*	1	4
Tulolee, 1*w.*	1	7
Vorushgaon, 1*w.*	0	6
Ambehwarree,	1	3
Cross Kolar *R.*	0	7
Gowar Kolhar *R.*	1	1
Mootholee, *t. and ws.*	0	5
* Serolee, *t. and ws.*	0	5
Sookalee, hill begins	2	0
Ends, covered with forest	0	3
Yedwalee, *N. and ws.*	2	4
Cross Yeanoo Nuddee,	1	1
Patnoos	1	6
Chicknee, *Yeanoo R.*	0	5
* NAGOTNA, *t. and ws.*	1	2
Total miles	38	0

XCIV.

FROM PANWELL TO OORUN, *or Karinja*:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Across the river to high water mark	6	6
Dapoolee,	1	5
Temple of Maroothee,	0	4½
A creek ½ *f.* wide, impassable at high water, to Koondwohol,	0	3½
Over Belkhind, *bad road,*	0	6
The dâk road to Woolwa, 2 m. dist. branches off here	0	4
l. 4 *f.* Cheerla, *dâk*	1	6
Jassy, 30*h.* 2*s. t.*	0	7
Creek, *fordable at low water,*	0	3
Along an embankment,	0	5
Muddy road to a choky,	0	5
Sonaree,	1	4
l. 2 *f.* Bendkul,	1	4
r. 1 *f.* Poonda,	1	2
Cross creek ½*f. wide* to OORUN	3	1
A Peers Durgah,	1	6
The Bundur,	0	7
Total miles	24	7

Note.—To Koondwohol the road is good in the dry season; thence to Belkhind, stony; to Sassy passable to cattle.

XCV.

FROM PANWELL TO PENN:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Bheengar, 7*h.* *R.*	1	6
Puluspee, 90*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	1	2
Somutnee, 44*h.* 1*s.* *t.*	2	2
r. 2 *f.* Posree, *Enam.* 35*h.* 1*s.* *t.*		
Tooror-Posree, 80*h.* 1*s.*	2	5
Goolsindee, 75*h.* 1*s.* *dh.* *R.*	1	4
Along the bank of the *R.* to APTAH, *K. Angria's*	1	5

Note.—This place contains, Bramin families, 45. Purvo, 35. Mahomedans, 35. Banyans, 27. Gaolee, 45. Maratta, 175. Cooly, 65. Telee, 12. Sonar, 7. Mhar, 3. Chumar, 6.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Foot of a hill,	0	5
Over the hill to a *R.*	3	2
Khirusee, 35*h.* Dowrset, 40*h.* 1*s.*	0	5
Through a valley to Baloolee, 17*h.* 1*s.*	1	0
Branch of the Bugawuteh	0	2
Over and between low hills slightly clothed with underwood to Heerwaree, 7*h.* *ws.*	2	1
Turunkop, 19*h.* *ws.*	0	4

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross the Bugawuteh by a stone bridge of 14 arches, 9 feet wide, without parapet or railway	0	6
PENN, *K.*	0	5
Total miles	21	6

Note.—This place contains Brahmin families, 171. Purvo, 41. Katarees, 64. Banyans, 26. Sonar, 24. Kasar, 34. Maratta, 63. 4 tanks.

Songeery is 9½m. from Penn, and Kurnala 2½ miles from Aptah.

XCVI.

FROM KALIAN TO PANWELL:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Cross a small creek,	0	7
l. 2 *f.* Bhaal, 15*h. t.*	3	3
Chinchoolee, 19*h. ws.*	1	6
Cross *N.* (running from Bhow Mullin's to Tullooja creek) to Ambooree, 5*h. ws*	0	7
Koomarlee, 27*h. ws.*	1	1
Wonnya, 14*h.*	3	5
Kelparah, 18*h. ws.*	1	3
Cross Kasara *R.* to Wuduss, 13*h.*	1	2
Pal, 24*h. ws,*	0	6
Pass Kulwun, to PANWELL *Bungalo,*	4	4
Total miles	19	4

Note.—Cart road in dry weather, open country, partially cultivated; brab, mango, and other trees in abundance.

XCVII.

FROM KALIAN TO SEEDGURH AND GORUCKGURH:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Kalian to Sair,	2	0
Cross Oolasa *R.* to Titwalla,	7	7
Muskul,	1	7
Bhompsah,	1	5
Khulnee,	1	3
Cross *N.* to Potgaon,	3	1
Cross Moorbar *N.* to Kesoor,	1	4
Again to Moorbar,	3	4
Enter jungle	1	1
Seroolee,	1	6
Cross *N.* to Rawan,	2	5
Khudoolee,	0	7
Bundoolee, *on a rising ground*	2	3
MAROOLEE, *K.*	1	3
Total miles	33	0

Note.—From this place Seedgurh is distant 1½m. and Goruckgurh 2m. The first part of this route may be shortened 3 miles by pursuing a direct road through the jungle to Moorbar.

XCVIII.

FROM KALIAN TO BOPUTGURH:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
* To Titwalla,	9	7
Cross the Kalloo *R.*	0	3
Ootnah	1	1
Through thin jungle	3	6
Cross *N.* to Kooslah	0	7
Pass Yeersair and a Parah to the Batsee	1	2
Cross the Batsee, 2 *branches*	0	4
Kuttowlee	0	7
Through jungle and over hill to Kolum *N.* which cross	1	5
Parah of Assungaon	1	3
A steep asc. and desc. through jungle, *road rocky and bad*	1	0
Over a plain to a hamlet	0	7
Through a gurhee	0	5
Durbar at Mhowleeka warra	0	4

Note.—From the foot of the hill to the fort gate of Mhowlee is 1¼m. by a difficult path.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Cross *N.* and through the Gurhee	0	4
Jungle and patches of cultivation to Karrahdah,	1	1
Cross Kallamoor *N.*	0	5
Cross *N.* to Cheempara,	0	6

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Through jungle to a *N.*	0	7
Phoonder, ...	1	1
Cross *N.* to Audgaon........	0	6
Sackrolee, ...	1	4
Over hills, patches of cultivation and jungle, to Nandgaon	1	1
The same to Rohuda,........	1	6
Hills and jungle to Khandgaon.	0	7
The same to Taunsa *R.* which cross.	1	5
Wuweegurh, and Mohilu,....	0	6
Augghye, ...	0	7
Through cultivation and jungle and over 8 *N.* to Mojy, ...	6	1
Teelsah and cross the Vyterna *R.*	1	3
Buliulee, ...	0	4
Jungle, hills, and open country to Maundwah, ...	2	7
Cross *R.* to Gargaon.........	1	1
Pinjal, in a bamboo jungle, ..	2	7
Cross Pinjar *R.* four times to Erackusee,...............	4	0
Do. sixth time to Wurroolee,..	1	0
Cross the seventh time to BOPUTGURH,...............	2	5
Total miles....	64	3

Note.—Boputgurh is on the southern frontier of the Jowaur Rajah's districts, and on the high road to Trimbuck.

XCIX.

FROM KALIAN TO RAJ MAUCHEE:

	M.	F.
Kalian to Nerul, *vide* X......	20	1
Enter a ghât................	0	6
End of the ghât............	0	7
Mandwah and cross *N.*.......	0	6
Dicksall....................	2	2
Cross the Oolass to Beerah....	1	3
Poseree,...................	1	2
Dhynwullee, *mota, K.*........	1	6
Seersaer, *midst hills on Oolass R.*.....................	1	3
Tamnaut and Newalee, *Oolassa*	0	7
Cross the Oolassa *R.*........	1	3
Cross 3 *N.* to Khursundee,...	1	7
Through the ghât which is passable, but difficult for laden cattle, to RAJ MAUCHEE...	4	0
Total miles....	38	5

C.

FROM BELLAPOOR TO PERSEIK, along the bank of Tannah Kharee:

	M.	F.
From Bellapoor, 75*h.* *to* Seerwun, 44*h.*................	3	3
Over a creek to Sanpara, 30*h.*.	0	4
Trooma, 54*h.* 1*s.*.............	0	4

Note.—Here the remains of a Portuguese church are used to store Kurby in. This place does not appear to be more than 6 or 8 miles from Kalian, through a pass in the hill, which is a good horse road. Embarking therefore at Bombay the journey to Kalian might be accomplished in 7 or 8 hours.

	M.	F.
Pouna, 16*h.* Kopurlee, 12*h.* *ws.*	1	3
Cross a creek to Kheelna, and Bounkowra, 75*h*..........	0	6
Gatowlee, 36*h.* 1*s.* *ws*........	3	0
Rabera, 40*h.* 1*s.* *ws*..........	0	3
Gholam Allee's warree	2	3
PERSEIK FORT,.............	1	7
Total miles....	14	1

Note.—Road for the most part through batty ground, or along embankments. Hills about ½ mile dist.

CI.

FROM MHOW TO NEEMUCH, VIA KATCHRODE AND MUNDISOOR:

	M.	F.
From Mhow (village) across *N.* to Setkundee, 20*h*.........	1	3
r. 6*f.* Burgoodah, 15*h.* *Gumbheer R.*	3	1

PLACES, &c.	Distance between M.	F.
* Cross *N.* to Camp, near Dinnairoo or Duneer, 50*h.*	1	2
Kolam, 50*h. t. and ws.*	1	6
Machole, 50*h. ws.*	1	6
Note.—Here the road runs to Baitma, Holkar's, dist. 5 m. 6 f.		
l. 4 *f.* Nulleree, 50*h. N. and ws.*	1	5
l. 1 *f.* Cross *N.* to Laree, 25*h.*	1	3
Rellah, 50*h. ws.*	1	3
Gowla, 40*h. ts.* (*dák.*)	2	3
* Pass four large tanks to Newuree, 100*h.*	3	4
Road to Oujein branches off	1	2
Cross *N.* to Pepulenda, 50*h.*	0	3
Cross *N.* to Muroolee, 100*h. ws.*	2	1½
r. 8 *f.* Large tank commences,	1	2
r. 4 *f.* Tank ends	1	0
DEYPAULOO, or DEYPALPOOR, *Holkar's*, 1,500*h. good bazar, t. and ws.*	1	0
Santeir, 50*h. r. b. Chumbul R.*	4	2
* Cross the Chumbul, *good through stony ford*	0	3½
Assowda, *Sindhia's*, 120*h.* 4*s. ws.*	5	2½
r. 4 *f.* Oomoria, 60*h. ws.*	2	4½
* NOLYE, P. or BURNUGGUR, *Sindhia's*, 1,000*h. Chumbul R*	3	7
Cross *N.* to a Musjeed and *w.*	1	1
r. 2 *f*, Cross *N.* to Jandillat, 50*h. Chumbul R.*	3	1
Cross *N.* to Byroo Putchlana, *Sindhia's*, 50*h.* 5*s.*	4	1
Cross *N.* to Rowtea, 50*h.*	2	7
Cross *N.* to Kursode, (*dák*) 500*h.*	3	0
Narreilla, *des. ws.*	2	0
* *l.* 4 *f.* Wondee, 100*h. N. and ws.*	0	3
Banderbulla, *Sindhia's*, 50*h. N. and ws.*	1	4
Karakheiree, 20*h. N. and ws.*	1	2
l. 1½ *f.* Cross *N.* to Powassah, 50*h.*	0	4
Cross *N.* to Nungeassee, 200*h.*	1	1
Cross *N.* to Nemaree, 100*h*	0	5
r. 3 *f.* Chundwanoo, 200*h.*	1	2
Cross *N.* to Laterea, 80*h. ws.*	2	2
Serola, 100*h. t. and ws.*	0	5
l. 3 *f.* Tunborado, 100*h. ws.*	2	4
* KATCHRODE, P. *Sindhia's*, 10,000*h. t. ws. large bazar.*	2	0
Goorawun,	2	4
Phurakeiree,	3	4
Cross a *N.* near Barojah, *Ghufoor Khan's, l. v. supplies abundant*	4	1
Rajakeiree,	2	0
* JOWRAH, *capital of the Nuwab Ghufoor Khan*	4	6
Note.—The road is generally good the whole way, excepting a few miles after leaving Nollye or Nolye, and a short distance on each side of the Mulleree river at Jowrah. Supplies and water abundant.		
l. 3¼ *f.* Beemakeiree, 20*h. N.*	0	4½
Arneea, 12*h. ws.*	2	2
Bagakeiree, 20*h. ws*	0	6
Reechea, 60*h. N.*	2	4
Purwallee, 20*h. N. and ws.*	1	0
* Dhodur or Dodkur, *Sindhia's*, 100*h. a few shops, ws. Pingrol R*	2	7
Note.—A broken undulating plain, with little cultivation till near Dhodur: forage abundant.		
Peeplia, 105*h. N. and ws*	2	6
Kuchnara, and Nugree,	2	2
Ackeea,	2	6
Luckmakeiree, 30*h. ws.*	1	4
* Dullowda, *Sindhia's*, 105*h.* 5*s. ws.*	2	5
Roojea, or Raja, 80*h. ws. Somelee R.*	3	5
r. 2 *f.* Sonegeree, 50*h. N.*	1	0
Kulcheepoora, 500*h. t. and ws.*	3	2
* Cross *R.* to MUNDISOOR, 3,000*h*	1	7

Note.—Mundisoor, a large stone walled town, head of a district belonging to Sindhia, is situated for the

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
most part on an island in the Seevun or Sew river. It has a well supplied bazar, and forage is plentiful. The road from Jowrah is excellent, over a level, open, and cultivated country.		
Pass a *t.* and Bowree to Banca Keiree, *des.*	3	0
r. 3½*f.* Guradea, 100*h. ws.*	1	4
Padlea, 15*h. ws*	1	3
Turode, 50*h. ws.*	1	1
* Perpliah, 20*h. ws*	3	7
Burkeiree, 50*h. ws*	2	3
Ootaree, 50*h. ws*	1	7
MULHARGURH, P. *Ghufoor Khan's, good bazar, ws.*	1	6
Moorlee, 15*h. ws*	2	0
* Cross Ritma *R.* to Chuldoo.	2	4
A Temple near Kuchorolee	3	4
Hingorea, 12*h. ws.*	2	2
Burkeira, 8*h. ws*	1	2
r. 5½*f.* Soolkaira, 100*h. ws*	1	6
Cross Budkeat, *N.* to NEEMUCH	2	1
* *Enter Cantonments*	0	5
Total miles	154	4½

CII.

FROM MHOW TO BHOPALPOOR, VIA INDORE AND OUJEIN:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
From Cantonments.		
l. 6*f.* Mhow, 50*h. bazar, Ghumbeer R*	0	2
l. ½*f.* Seeadah	1	2
Pass Herneakeiree and cross *N.*	1	0
Mullar Peepleed, 10*h. N. and ws*	0	6
l. ½*f.* Pewra, 50*h. ws*	1	7
Raow, 100*h. ws*	1	7
r. 2*f.* Beejulpoor, 400*h. N.*	2	2
Cross Kand *R.*	1	6
* INDORE, *Holkar's, (dâk) N. b. Ghumbeer R*	1	4
Note.—The British Residency, &c. about one mile, N. E. of the city.		
Pass Khanakhera to Nurmull, 30*h*	2	2
Purrasilla, 20*h. ws*	1	3
Inganodea, 30*h. ws*	4	2
Barodea, 20*h. ws*	0	5
* *r.* 2*f.* Solesinda, *Holkar's,* 100*h. ws*	1	7
r. 4*f.* Kurjoda, 20*h. ws*	2	0
r. 2*f.* Sirrana, 20*h. N.*	1	6
r. 2*f.* Kutchlana, 40*h. ws.*	0	6
l. 8*f.* Koranna, 100*h. Kand R.*	1	0
l. 4*f.* Munnorkhera, 20*h. N.*	0	4
Samware, 500*h. small bazar*	1	3
Cross Kand *R*	0	2
* Peeplee, *Sindhia's,* 20*h. Kaan R.*	5	7
r. 4*f.* Sumulpoor	3	3
r. 1*f.* Kurreakheree, 20*h. Sepra R.*	2	7
Nanakhera, 20*h. N. and ws*	2	6
* Oujein	1	1
Cross Seepra *R*	1	4
Road in bed of ditto, and cross end of city	1	3
r. 1*f. A tank begins and extends 5f.*	0	7
l. 2*f.* Pundeakeiree and Limwassa, 30*h.*	0	5
r. 2*f.* Kurroomettiah, 30*h. ws.*	2	1
r. 2*f.* Cross a *N.* to Ursidun, 50*h. N.*	2	0
* Tajpoor, 400*h. bazars, ws. mango groves.*	3	0
l. 4*f.* Seithoolee, 40*h. ws*	3	4
r. 1*f.* Toomunee, 25*h. and Oondanee,* 70*h*	1	2
Cross a *N.*	1	3
r. 1*f.* Dewassoo, 50*h. N.*	0	5
Peechaldo and Pokee, *both des.*	1	1
r. 4*f.* Sewoodia, 70*h. N.*	1	2
Cross the Kalee Sind *R.*	0	3
* *r.* 2*f.* Turano town and gurhee, 3,000*h. ws.*	2	0
Shahjehanpoor, *Sindhia's camp, l. b. Teelur R.*	14	0

Note.—Pass five villages, road good the first 6m.; rough and stony the next 6 miles.

Places, &c.	Distance between. M. F.
To Sarungpoor or Shreerungpoor, *Puar's of Dewas, r. b. Kalisind R.*	15 3
Note.—Pass V. Mujeeneea, Soneyra, Punwaree, and cross 6 N. road good, except at the last N. which is difficult for carts to cross, supplies and water abundant.	
To Dhamunda, *Raja of Nursinggurh, 3s.*	12 4
Note.—Pass V. Borakheree, Golata, and cross the Kai and Kalisind rivers, and 4 N. over one of which near Golata is a fascine bridge, renewed annually by the zemindars; road good.	
To Bhopaulpoor	15 4
Note.—Pass 6 villages, including Kujnere, K. which affords supplies, cross 6 N. and the Newuj R. which is the only bad part of the road.	
Total miles	126 7

CIII.

FROM MHOW TO SAUGUR or SAUGOR:

Places, &c.	Distance between.
* To Telore, *l. v. Holkar's, N. and ws.*	14 4
Note.—At 8m. pass Duttoda; at 12m. 3f. Peeplia, the Ghumbeer R. and 7 N. cross the road. Road good in the dry season, but nearly impassable in the rains, from the miry nature of the soil, particularly near Nullahs.	
* To Ackberpoor, *Dewas State, 6s. N. and ws.*	14 0
Note.—Pass at 2m. 4f. Kooreea: at 3m. 5f. Mondla or Morilla; at 5m. 4f. Soonwah; at 11m. 4f. Bowlee; at 12m. 6f. Phulee, and at 14m. 3f. Gailee; the Sepra R. and 6 N. cross the road. Road as yesterday.	
* To Peeplia, (Hatlia) *Sindhia's,*	11 3
Note.—At 2m. 1f. Ragooghur, K.; at 6m. 7f. Kurnawud, ford the Scendula and Bamora R. and 4 N. Road good the whole way, supplies and water in abundance.	
* To Tuppa. K. *Sindhia's and Roop Sing's, N.*	15 1
Note.—At 4m. 6f. Balonlee; at 7m. 5f. Kamjur; at 9m. 7f. Kowria; ford the Kalisind R. and 10 N. Road good.	
* To Gajria, *Nuwab of Bhopal's, N.*	11 1
Note.—At 1m. 2f. Boassut; ascend a ghat of 10f. to Chota Doorana; ford the Mow or Mhow R. and 8 N. two of the N. which intersect the road in this march present considerable impediments to wheel carriages and laden cattle, for some time after the rains. With these exceptions the road is good, only 2 shops in Gajria, supplies therefore should be carried on from Tuppa or Ashta, according to the direction of the march.	
* To ASHTA, *Bhopal's, supplies plenty*	9 5
Note.—At 2m. 6f. Bandareea; at 4m. 6f. Burkhera; at 6m. 2f. Aroleea-Puroleea; at 7m. 2f. ford Parbutty R. Road good but crossed by 7 N.	
* To UMLAR, *K. Bhopal's, ws.*	13 2
Note.—At 5m. Bydakheree; at 7m. Koteree; at 9m. 7f. Loosooreea; cross a R. by a fascine bridge, and ford 4 N. road tolerably good the whole way, supplies for a battalion or large detachment should be carried on from Ashta or Sehore according to the direction of the march.	
To SEHORE, *Bhopal's camp, E. of the town*	13 0
Note.—At 2m. 6f. ford the Ajna R. at 3m. Kokree; at 5m. 7f. Jeelakheree; at 8m. Goorbailee, road good.	
* To Kalakheiree, *Bhopal's, 2s. N. and ws.*	13 2
Note.—Pass Chota Thoona and Deeoree; ford the Parna R. and 8 N. road good, and supplies from surrounding villages.	
* To Goonga, *2s. ws.*	12 4
Note.—At 3m. 6f. is Moongaleea; at 6m 6f. Bigooneea; at 10m. 4f. Kothar; 9 N. cross the road, and at some of them the road is very muddy after rain.	
* To Powanala, *Sindhia's, N.* .	13 6
Note.—At 3m. 4f. Rutwee-Bandekheree; at 6m. 6f. Peepreea; at 8m. 4f. Hindola; at 11m. 3f. Keijra. The Bagree R. and 6 N. cross the road which is very good.	

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.
	M. F.
Cross Bys-Betwa *R.* to BHILSA, *town and fort, Sindhia's*...	18 6
Note.—The new road in this march leaves the town of Khamkhera at 7m. on the east, and runs direct to Bagree, 15m. 4f.; road good.	
* To Kurree, *Siew R.*........	11 1
Note.—The villages of Meerjapoor, Purrirat, Narat, and Hunnye, on the road, which is crossed by the Sew and Newaun R. and 3 N.	
* To Gharispoor, *supplies and water abundant*..........	12 4
Note.—Road good, Patunee, Mureepoor, Allareeka-keyra, a good halting place, and Monora are passed, and 8 N. crossed.	
* To Bagrode, *K. N. t. and ws.*	9 4
Note.—Pass Dhurrumpoor and ford 10 N. road good, but a more direct one over hills is only 7¾ miles.	
* To the *w. b.* of Bheena *R.* near Raatgurh...........	13 0
Note.—The Babra R. and 15 N. cross the road, and Erin and Bahadurpoor are passed.	
* To Sehora, *Company's*, 4*s. ws.*	12 2
Note.—Pass chokee, Murdanpoor, and Gumereea, also ford Dussaun R. and 9 N. road good.	
* To SAUGUR *Cantonments*..	13 0
Total miles....	231 5

Note.—Pass Boplace and Rutonda, and ford seven N. several of which are miry after rain and difficult to pass.

The Nuwab of Bhopal's territory is entered 1¾ miles east of Bhoosut, and left at Powanalla, which belongs to Sindhia. Sindhia's territory then continues to Sehora, which belongs to the Honorable Company. The British Political Agent in these territories resides at Sehore.

CIV.

FROM MHOW TO BHOPAL:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.
9th Stage.—The road to Bhopal strikes off at Sehore, and proceeds through Thoona...	5 0
To Punda, *l. v*..............	10 2
Hence by Kujooria and Behnta to Bhopal Gate is..........	13 5
Total miles....	28 7

CV.

FROM MHOW TO HOOSINGABAD VIA SEHORE:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.
To Sehore, *vide* CIII........	102 0
To Shikarpoor, *Nuwab of Bhopal, ws*................	11 6
Note.—The road a good hackery tract passing Ekama, Burnuggur and Bowleea. Damel R. and 3 N. cross the road.	
To Dabree, *supplies from Peepulthon*................	12 6
Note.—Pass Semala, Gazekhera, and Kanereea. Patara and Koolar R. also 3 N. cross the road, which is tolerably good.	
To Bhelai, *Umur R*.........	6 1
Note.—Descend the Dabree ghat, which is a good cart road.	
To Chikaldi, *K. Koolar R*.....	10 0
Note.—Pass Mangroul, Ruttonpoor, and Nahurkheree; road very rugged and crossed by 3 N.	
To Ruttonpoor, *ws. supplies from Chikaldi*..........	9 6
Note.—Pass Boordee, Burkool, and Doongrea, road rugged and crossed by 4 N.	
To Boodenee, *opposite to Hoosingabad, Nerbudda R. no supplies*.	11 6
Note.—Road a good hackery track winding in thick jungle, crossed by 8 N.	
To Hoosingabad, *Company's*...	6 0
Total miles....	170 0

Note.—The Nerbudda is fordable at Goondry ghat, a little above cantonments.

CVI.

FROM MHOW TO HOOSINGABAD:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.
To Peeplia, *vide* CIII........	39 7

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Belowlee, *chota, Kalasind R. l.v.*	4	6
Sangmee	2	0
* Oonchode, *K*	1	6
Keyrakal	2	2
Duntalow, *t.*	1	6
Dhuntalow ghât, *easy descent, road practicable for carriages*	0	5
* Beejwar, 30*h. s.*	4	4
Guard choky	3	5
Bhaghakera, *l. v.*	4	5
* Kunnode, *K. Residency of Holkar's, Aumil of Nimawur-Punjmahl*	3	3
Nirwassa	3	5
Chunwana, *l. v. N*	5	0
Sunoda, *N.*	2	6
* Tewria, 200*h. s. N.*	2	5
Jeeagong	3	6
Dewla	2	4
Buchkal	1	4
* GOPALPOOR, *K.* 250*h. bazar, N*	3	4
Eetah	2	6
Burnuggur	3	1
Gilaree, *Seep R*	1	0
Chorassa	2	3
Bhyronda, 100*h. s. N*	3	0
* Ralla, 150*h. s. N*	2	6
Nundgaon, *Ummeer R.*	1	6
Nipania	2	7
Burree Chicholye, *Koolar R.*	1	5
Dummunda	3	0
* Rehetay, *K.* 300*h. s. N.*	1	3
Bhya	1	6
Soogonia	0	5
Ruttunpoor, *s. v*	5	1
* Cross *N.* good encamping ground	0	6
Cross 2 *N.* to Boodeeny, *Nurbudda*	11	0
Total miles	139	2

Note.—The whole of Sir Thomas Hislop's artillery ascended the Dhuntalow ghat.

CVII.

FROM MHOW TO PERTAUBGURH:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To Mundissoor, *vide* CI	121	5½
Malliakairee, 15*h. R.*	4	4
Atcharoo, 100*h. bazar, R.*	1	6
Rajpooree, 40*h. N*	1	0
Kohanee, 35*h. N*	1	3
Muslanee, 7*h. N*	0	6
Hutonea, 40*h. ws*	1	4
Mohunpoora and Ootarsee, 60*h.*	2	5
Bossair, 100*h*	4	0
Pertaubgurh, *Deolah*	3	1
Total miles	142	2½

Note.—The Rajah is a tributary to the British Government.

CVIII.

FROM MHOW TO AGRA: (*Stages.*)

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
From Mhow to Ooogein camp, E. of city, *vide* CII	46	4
Nuzurpoor, *Sindhia's, ws. supplies from Gutteeah,* 2½*m. N.*	12	5
Dubla, *Holkar's, N. and ws. supplies*	11	3
Tunoreah, or Tundoreeah, *K. Zalim Sing's, ws. chota Kalisind R*	7	6
Aggur, *Sindhia's, N. side of a fine lake*	10	0
Raoke, *burra, Sindhia's, no supplies*	11	7
Soosneer, *Zalim Sing's, Kuntallee R.*	6	5
Putpoora, *Zalim Sing's, N. and ws. no supplies, Kuntallee R.*	8	5
Perawah, *Ameer Khan's, Chumlee R. supplies abundant*	7	4
Himra, *Holkar's, ws. scarcity of supplies*	6	6
N. b. of Ahoo *R.* Akodeeo ghât, *supplies from Soonail, dist.* 3*m*	11	1

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Joolmee, *K. N. and ws. Reewah R.*	12	7
MUCKUNDRA, properly Muckan Dhura, *Amjeer R.*	15	6

Note.—This place stands in a valley about a mile in breadth, the entrance to the N. and S. defended by a stone wall and gate. This is the only pass within many miles through a ridge of mountains which separates Malwa from Harowtee. The approach to the valley or pass from the S. is through a thick jungle, in which the Amjeer R. and 4 N. are crossed. The pass extends 2½ miles, and for 2½ miles further the road leads through thin jungle and over ledges of rock thinly covered with a light reddish soil. Kotah is 28 miles S. S. E.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Murauna, *K. ws.*	12	7
Mowassa, *K. road as yesterday*	10	2
Deegode, *supplies abundant*	13	7
Notara	10	6
Burana, *l. b. Chumbul R.*	13	3
Papuree ghât, *l. b. Maize R.*	11	6
l. b. Tuldonee *R.* near Moee, 2 *m. E.* of Indurgurh	9	3
Pancholas,	9	1
Allumpoor, *Goombheer R. road good, supplies scarce*	12	6
Seelu, *s. v. Goombheer R.*	10	5
Doonger Mularna, *Bunass R. supplies abundant*	11	0
Meenapora, *no supplies*	12	4
Koosialgurh,	9	0
Sarolee, *ws. t. supplies abundant*	9	7
Kutgurh, 40*s. but no supplies*	9	6
Hindown, *supplies abundant*	8	3
Sirote, *Arinee R. supplies abundant*	8	5
Biana, *Bhurtpoor Rajah's, Goombheer R. supplies abundant.*	11	7
Rudawul, *Bhurtpoor Rajah's*	9	1
Khanna, *K. Ditto, Bangunga R.*	9	5
Futtypore, (*Sickree*) *supplies abundant*	9	4
Kurakoor	12	4
AGRA	9	5
Total miles	415	4

Note.—In this route the intermediate villages and Nullahs are omitted, and the Rivers mentioned are those that cross the road between one stage and the next.

CIX.

SURAT TO MALLIGAON :

(Stages to Songhur.)

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Koombarry or Koombarria, *N and ws.*	5	5
* Dustaum	10	3
* Bardoly, *Mudecagnee R.*	7	3
* Bajeepoora, *Mudecagnee R.*	12	3
* Bearra, *ghât*, 6*f. in length*	8	5
* SONGHEER or SONGHUR, *fort and town*	12	3

Note.—Open country, good road, and supplies abundant.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
* Cross *N.* and through a khind of 6*f.*	3	2
* Jungle to Annundpoora, *des.*	3	1
Through thick jungle, in which cross five *N.* and Rungawel *R.* to * Nowapoora, 189*h. and dh.*	9	4
Open country to Ryegaon *R.*	3	1
Jungle to Sindee *N.*	6	2
* Eesarbarree, 66*h. Beechum R*	2	0

Note.—From Songhur to Eesarbarree is a good cart road, generally through jungle in which are occasional patches of cultivation. From Eesarbarree the road branches off on the left to Nundoorbar, and on the right is the direct road to Malligaon; the former is through an open country, the latter through a jungle infested by tigers. This road might be made safe and passable at little expence.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Serraw, *l. v. Tegha Khan's, N.*	6	½
Asc. Kandybarree, 2*f. length*	5	7

Note.—Kandybarree or Koondybarree is passable by all carriages. The road is in some places broken and rough, but the ascent is altogether

Kopreil and Toorkeira belong to the estates of the family of Kuddum Bandy.

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
easy till near the top, where it is a little steep. Additional draught cattle may be hired for carts at the neighbouring villages. The ghât is through thick jungle, as well as the approach to it below, but at the top the country is open and cultivated.		
Dyhul, *l. b. of Kaun R.*	3	7½
Bindegaon or Bondigaon, *Kaun R*	1	7½
Gorda, *Kaun R*	2	2½
* Malpoor, and cross Paunzar *R.* to Kassara, 213*h.* 1*s.*	7	1
Narsa	4	7
* Ettaye, 29*h. ws*	2	6
Rowulbarree, *asc.* ¼ *f.*	2	½
Note.—Rowulbarree is stated by some to be impassable for carts and a very bad ghat, while others represent it as the reverse.		
Rowlgaon, *N.*	0	7
Mahar, 73*h*	1	0
* Kuzana or Kasara	5	0
Pooana, 33*h*	1	0
Jygaon	1	0
Bulneirah or Bannera	3	0
* Wurreel	4	4
Kashty-Dabby	2	2
Bygaon	2	0
* *Head Quarter lines in Camp, near* Malligaon	1	4
Total miles	142	7½

Note.—These four last places are on the Moosum river.

CX.

SURAT to MHOW:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
To Eesarbarree, *vide* CIX	83	7
Jungle to Sapoon *R.*	2	4
l. 6*f.* Keerkee	3	4
Hill and jungle to Moortumee *R.* which cross to Badore, *K.* 60*h. Mehsoo R.*	7	4
Cr. *R.* to Dehkood, 30*h. Holkar's*	5	2
Kamgaon, *and cr. a R. which runs to the Taptee through Koorbaree*	1	5
Through a valley 4*f.*: an asc. 6*f.*: rocky ground 3*f.*: desc. Keysabarree 2*f.*:	1	7
Nundoorbar, 500*h.*	1	2
Note.—This town is two miles within the walls, it is now nearly in ruins, containing only about 500 houses. The tomb of Siyud Sa,adut Peer, frequented by pilgrims of all sorts, stands on an insulated hill close west of the town.		
Through Wurrood and Sindgawhan to Kopreil, *K. l. b. Tappee R.*	15	6
Saurungapoor or Saurunkeira, *Tappee R.*	7	3
Toorkeira, 200*h. Tappee R.*	9	1
Note.—This is a neat little town built of brick. The ferry boat is large and capable of carrying over 200 persons. From Nundoorbar to this place, my papers give me but little information. I believe, however, I may call it a good cart road. It is the route I should prefer in travelling from Surat to Mhow.		
Leaving Toorkeira, cr. the Tappee: Runjana, *s. v. at*	3	0
Amulta, *s. v*	4	7
Cr. Tappee *R.* to Tekwarra and Burwarra	1	0
Bugwarra, 300*h.*	6	6
Seerpoor, *K.*	2	5
Kooroond or Kurrown, *Anwawuttee R. at*	4	0
To Mhow, *vide* LII	112	3
Total miles	274	2

CXI.

SURAT to BOORHANPOOR, via Songheer:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
To Seerpoor, *vide* CX	157	7
Arrah, *des*	3	6
* Mosque near Thalneir, *K. and fort*	4	4
Manjrol, *s. v. Tappee R.*	3	4
Cr. Tappie *R.* to Nim	1	0

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
* Kullumsir, *l. v.*	3	5
DAUNGREE, *K. mosque and ts.*	4	0
Cross Boree *R.*	0	4
* Jellod, *l. v. Tappee R.*	6	1
Moonkoa, *s. v. Tappee.*	5	4
Cr. the Tappee to Neembgaon.	0	7
Yella and Kutwarra, *both des.*	5	2
* CHOPRA, *K.*	3	0

Note.—This pergunnah, containing only 14 villages, yielded a revenue of three lacks of rupees under Nana Furnavees's administration.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Pass Borkaira, *des. and cr. Gool R*	3	0
A Serai called Moghulabaug.	4	6
* ARRAWUD, *K. of* 12 *villages,*	1	2

Note.—At the deserted village Anapdevé, 2 coss off, is a hot spring which the hand cannot bear.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Cr. *N.* to Lonee	2	0
At 1*m.* is Punchuk ; at 3*m.* 1*f.* Dunora; at 5*m.* 1*f.* Cheecholee ; at 7*m.* 1*f.* Hinghoom ; and Geergaon is at	8	6

Note.—The hill fort of Phanalghur, now in ruins, on the Sautpoora mountains is S. 56 E. from Geergaon. It commands the pass called Koorin ghat leading to Beekungaon.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Saunklee, *l. v. Banuck R.*	3	3
Cr. Banuck *R.* near BEAWUL, *which is head of a perg. of* 184 *villages*	4	7
Pass Attrawul *at* 2½*m.* ; Moongusdevè, *at* 3½*m.*; Ballod, 200*h. at* 4½*m* ; a Bowree, *at* 6¼*m.* ; Amoda, *at* 8¼*m.*; Cr. Donee *R.* to Peeprana, *des. at*	10	5
SOWDA, *head of a perg. of* 40 *villages*	1	6
To BOORHANPOOR, *vide* XLVII.	25	6
Total miles	265	5

The route to KOOKURMOONDA, RAUNEEPOORA, and DHERGAON, from NUNDOORBAR is as follows :

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
From Nundoorbar to *Nulwa and cr. Nitautgunga*	3	0
Cr. *R.* to Bhowaulo.	3	1
Jungle to Doolwud, *s. v*	2	0
Jungle to Yowur, *s. v.*	0	6
Bheeldah, *in ruins*	2	1
Cr. Tappee *R.* KOOKURMOONDAH	2	0

Note.—The Tappee here in May is knee deep and 150 yards wide, but ¾ mile wide in the rains. The town is surrounded by a hedge, and the ghurry within is in ruins.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
An open and cultivated country to Sheerumtee	3	1
Tellowdah, *large jageer vill.*	4	3
Open country to Sewunambda.	2	2
Rajunnee	2	2
Rauneepoora, 150*h*	3	1
Total miles	28	1

Note.—The Bowaka ghat through the Sautpoora range is dist. 5 coss N. 22 W. It is barely passable to cattle. In 1809 Bungis Khan went through this pass accompanied by 400 dismounted horse, and was taken at Dhergaon by the Rajah Bhick Sing, who delivered him to the English: the latter was afterwards killed by the Bheels.

The Chaursaylee ghat 3 or 4 miles west is equally difficult, but it is occasionally ascended by bullocks. Another ghat N. 35 E. and distant 5 coss from Rauneepoora, is as difficult of access as the two former. There are no passes westward of these into the Ataveesee.

The route to SOOLTANPOOR from NUNDOORBAR is as follows :

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Cr. Tappee *R.* to Purkassa, *estimated from Nundoorbar*	12	0
Cr. Gomee *R.* to Doimunkeira.	2	7

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Pass Neembola and Mudderud, and cr. *R.* to Syedah, *a town nearly in ruins*	5	0

Note.—Road from Purkaussa good for carts, and tolerably free from jungle.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Cr. Gomee *R.* to Malawna, *des*	1	3
Soonkeira, *l. v.*	1	0
Thick jungle to Godépoor, *des.*	4	1
Ruins of the city of Sooltanpoor	0	7
Total miles	27	2

Note.—The remains of the walls, towers, and buildings exhibit marks of what was a handsome town so late as the year of the famine in 1803, when the whole country north of the Tappee was depopulated. The fort of Ramgurh is north about 12 miles distant, and the Sookuldewul pass to the east of it, is passable to horsemen.

CXII.

SURAT to BAROCHE and BARODA:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Cr. the Tappee to Veriow	0	4
Segwa, (*dâk*)	3	7
Sawaun, *s. v.* (*dâk*) *t.*	3	3
Korellee or Keirlee, *s. v.*	2	7
Kym or Kuthodura, *l. v. large dh.* (*dâk*)	4	1
Cr. Kym *R.*	1	0

Note.—This river is fordable at all times except during heavy rain, when people cross upon charpaees.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Pannolee or Panowlee, *s. v.* (*dâk*) *t.*	7	7
Oclaseer or Unklesir, *K. t*	8	2
Nerbudda *R.*	3	6
Cr. to Baroche, *about*	1	4

Note.—A boat is always in waiting to cross the dak.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Sawut, *l. v.*	3	5
Pagoothun, *s. v. t. and ws.* (*dâk*)	1	5
Sithpan or Sidpun, *l. v. t.*	5	2
Tunkaria, *l. v. t. and ws.* (*dâk*)	2	3
Meshrar, *s. v.*	3	1
Eekhur, *l. v. t.* (*dâk*)	2	2
Damunda or Damunja	3	5
Meahgaon, *belongs to a principal Grassiah chief, t. and ws.* (*dâk*)	3	6
Unnustoo or Annaut	5	0
Cr. *R.* to Eetola, *l. v.*	5	1
Wursala, *s. v.*	3	6
Jumbooa or Jumboow, *s. v. N.*	3	6
Mukunpoor, *l. v.*	2	1
Cantonments near Baroda	6	3
Total miles	88	7

Note.—Troops generally cross the Tappee at Wurach,ha, which is situated on both banks of the river 5 miles east from Surat. I am very doubtful as to the distances upon this route.

CXIII.

BAROCHE to KAIRA, via Jumbooseer:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
To Kelode	11	2
Nyar	9	4
Jumbooseer	8	4
Surrode, *s. b. of the Muhee*	9	6
Which cross to Kurrodee	7	4
Veersud	8	4
Veersol	9	2
Howaul	9	7
Kaira	8	0
Total miles	82	1

CXIV.

BARODA to MHOW, via Oodeepoor:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
From Baroda Cantonments to Kappooria	4	4
Kelunpoor, *R. and ts*	3	4
* Bheelapoor, *Dhaundur R.*	4	6
* Dubba or Dhubhoy. *Here the remains of fortifications, gates, and temples, indicate a*		

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
former state of great magnificence	9	0
Burwauna, *at 4½m. and* Manjral at	7	0
Bahadurpoor, *l. v. Oorsing R.*	3	4
* Cr. Oorsing *R.* to Sunkhera, *town and fort*	1	2
Maunknee, *K. l. b. of Oorsing R.*	5	2
Note.—From Baroda the country is rich and supplies abundant, but the roads and rivers in the rains present often great difficulties to the traveller.		
* Cr. Oorsung *R.* to Jubboogaon	2	2
Soonshall, *at 3m. 3f.*; Shutoor, *at 5m. 2f.*; *and* Itpoor *at*	7	4
* Teijgurh or Tajgurh, *Oorsing R*	4	7
Pooneeawunt	3	3
Dundora	1	6
Gilwunt	1	2
* Cr. Oorsing *R.* to Oodeepoor, *ws*	3	3
Note.—Oodeepoor is a large open town, built round a brick ghurry. It has a well supplied bazar, and belongs to a Rajah tributary to the Guikwar.		
Cr. 3 *N.* to Onar, *v. bheel*	5	3
r. 1*f.* Oorsing *R.* and 3 *N.* to Dooalkottee	3	7
* Cr. 5 *N.* to Rungpoor, 4*h.* 1*s.*	5	0
r. 2*f.* cr. *N.* to Kinkot, *v. bheel*	2	2
Cr. 2 *N.* to Chandpoor, *v. bheel*	2	3
Chota Wukala	2	0
r. 1*f.* cr. 2 *N.* to *Burra* Wukala, *v*	1	2
Cr. 4 *N.* to Peepranna	1	4
* Cr. 2 *N.* to Rajpoor, 300*h.* *good bazar, N. and ws*	5	0
Note.—Rajpoor is an open town, residence of an Arab Jemadar, who is head manager to Juswunt Sing the Allye Rajah. Here ends the Oodeepoor territory. Here is another road from this to Tirla, but it is through low jungle, and crossed by numerous nullahs. It is a bad road for baggage, and the villages on it are very poor and scantily supplied with grain.		

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Giralla, *small bheel v.*	4	2
r. 4*f.* cr. 4 *N.* to Kurpah, *small bheel v*	4	0
Cr. 2 *N.* to Rajahwut, 4*h.*	0	6
Note.—From Sunkhera to Rajahwut is through an open jungle with patches of cultivation round the villages, which are generally very small and inhabited by bheels and brinjarries; also the Bhelala or Keersan tribe; the road is good.		
Cr. Sookur *R.* to Nanpoor, 100*h.* 10*s.* *N. and ws*	3	0
Note.—The jungle in the vicinity has been cut down, as well as many patches more remote, to admit of cultivation.		
* Cr. 6 *N.* and the Hutnee *R.* to Chicklee, *Sindhia's*, 20*h.* 1*s.* *N. and ws*	6	3
Through a thick jungle to Pullassee, 5*h. and N.*	3	5
Tallanpoor, (*the last 2m. jungle*) 5*h. w*	4	1
Note—Pullassee, and Tallanpoor were large places till the former was destroyed by Bheema Baee, and the latter by Holkar.		
r. 2*f.* Silkwas, 30*h. w*	1	2
* Kooksee, 700*h.* 100*s.* 2*ts.* *and 50ws*	1	4
Note—The Kooksee pergunnah is well cultivated and consists of 53 villages. It belongs to Dhar, and the town had formerly a garrison of 200 Mukranies.		
Cross Gheerna *R.* and pass Poora and Koondara to Heerlea, 5*h*	7	2
* Cr. Wagree *R.* 6 *times* to Baug, 400*h*	5	2
Note:—Baug is famous for the excavated temple in its vicinity, and for iron ore of a good quality which abounds in the neighbouring hills.		
l. 1½*f.* cr. 3 *N.* to Gairapoor, 40*h*	4	1½
l. ½*f.* cr. 2 *N.* to Koradallee, 20*h.*	4	2½

M 2

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Road winding between hills in which cr. 3 *N.* to Choorawud or Cherawud, 10 *bheel huts*	1	4
l. 1½ *f.* Kurkundee, 8 *bheel huts*	1	7
* Cr. 5 *N.* to Bowree or Boree, 40*h.* 16*s.* 12*ws.*	4	0
Cr. 2 *N.* to Betwodellee, 100*bh. huts*	3	1
Cr. 9 *N.* to Chorellee and Kanwaydata	6	0
* Tirella, 20*h.* 3*s. N.*	6	4

Note.—Through a valley covered with bheel huts and partially cultivated. At 1¼m. from Kanwaydata enter the Tirla ghat, which is a gradual ascent of 1 m. 5f. to the top, the road tolerably good and clear of jungle. The road then leads for 1½ miles along a ridge, covered with very thick jungle, chiefly of teak and black wood.

The road by Tanda branches off at Baug and joins here: it is considerably nearer, but the Tanda ghat is said to be impassable to guns and carts.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Goomanpoora, 25*h.* 2*s. ws*	3	5
Ringnode, 400*h.* 60*s.* 20*ws.*	4	0
* Bhopawar, *Sindhia's*, 125*h.* 1*w.*	3	4

Note.—Bhopawur, with 6 hamlets attached, is rented by the Amjherra Rajah, and held of him in enam by his brother. A risala of horse with European officers is stationed here. The Chumbul takes its rise in the vicinity; its source is in a large tank.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Source of the Muhee *R.*	5	3
l. 1*f.* Meinda, 15*h.*	0	3
* Pass Chairree, *des.* and through *Amjherra*, 500*h.*	4	6

Note.—Amjherra is head of a district of 175 villages, tributary to Sindhia. Supplies are plenty, and good water from tanks and a large lake. The road from Bhopawur is through an open thinly cultivated country. The Muhee is dry four months in the year. The caves and temples built of marble in the neighbourhood are well worthy of notice. The ground is good for encamping: the people are said to be disobliging.

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
l. 2*f.* cr. *N.* to Tajeepoora, 20*h.*	0	2
Cr. 3 *N.* to Sooltanpoor, *des.*	4	5
Tirella, 40*h.* 2*ws.*	3	4
Jampoorah, *des.*	1	6
Cr. *N.* and pass a pagoda and tank to the barrier gate of Dhar	2	3
City of Dhar, 4,500*h.* 74*s. and* 30*ws. a good bungalow here.*	0	4
* Fort of Dhar, *stone walls* 30 *feet high*	0	3

Note.—Dhar is an ancient city, head of a petty state under the protection of the British Government. Before this alliance it had been nearly annihilated, but the population is now rapidly encreasing. The ruins of the once celebrated city of Mendoo or Mandow are 12 or 13 m. distant. A remarkable block of iron, called Ukhbar Shah's is shewn here.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Saidpoora	2	4
Damunda, 10*h.* 2*ws.*	2	0
l. 1*f.* cr. Bageyree *R.* on a fascine bridge (which is kept in repair by the renter) to Dotawud	1	4
* Dektaun, *Sindhia's*, 1,000*h.* 50*s. N. and t*	6	5
r. 5*f.* cr. *N.* to Pueharra, 100*h.* 4*s.* 5*ws.*	1	0
Mittanoo, 20*h. and cr. Chumbul to* Acharoo, 150*h.*	4	5
r. 5*f.* Koresee, 200*h. Chumbul R.*	0	3½
* Sagore, *Sindhia's*, 250*h.* 10*s.* 10*ws*	3	2

Note.—Two bungalows here in bad repair.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
l. 1*f.* cr. 3 *N.* to Kaira, 20*h.*	1	7
l. 6½ *f.* pass 2 *des.* villages to Burdurree, 75*h.* 2*s.* 2*ws.*	2	5
l. 1½ *f.* Kairee, 25*h.* 2*ws.*	3	2
Cr. *N.* to the village of Mhow.	3	2
Total miles	232	4½

It was near this village that the Mahrattas under Bajee Rao after ascending the Tirla Ghat encountered the army of [illegible] Bahadur Soubahdar of Malwa, defeated and slain [illegible] leaving [illegible] paramount rule in Malwa.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M. F.

Note.—The difference in the distance from the sea coast to Mhow between the Kaira and the Baroda route is trifling; *i. e.* from Kambay to Mhow, via Kaira and Godra, and from Tankaree Bunder to Mhow, via Baroda. The roads on both routes are equally good, but the facilities of obtaining supplies and carriage are not the same. On the Baroda route from chota Oodeepoor to Bhopawur, a distance of about 90 miles, neither bullocks nor carts can be procured, and no provisions, except grain, and occasionally a little milk. During the hot season water is scarce and bad. The people are inhospitable, and rather insolent, and the jungle is very extensive and dangerously unhealthy after the rains. The villages are very poor and small, and the inhabitants generally speaking very unwilling to assist travellers, or to have any intercourse with them, except for the purpose of committing robbery.

On the route via Kaira and Godra the villages are much larger, and all common supplies may be obtained at most of them, and carts and bullocks at many. The jungle, though very thick in some places, is considerably broken and interrupted, and does not extend above 60 miles altogether. The people are more civilized and accommodating than on the other road, and the country abounds with game. However the Bheels are very numerous, and robbery is so common that no native will travel by night. Guards of seven or eight men armed with matchlocks, &c. can always be procured, and the traveller is perfectly safe while under their protection. This route has hitherto been very little frequented by Europeans; but were it more generally known, I think it would always be preferred to the other.

CXV.

BARODA TO RUTLAM:

(Marching route:)

To Deena, ... 6 4

Note.—Leave cantonments and pass Samnia and Hirnee to encamp on the left of the village of Deenah; having the Veraswuttee in front of the left, and a nullah in front of the right. Road good and country open.

To Letora, ... 9 4

Note.—At 5m. 2f. Kamrol; at 8m. 6f. Jerode; at 9m. 4f. Lelora. Good road and cultivated country. Cross the Veraswuttee.

To Kurrar river.............. 15 0

Note.—At 1m. 6f. Palria: at 8m. 2f. Moondsee. Road good through cultivated country to Kunjerree, at the 10th mile: hence an open jungle intersected with deep ravines, to camp on the Kurrar R.

To VEEZULPOOR, *K.* 500*h*.... 12 4

Note.—The Barreah jungle commences at 6f.: cross the Goma R. to Kallol, K. 1,000h. and again after leaving that place: at 4m. 4f. Delol; at 7m. Kurkee.

To GODRA, *K.* 4,000*h*....... 8 1

Note.—Road narrow and rocky through jungle to Godra, water from tanks; hammals, carts, and supplies abundant.

To camp near Oodwarra or Oodeewarry, *s. v.* 11 0

Note.—Road good through thick jungle over a hilly tract: at 4m. 4f. Haleria: camp irregular round a large tank, abounding with game, 1½ miles from Oodeewarry.

Jerrie,...................... 12 2

Note.—Road good, jungle more open: at 5m. 2f. pass Bootia, and encamp at Jerrie, wells.

To Koomaria, ... 11 1

Note.—Road good but stony; cross the river Vooda by a bad ford at Chapree, 7m. 4f. and encamp at Koomaria on Kurarh river.

To DOHUD, ... 15 5

Note.—At 5m. 1f. Baloondi: at 8m. 5f. Luckerkot: at 12m. 1f. is a choky. This road is bad and rocky through thick jungle to the ghat, which descends into the plain of Dohud about 2 miles from the choky, which belongs to Sindhia, and divides his territories from the Barreah Rajah's. The ghat is steep and rugged.

From Godra is through the Barreah jungle, and the traveller will find a Bheel guard of 5 or 6 men absolutely

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
necessary. The fort of Dohud is situated at the N. E. entrance on the most frequented road and most important pass from Gujerat in that direction into Malwa.		
To Annas River, ...	16	4
Note.—At 2m. cross the Tand R. and pass through open and cultivated country to Boraree, at 5m. 4f.: ford the Magdeo R. at 5m. 6f: and at 8m. pass Tansia, hence the road is bad, rocky, and narrow, by Peepree and Kachora to Annas R.		
To Singurh, ...	14	5
Note.—At 6m. 2f. Undurgurh: at 10m. 6f. Agrall: at 14m. 5f. Singurh or Sewgud. The ford at the Annas is very bad, and thence the road to Singurh is through an open and cultivated country.		
To PITLAWUD, ...	19	2
Note.—Cross Mysauna R. and at 2m. Larmee R. Road rocky, hilly, and intersected with ravines to Waoree at 3m. 4f.: at 7m. 1f. pass Oomee: at Kodree, 11m. 2f. cross Suttakharee R.		
Camp Muhee, *R.*	16	6
Note.—Pass Kurrawud at 1m. 6f. Burallee, at 3m. 4f: and cross the Solkee R. at 6m. to Sirurgee; road good: hence road hilly and stony past Mandin, at 10m. 7f: and Gurawud at 14m. to the Muhee.		
RUTLAM, ...	14	7
Note.—Pass Pulsarat at 1m. 3f.: Moondree at 6m. 1f.: Koojaghur at 8m. 2f: and Getkee at 11m. 1f. to Rutlam, over a tolerable road and cultivated country.		
Total miles....	183	4

CXVI.

BARODA TO OUJEIN:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To BHOPAWAR, *vide* CXIV.. ..	175	6
Dusai, *l. v.*	13	6
Karodh, ...	8	4
* KANWUN, *Gargur N. town and ghurry*	7	4
Baroda, *thriving village*	8	2
Umla, *large, strong village*...	3	0
* NOLYE, or BURNUGGUR,...	4	6
Cross the Chumbul, 110 *yards wide*	11	1
* Bulerie, *l. v.* 2 *ghurries in it*	1	5
Cross Ghumbeer *R.* 70 *yards wide*	5	7
* OUJEIN, ...	9	5
Total miles....	249	6

Note.—From Bhopawar to Oujein, the road offers no natural obstacle, and the country is in perfect order and tranquillity. The first march to Dusai is marked by the features of a strong and sterile country, thence to Oujein is a more fertile tract.

CXVII.

BARODA TO NEEMUCH:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To Sokda or Sokra, *t. and ws.*	8	0
* Kaunpoor, and cr. the Muhee	8	4
A large tank	6	2
Woor or Oorh, *ws. and dâk*...	1	1
r. 2*f.* Bahadurpoor	1	5
* OOMRUT or Oomreit, 3 *ts. supplies abundant*	3	2
Simlood or Simlol, ...	3	2
Baroontee or Wannotee, ...	2	7
Note.—DAKOOR a celebrated sacred town is 6f. distant on the left. There is good dhurmsala and fine tanks in the town.		
Tausrah, ...	5	3
Note.—Soneepoor on the Muhee is 11m. distant, via Bahadurpoora, Argaree, and Malwan.		
Rasun or Rasumb, ...	3	2
Barud or Walud, (*dâk*)	1	6
Derrolee, ...	2	7
Jurgul or Wagrolee, ...	2	5
Birrup, ...	2	7
* BALASINOOR, *Seyree R.* (*dâk*)	2	4
Note.—Capital of a petty state 41 miles east from Ahmedabad.		
JINNOOR, *Muhee R. both banks*	6	0
* Saowlee, *crossing the Powneem*	6	4
Larwell, ...	7	4
Cr. Muhee *R.*	2	2
LOONAWARRAH, ...	1	4

Note - The Muhee here divides the territories of Soonth and Loonawarra.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Note.—Loonawarra is an opulent fortified town, nearly 3 miles in circumference, capital of a petty state partly situated on the right bank of the Muhee. The district is a continuation of the mountainous country of Soont,h which forms a barrier on N. E. boundary of Gujerat. The chief is a tributary of Sindhia, but pays also ghas danu to the Guikwar. The artisans are particularly skilful in the manufacture of all the native implements of war. There is a good dhurumsala in the place.		
* Kanusur, *crossing the Muhee, bad ford*	10	6
* Baugroul, or Bahkour, *l. v.*	13	0
* Surthoona,	10	0
* Peit or Peitah,	10	4
* Kooah, (*dâk*)	11	2
* GULLIAKOT or Gurreeakot, *r. b. Muhee R.* (*dâk*)	9	3
* GHURRY, *Urjoon Sing Thakoor's*	11	3
Pertaubpoorah,	6	0
* Tulwarrah,	6	6
* BANSWARRAH, *capital of an independent petty state*	8	2
* Boongrah, *crossing the Muhee*	12	0
Mowleekherah or Mowrakheyree, *bheel v*	6	0
* Ghuntalee, *bheel v.*	7	4
* Semileah,	10	2
Kuchoteah,	6	2
* PURTAUBGURH,	6	0
Note.—Purtaubgurh is a large fortified town, capital of a territory to which it gives name, a dependency on the British Government. The country is open, level, and well cultivated.		
* Ruttonah, *Raja of Purtaubgurh, N.*	10	0
* JEERUN, *Sindhia's, fort and lake*	11	0
* NEEMUCH, *Sindhia's, good bazar*	10	0
Total miles	254	1

Note.—The road from Loonawarra to Banswarrah is generally very good, and is much travelled on by the traders of Malwa and Gujerat. But in the extensive and thick forests Bagur fevers of a malignant nature prevail during the two months succeeding the rainy season; nor can the climate at any season of the year be deemed either pleasant or salubrious within this province.

From Balasinnore Soneepoor is dist. 19m. 3f. viz. to Peeloodree, 5m. 4f: Sakreea, 5m.: Bannora, 2m. 2f: to this the country is cultivated. The Muhee is crossed at the Waul ford, 1m. 7f.: Soneepoor is thence 4m. 6f.

The first part of this route very materially disagrees with another in my possession as far as Oomriut.

CXVIII.

BARODA TO AHMEDABAD, AND KAIRA:

(*Stages:*)

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To Fazilpoor, *vide* CXIX.	13	3
Pass Anass (*dâk*) and Chorbaroda to Annanmogree,	11	5
Pass Sumboorab and Burmal to NERRIAD, *collector's house*	13	3
Note.—The road here branches off to Kaira, distant 11m. 3f.		
Mahmoodabad,	13	7
Butwah, *large dh.*	13	3
AHMEDABAD.	4	0
Total miles	69	5

CXIX.

BARODA TO RAUNPOOR, VIA BOOROO AND DUNDOOKA:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
r. ½ *f.* Shaunee,	3	6
r. ½ *f.* Dusurut,	2	5
Puddumbla, (*dâk*)	1	7
Sunkurda, or Sunkursa,	1	5
r. ½ *f.* Fazilpoor, *a small fort.*	3	4
Cr. the Muhee, 2*f. wide, good ford*	0	6
* Along the bank to Wassud, *ws*	0	6

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Note.—Country well cultivated; road sandy in the dry season, and much intersected by ravines near the river.		
Sonar or Soondeyn, *a tank, S. E*	2	1
Khurrole, *large tank and N.*	2	2
Pass Dheynee and Nameyn, *t. and ws.*	4	6
* Through NAPPAH, 200*h.*	1	6
Note.— A tank 500 yards in circumference, in an octagon form, with a causeway upon arches leading to the centre of it, is worthy of notice.		
Pass Soorkooa, (*l.* 4*f.*) to Assee.	3	0
Duntalee	3	2
* PITLAND, *K. supplies abundant.*	1	6
Note.—Country close and well cultivated; road broad and good. The route by Agass, Batyell and Pangree is 7m. 7f.		
Pandolee.	4	6
NAUR, *small town.*	3	0
* Terrapoor. *t. and ws.*	1	6
Note.—Good road mostly through low jungle.		
Moorud or Borud	3	2
Chiklasee or Chikly, *t. and ws.*	1	5
Kaunpoor, *t. and ws.*	2	6
Wursurra, *water bad from wells*	2	7
* Gulliana, and cr. the Saburmuttee.	4	4
Note.—Road good over firm soil from Chikly, to which it is sandy.		
Wurna or Wusna	2	7
A tomb *among trees*	1	3
Cross 2 *N.* in	1	2
Burra Booroo, *R. and ws. water bad*	1	7
Note.—The Suburmuttee, ¼ mile south. Open, flat, country, and good road.		
l. 4*f. Chota or Nunnee* Booroo, *ws.*	1	3
Bolaud or Wallaud, *ws.*	3	1
Cross Boguewah *R.*	3	3
Dunnalla	1	1
* Puchun, *l. v. ws. bad water.*	4	1
l. 1*f.* Ganf, *l. v.*	3	3
Cross the Bhadur	5	3
Cross again and pass through Rojka	2	5
DUNDOOKA, 2,000*h. Bhadur R.*	4	1
Note.—Between Boland and Dundooka is a low tract, which has obtained the name of Runn (*Ran, a desert*). An extensive flood occurs yearly at the commencement of the monsoon, occasioned by the overflowing of the rivers Gogawah and Bhogawah, together with the influx of the sea. The tract extends N. and S. from Lucktur to Bhownuggur: within it the villages are built upon eminences, and in the monsoon appear like so many islands. This is the best road across, and though good in the dry season is generally bad in the rains. In the hot season here is a great scarcity of water.		
Note.—DHOLERA is S. 55 E. dist. 15m. 7f.		
Koteah or Keterah	3	0
Goonjar, *s. v.*	1	5
* Cr. Bhadur *R.* to Waugur, 100*h.*	3	1
r. ½ *f.* Bhadur	2	3
Boorania	1	7
Boria	2	1
Cr. Bhadur *R.* to Naugnees, 800*h.*	2	5
RAUNPOOR, 1,000*h.*	3	5
Total miles	114	5

Note.—This route is mostly through a level and open country, generally well cultivated.

CXX.

BARODA TO RANPOOR, VIA DHOLKA, NANDODRA, AND LIMREE:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To PITLAND, *vide* CXIX.	33	6
Jeeroo	1	5
Pass Seelwejee to Veerol	2	3
* SOJEETRA, *bungalow, dh. and ws*	3	6
Limbalee	1	5

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Mangrol	2	3
Malawarra	2	3
Pass Kanahur to Limbassee, *t. and ws.*	2	7
r. 4*f.* Karrauntee	3	0
Cr. the Watruck, 200 *yards wide*	3	1
* Cr. Sauburmuttee *R.* near the junction of the Watruck to Wasta	1	4
Two wells and a tank	6	0
* Through DHOLKA, (*dâk*)	2	7

Note.—Dholka, a large open town, contains many splendid monuments of the Moghul government. The road from Kaira by Rurroo is the best for carriages.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Sindrose, *ts*	2	1
Saljeera,	1	2
* Through Bhowlee,	4	6
Dheedal,	1	2
Adeera,	2	4
Saubla,	4	6
* Naundodra, 152*h.* 5*s.* 25 *sonaurs, ws*	2	3

Note.—Road principally through fields, country open and cultivated.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
r. 2*f.* Wasnah,	1	4
Jeetapoor,	5	6
Jhejrah, *ts*	5	0
* A large tank near Koomureaun,	2	1
Beginning of a low tract extending to the Sokra or Bama *R.*	3	3
Cross Bama *R.* which is said to connect the two Runns in the rains	2	1
Saukur,	1	2
Ghurtul,	1	7
* TULSANA, 600*h.* 25*s.* 30 *mechanees held by a Grassia family,*	3	7

Note.—Country open and cultivated, and road good.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Tauvee, 85*h*	6	0
Through SEEANNEE, 780*h.* 60*s.* 4 *Borahs, water plenty. The Thakoor is related to the Limree Raja, to whom the place belongs*	3	4
Cross Bogawah, *R.* 2*f. wide*	1	4
Cross Kharee *R.* to Khaugreteea,	2	1
Bulgaumra, *a large tank*	2	6
LIMREE, 2,500*h.* *including* 1,500*s.* *Bhoguewa R.*	1	4

Note—Limree, head of a Raj tributary to the British government, is a fortified town and well built. The country round is cultivated with cotton and grain; the manufacture of the first is extensive and the latter is abundant. It is celebrated for producing camels of a good caste.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Burkwah,	7	4
Jooballa, *t*	3	6
Nagness, *Raj of Wurdwaun,* 800*h.* *Bhadur R.*	4	0
RANPOOR, 1,000*h.* *R. and ws.*	3	5
Total miles	149	3

CXXI.

BARODA TO ANJAR, AND BHOOJ, VIA DHOLKA, NAUNDODRA, AND HULWAUD:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To Jeetapoor, *vide* CXX	93	6
Pass Allygaum to Shahpoor	6	4
* Sakur, *des. tank of water bad*	5	0
Kullum	6	6
* LUCTUR or LUGTUR, 500*h.* *belongs to a Rajpoot chief*	3	5
r. ½*f.* Wunna, *l. v.*	4	6
A large tank of bad water near Seetha, 400*h*	6	4
Jeetar, *ts. and ws*	1	5
Kumree, *R. and ws.*	4	3
DURANGDRA, 2,000*h.* *R.*	8	0

Note.—Durangdra, capital of Oomur Sing, chief of the Jhalla Rajpoots, is in good preservation with walls newly built. The province to which it gives name extending from Teekur westward, nearly to Bujahna, has suffered considerably from the effects of the

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
famine and other causes. The country is covered with thick low jungle, and is rocky and barren to the southward. Coarse cloths, carpeting, and drip-stones are the principal manufacture.		
* Jeewai, *s. v. t. and ws*......	9	6
Cross *N.* to Dewanna, *t*......	3	7
Golee, *t. and ws. Oomur Sing's*	4	1
HULWAD, 400*h. Oomur Sing's, t.*	4	2
Note.—This place was formerly the capital of the Jhalla Rajpoots, and is celebrated for its numerous Dheris, (buildings erected to the memory of Suttees,) which stand together on a rising ground about half a mile off on the Durangdra road.		
* Cross Bauhmun *R.* to WAUTAWUDDUR................	7	0
Gauteela, *t. and ws*..........	6	1
Koombareea, *in ruins, tank, bad encamping ground*.....	3	1
Note.—The country between Bowlee and Koombareea is flat and covered with high grass, with hardly any cultivation as far as Wantawuddur.		
Veenasir, *in ruins, t. and ws*...	2	6
Enter the Runn.............	1	0
Kaunmeer, in Wagur, Seen N. 3½ *W*...................	4	3
Asc. 6*f.* over a bank of the Runn	5	3
Along the bank to the Maunumbah road.................	0	6
Cr. *N.* at 1½*m.* and again at...	3	4
* Ryetree, *t*.................	3	0
Note.—The bed of the Runn was quite dry in January, except a few spots, and there the guns were somewhat impeded, the carriage wheels sinking to nearly the axle. The country is open after crossing, but uncultivated The nullahs are all brackish, but the water from wells is good.		
Cr. 4 *N.* to Kuttarea, *N. and t.*	6	3
Cross a *N*..................	3	3
Sulleeana, *nearly des. ts*......	2	1
* Aumleearah, *t. E*..........	3	7
Chadwalla, *walled, t.* (*dâk*)....	3	3
Cr. *N.* tank on the right.......	0	4
Cross *N*....................	2	0
* Voond, *l. v. ts. good road*...	1	3
Seekra, *village and ghurry,* (*dâk*).....................	7	0
Koombaree.................	2	4
* Punkasir, *ts. deep sandy road.*	1	4
Cr. *N.* to Pusoora............	7	7
* Chakausir, *fine deep tanks*..	3	5
Wursameeree...............	5	4
ANJAR....................	5	2
Total miles....	256	1

Note.—The route to Bhooj strikes off at Punkasir, and proceeds by Dhamurka, 5m. 2f. : Jherwar, 16m. 1f. : Lakoond, 15m. 3f. : and by Turrya to Bhooj, 6m. 5f. : Total from Punkasir, 43m. 3f.

CXXII.

BARODA TO ANJAR, VIA DHOLKA, LIMREE, AND HULWUD :

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To LIMREE, *vide* CXX.......	130	6
Akeewalia, 100*h. ts. and ws*...	5	0
WURDWAN, *Bogwara R. t. and ws*....................	9	3
Note.—Capital of a Jhalla Rajpoot chief. The town is in much better repair than Limree, and fully as well inhabited.		
Rajapoor, *ts. and ws*........	3	3
Luttoora..................	4	1
Chundrasir Tullao, 100 *yards square*..................	5	1
SEETA, 400*h. ts. and ws. residence of a Gossein establishment*.................	1	7
Kaampra, 100*h. ts*..........	4	0
Pass Dolee to Lackajee, *ts. and ws*.....................	5	0
Bowlee, *s. v. ts*.............	3	4
Note.—The country from Wurdwan to Lackajee is open and well cultivated; the continuation to Bowlee is rocky and uneven. The whole of this tract belongs to Comur Sing, chief of Durangdra.		
Cr. Tulkoo *R. at* 2½*f.* and a small hill at.............	2	2

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Cr. *N.* to Jewar, *ws*........	3	2
To ANJAR, *vide* CXXI.......	105	4
Total miles....	283	1

Note.—It seems to me circuitous, to pass through Limree from Luktur to Wurdwan.

CXXIII.

BARODA TO JOORIA, VIA RAUNPOOR:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To RAUNPOOR, *vide* CXIX....	114	5
r. 3*f.* to Dharpeepla.........	3	6
Naugurka, *Naugurchaw R*....	3	5
Cross Naugurchaw *R*........	0	4
r. 1*f.* a few huts............	5	5
Cr. *N. at 5f.* Soodamra, (r. 2*f.*) *at*....................	1	4
Cr. Bogéwah *R. bad ford*.....	4	5
A large tank near Sejuckpoor..	0	7
Cr. Bogéwah *R. dry in May*...	0	4
A tank on high ground.......	2	1
Shahpoor, *and cr. the Bogéwah.*	5	4

Note.—Water in the river only, which is dry in the hot season. From Soodaumra the country is wild and uncultivated, but the road is generally good.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Dherradoongree, *in ruins*....	2	3
Gogliana, *good tank*.........	2	3
TAUHN, 300*h.* *wall in ruins* (*dâk*)....................	4	7

Note.—Hence to Surdhaur is 11½ miles, through a hilly country shewing few signs of cultivation.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
* Moreturra, a tank, jungly country..................	6	0
Kamballa *R. at* 2*f.* and Maha at	1	7
Asc. a low range of hills......	0	5
Cr. *N.* to Sudaurka..........	2	4

Note.—The country to Mareturra covered with some low jungle, and in some places stony; thence a little cultivated.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
* Cr. Mutchoo *R.* to WAUNKANEER, 5,000*h*..........	6	5

Note.—This town belongs to the Thakoor Dosajee, a Jahrejah Rajpoot, tributary to the British government. The eldest son of the chief is married to the daughter of the Morewee Thakoor, the first female saved from infanticide after Col. Walker came into the country. It is a well built town, surrounded by a stone wall with towers, and situated at the foot of a range of hills~~, carpets made here~~. The country from Shahpoor is rocky and hilly, exhibiting little cultivation, though well watered. *Carpets made here.*

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Along the bed of the Patallee to its junction with the Mutchoo *R*..............	0	3
Baleedewlee, *in ruins*........	2	2
Cr. Alloohee *R*..............	0	4
Crest of a low range.........	2	5
Foot of the range, *desc. easy*..	1	2
Sujunpoor, *vill. and fort, ts*...	0	7
* Hurmutteea, *w*...........	3	7
Cr. Dummye *R.* to Taunkaria.	4	4
Pass a tank at 1*m.* to Burra Kheejreea................	2	4
* Cr. 2 *N.* to Meigpoor......	3	5
At 5*m.* pass Rusal to Peetur at 6½*m.*; and cr. Adjee *R.* at	7	2
* Cr. 2 *N.* to Bhisdaur, *in ruins*	5	4
l. ½*m.* Huddatooda...........	2	5
A stony ridge *at* 2*m.* Keyseea, *des*....................	3	4
Cr. 3 *N. in*.................	2	6
JOORIA, *Oonde R.* 1,500*h*....	3	0
Total miles....	217	4

Note.—Jooria is a well built walled town and seaport, belonging to the Jam of Nowannuggur, but held at present, together with Amrun and Balamba, by Goonderjee Jewajee, until the sum (7 lacks) advanced by him, for defraying the expenses of Colonel East's detachment, be repaid by the Jam. Vessels of 300 khundy frequent the Bundur, which is two miles from the town.

The dak to Bhooj branches off at Tauhn, and proceeds 28 miles to Morwee, vide Note to CXXXII: hence, I imagine, it passes through Unneealla, Deola and Bural mota, to Wandea on the Wagur shore, 18 coss, say 27 miles. Hence Chandwala is 4 coss,

and Bhooj, vide CXXI, is 58½ miles. In all from Baroda by this route 266 miles.

CXXIV.

BARODA TO JOONAGURH,

VIA RAUNPOOR:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To RAUNPOOR, *vide* CXIX....	114	4
Cross Bhadur and Gomeh *R.* in	0	4
Rajpoora, ...	2	0
Cross Ootowla *R.* to Punevee,.	4	2
Cross Gangur *R.* to Ullaow *N. and ws.*	0	7
Hurdull, ...	6	1
Seerwaneeah, ...	1	5
Cross *R.* to Jerriah, *des.*	3	3
* Toorkaow, *N. and ws.*	2	1
Ducturee, ...	4	2
Cross *N.* to Moodookair, *Kam R.*	4	4
Cross *N.* at 4½*m.* Sumnaut, *des. at*	8	4
Gudderia or Guddra, (*country open and well cultivated*)...	9	6
* JUSDHUN, *Bhadur R*	1	3
Autkot, 75*h.* *Bhadur R*	1	2
Cross Boodunpooree *R.* to Harrasiyah, ...	3	0
Cross Samur *R.* to * Dhurrooah, *N. and ws.*	2	6
Cross Kurmala *R.* near Peeply	4	3
Cross *N.* at Rammood, *N. and ws.*	4	3
Note.—KUNDADUR fort and pettah 1¾m. distant.		
* Cross Gondlu *R.* to GOWNDUL, 1,800*h.* *and fort, chief town of a Raj, tributary to the Guikwar*	8	0
Cross *N.* and pass some Musjeeds	1	5
Cross 4 *N.* to Goamta, 70*h.*...	7	0
* Cross *N.* to Veerpoor, *fort,* 100*h ws.*	2	5
At 1*m.* Cr. *N.* Vussutry, *des* ..	3	6
Putrya, 90*h.* *and cross N.*	1	4
A Koomaun Kattee chiefs * Cross Bhadur *R.* to JAITPOOR, *town and fort*	3	2
Cross *N.* to Juttulsur, 140*h.*...	4	6
Saunklee, 80*h.*	1	7
* Cross *N.* to Choaky, 100*h.*..	2	5
Cross Oobain *R.*	0	1
Cross 3 *N.* to Buddaul or Wuddaul, 180*h.*	4	2
Cross Sool *R.* to Sowelpoor, 50*h.*	3	3
Cross *N.* to JOONAGURH	3	3
Camp *near the S. gateway*	1	0
Total miles	231	5

Note.—The route to Kerauloo, near which Colonel East's camp was in 1816, branches off at Saunklee, dist. 4 miles.

CXXV.

BARODA TO POORBUNDER,

VIA RAUNPOOR, JAITPOOR, AND GHUNNOD:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To JAITPOOR, *vide* CXXIV...	210	2
Dhurrumsalla and well among trees	1	5
Paidla, 80*h.* *N. and ws.*	2	3
Munlukpoor, 100*h.* *ws.*	2	0
Pass Dholewan, to Goondaula, 120*h.*	2	7
* Cross *N.* to DHORAJEE, *walled town and ghurry,* 1,500*h.* *Rajah of Goondul's*	3	5
Note.—Road good, and country cultivated.		
Cross *N.* to Bhola, 50*h.*	3	6
Cross *N.* from Bhabookia tank	0	3
Cross 2 *N.* and Bhadur *R.*	4	4
* Cross Moaż *R.* to Ooplarta,	1	4
Cross *N.* and pass a well midst trees	1	6
Cross Vinnoo *R.* to Neelaka, 40*h.*	3	3
* GHUNNOD, *walled town, Bhadur R.*	3	2
Cross 3 *N.* to Wurrasarra, *s. v. N. and ws.*	6	1
Pass a well and cross *N.*	1	6

Note - The Bhadur river which is the largest in Guzerat takes its rise east near Jhusdun, and after passing many towns and large villages falls into the sea at the [illegible] where it forms a fine spacious basin but the entrance is rocky. The river is navigable as high as Kostianna (vide CXXV) and large boats are commonly towed up by the boatmen walking along the banks where they meet with [illegible]

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Pass Rogara, *r.* 4 *f.* to Chowta	3	6
Across Saurun *R.* to a well....	1	3
* KOOTIANNA *R.* ~~and we~~....	2	3
Cross Kurraila and Kuloondry, *N.*........................	2	2
r. 1 *f.* Chooliana, *and cross N.*	2	2
* Cross Minna or Minsar *R.* to KUNDORNA, (~~Kanaka~~ Rana of Poorbunder) 400*h.* *a small square fort*........	2	6
Note.—This place was taken by Col. Walker's detachment, since which time it has been put in a perfect state of repair.		
Vurwaula, 80*h*...............	3	1
Pass a good well............	2	2
Cross 3 ravines and a *N.* to RANAWAW, (Rana of Poor) *town and ghurry*	4	3
Cross Raunvaikra, *N*.........	1	7
l. ½ *m.* Wunnana, *des. and cr. N.*..........................	2	4
l. ½ *m.* Rungawa............	1	5
Cross the creek (Kurruklyka Turr)...................	2	0
POOR or POORBUNDER.......	1	7
Total miles....	283	4

Note.—The whole of the usual halting places are large. The road tolerable, water abundant, and a good deal of cultivation.

CXXVI.

BARODA TO MOORWEE:

(Stages:)

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To THAUN, *vide* CXXIII......	153	7
Deralla,....................	12	0
Puchaseea,.................	11	2
MOORWEE,.................	11	4
Total miles....	188	5

Note.—Moorwee is the chief town in the district of Muchoo Kaunta, which belongs to Jehajee a Jarejah Rajpoot. This man is by far the most intelligent of any of the chieftains of Katteeawar. He was the first who set an unusual example to his tribe in saving a daughter from infanticide, but whether the act originated in policy or principle, those who know this chief can best form a judgment. The walls of Moorwee are of very tolerable strength, but much of them was destroyed by the late earthquake in 1819. There is a place over the gateway for travellers.

CXXVII.

BARODA TO GOGO:

(Stages.)

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To Gaunf, *vide* CXIX.......	82	0
Bheemnaut,..................	19	6
Waroderah,.................	11	4
Willah or Wulleh,..........	15	0
Wurtej, 250*h*..............	17	0
GOGO,......................	15	5
Total miles....	160	7

CXXVIII.

BARODA TO MALLIGAON, VIA ESSARBAREE GHAT:

(A marching route, estimated.)

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To Jumbooa,................	8	4
Cross *R.* to Powur,...........	6	0
Over a bad road to Hadley....	14	0
Note.—The Nerbudda crossed at Baperra ghat.		
Ponetah,....................	8	0
Through a thick jungle infested by tigers to Pardee,........	14	0
Cross *R.* to Poolwarree,......	10	0
Erapoor, *des*................	7	0
Over a bad road and through thick jungle to Manjrol.....	10	0
Sallia,......................	18	0
Cross Tappee *R.* to Kurrood,..	12	0
BEEARA.....................	15	0
To MALLIGAON, *vide* CIX...	97	5
Total miles....	220	1

Note.—The difference between this route and that by Surat is slight: but forage and water, it is believed, are more abundant.

Poor harbour is a very good one for small vessels but is confined and the entrance narrow a small neck of land which forms the harbour serves as a quay and on which vessels are built and repaired there is good anchorage in the bay opposite the town. The creek runs in a deep rocky channel a short distance round the land side of the city and is connected ... swamp ... flooded during a great part of the year by the river Bhadur. The roads to Kappet and Bakeraare in the monsoon only to be passed in boats at which season the only ford is at Chynya.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
BARODA to MALLIGAON: (*Another marching route, estimated.*)		
Baroda to Kim or Kym, *vide* CXII	74	1
Cr. the Tappee at Whoorakutor	8	0
Motu, *temple and tanks*	10	6
Bardolee, *False R.*	4	2
Malligaon, *vide* CIX	131	0
Total miles	228	1

CXXIX.
KAIRA to GODRA:
(*Stages estimated.*)

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Nerriad	11	3
Dakoor, *ts. and dh.*	16	0
Sooneea	18	0
Ruttonpoor	14	0
Godra	16	0
Total miles	75	3

Note.—This is the commencement of a high road to Mhow: see Note to CXIV. Bullocks, carts, and supplies of all kinds are procurable at all these places, there is however no dhurumsala except at Dakoor. The jungle commences four miles from Sooneea, and becomes thick after leaving Ruttonpoor. The roads are very good. A bheel guard should be engaged at Godra to go to Dohud.

CXXX.
KAIRA to TUNKAREE BUNDER, via Jumboosur:
(*Estimated.*)

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Kaira to Dehwaun by Bussoo, Pitland, and Veersud	35	0
Cr. the Muhee to Tetor	5	2
Jumboosur	12	0
Tunkaree, 400*h. chiefly Borahs*	10	0
The Bunder	16	0
Total miles	64	0

Note.—Road good over a sandy soil. Water and supplies abundant. The Muhee fordable at low water.

CXXXI.
KAIRA to BEEJAPOOR:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Lullee,	11	0
Butwar, *large dh.*	6	0
Shahbaug,	7	7
Adalij, *Grassia v. Supplies abundant*	7	7
Note.—There is a bowree in Adalij, the most remarkable for the beauty of its architecture in Gujerat.		
Pass Oonwasud and Kolwara to Randaja	10	6
Pass Oonawa, Bulwa, and Maunsa to Redrol	12	2
Pass Anjol, Weera, and Kitree to Beejapoor,	9	4
Total miles	65	2

CXXXII.
KAIRA to RAJKOT:
(*Estimated.*)

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Pass Wusna and Sildhana to Buroo, *r. b. Watruck R.* (*dâk*)	9	0
Cross Sauburmuttee *R.*	7	0
Dholka, (*dâk*)	4	0
Kote or Kount, 200*h. ws.*	12	0
Meetapoor, 100*h. t.* (*dâk*)	11	0
Rurrol, 50*h.* (*dâk*) *t.*	10	0
Limree, (*dâk*)	12	0
Buldana, (*dâk*)	7	4
Toowa, (*dâk*)	6	0
Saeela, 350*h. extensive tank,* (*dâk*)	7	4
Choorveera, 50*h. ws.* (*dâk*)	9	0
Than or Tauhn, 300*h. ws.* (*dâk*) *waste hilly,*	8	7
Mica, 60*h. Muchoo R. and ws. country, good forage*	15	0
Geawao, 20*h. ws.*	6	0
Korwao, 30*h. N. and ws.*	2	0
Rajkot	10	0
Total miles	136	7

Note.—The dak to Bhooj continues from Than through Lonsir, Paredra,

and Ajmeer to Morwee. The town of Wankaner is 5 koss from Lonsir.

CXXXIII.

AHMEDABAD TO DEESA: (1809.)

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Cross the Sauburmuttee	0	6
Adalej, (*dâk*) *vide* CXXXI	7	0
Kullole, (*dâk*)	7	6
Danod	5	3
Eeruna, 60*h*.	2	2
KURREE, *K. and fort*	4	2

Note.—Supplies abundant, good hunting, fishing and shooting. The fort and Mulhar Rao's palace are worthy of observation.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Ardeisun, *road bad in rain*	2	0
Jysulpoor, 50*h*. 1*s*. *t*.	1	7
Buttansun, 40*h*. 1*s*	1	7
Allumpoor, 30*h*	1	3

Note.—Open cultivated country.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Mohdurla, 60*h*. 2*s*.	2	1
l. 1*f*. LEINEH, 800*h*	5	7

Note.—Country covered with low jungle, thinly interspersed with fields of bajree, jooaree, and tobacco.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Between thick and high hedges.	0	6
Meywar, 100*h*	1	7
Soobansun	1	5
Cr. a branch of Roopeyn *R*.	1	7
Through MUSSAUNA, 2*f*. *long*.	1	7

Note.—In Mussauna there are 2,000h. including 600 Mahomedan families, and 200 cotton printers.

The approach to Soobansun is jungly: to Mussauna is well cultivated.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Cr. Roopeyn *R*. to Treintee, 50*h*. 1*s*.	2	0
Daow, 150*h*. 3*s*. *t*. (*dâk*)	3	2
BANDHOO, 400*h*	1	6
* Oonawa, *supplies, dh. ws.*	4	6

Note.—It is said that 100,000 pilgrims annually visit the tomb of Peer Siyud Ali who was buried here five centuries ago.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Ooonjah, *small town, supplies and water plenty*	3	6
Pass Kaumlee, Bheelapoor, and Lalpoora, and cr. the Suruswuttee *R*. to SIDHPOOR, (*dâk*)	7	4
Pass Feerozpoor to Maytur, (*dâk*)	9	0
Pass Bussoo to Puttoosun	6	0
Pass Gurh, Samree, and Dooah.	10	4
Camp near DEESA	4	4
Total miles	103	4

Note.—To Kurree the road is for the most part estimated, thence to Sidhpoor surveyed, the rest is estimated.

A route to Palhanpoor strikes off at Sidhpoor, and passing through Kudaul, Sujunpoor, and Dhurwanah, at the fourth mile enters the territory of Palhanpoor. The route then continues through Seynawara, across the Ummurleysee R. passes Mujjudha, Shydrana, and Juggana, to a garden 600 yards from Palhanpoor, the distance from Sidhpoor being 19 miles measured.

Another usual road from Ahmedabad to Palhanpoor passes through Adalij, Walod, Amliatti, and Daboria, and joins the road from Deesa to Mhow at Morassa.

CXXXIV.

AHMEDABAD TO BHOOJ:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Cr. the Sauburmuttee to Kocherib	1	0
Hajeepoor, *ts*.	13	7
The large tank near Kurree	11	1
Roodatul, *ts*.	14	2
Beyraja or Bhaechara, *ts*.	10	5
MOONJPOOR, *Nuwab of Summee, ts*	14	3
SUMMEE, *ts*	8	7
Goochnaut, *Bunnas R*.	11	0

Note.—RHADUNPOOR, distant five miles N. N. W.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Kummalpoor, *r. b. of the Bunnas*	6	0
WARYEE OR WAARAEE, *Nuwab of Summee, ws*	7	4

Note.—Summee is a large town surrounded by a wall much gone to decay. It is situated in a swamp with a

Moonjpoor has 400 h. 50 S. & 2 ts much fever prevails but few deaths take place except in seasons of drought to which this district is subject.– Summee has 900 h. 100 S. 2 ts and 14 wells in the beds of the tanks. The town is surrounded with pukka walls and bastions built 20 years ago and is now partly fresh chunamed, but is a miserable heap of huts within – The country round is flat and unproductive even of jungle.– Rhadunpoor 4400 h. 650 S. 2 ts containing within them together 15 ws and 40 ws in the fields. The country round is productive and well cultivated and withal very healthy. There is a superb temple in the town built by Banyans, 200 hackeries are procurable in the town and about 1500 in the neighbourhood.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.	
	M.	F.
large tank on the N. W. face. The Nuwab is a Jageerdar of the Guikwar, and with his original jageer of Summee, holds also Bhadunpoor, which devolved on him by the death of his brother Nizam ul deen, who died without issue.		
Waryee is inhabited by Jhats, who were 20 years ago the terror of the country, and whose plundering parties often went as far as Limree in Jhallawar. They could at that time send out 1,000 well mounted horse.		
Bamnolee or Bamanolie, 60*h.* 1*s.*	5	7
Sedara or Seedauroo, *t.*	3	3
Cross part of the Runn to Baubra or Baabarra	4	4
Bakootra, *t.*	4	0
Dutrannah or Dutrasaon, *t. and ws.*	3	5
Modootra, *t. and ws*	3	3
* Rujoo, *tank*	3	0
Over a bank of the Runn	2	1
Enter the bed of the Runn	3	4
Leave the Runn	2	2
* ADDYSIR or ARRYSIR, 4*ws.*	5	2
Mautul, *tank*	4	0
Palanswah, *tank* ½*m. dist.*	3	4
* Gunneetur, *t.*	6	0
* Cheetrore, *N. t. and ws*	12	5
Wakutwah, *ws*	7	2
* Addooee, *R. and ws.*	4	5
Wutchpassur or Vurjepassur, *t. and ws.*	6	5
* Voond, *t. and ws.*	6	4
* Punkassur, *ts. and ws.*	11	1
Pass Amneree or Ambalee to Moresir, *t.*	1	1
Boodermoora or Boodaar, *t.*	2	0
Dhamurka, *Sahrun R. brackish, (dâk).*	2	0
Note.—The Sahrun river divides Kutch from Wagur.		
* Kotra or Katiroon, *N.*	6	3
Raphoor, *tank*	4	5
Jherwah, *tank*	5	1
* Monesir, *tank*	2	0
Kunderye, *t.*	6	1
Puddur, *t. (dâk)*	3	6
Lukhoond, *R. and t.*	3	4
BHOOJ	6	5
Total miles	245	0

CXXXV.

AHMEDABAD TO NUGGURPARKUR:

(*Round the head of the Runn.*)

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To Goochnaut, *vide* CXXXIV.	15	1
RAHDUNPOOR, 6,000 *inh.* - 1,400*h.*	4	0
Bhelootee,	4	4
MOREWARRAH, *large tank*	15	0
Note.—Little cultivation and much jungle.		
Leembolee,	8	2
Sooeegaon or Sooy, *ts.*	2	0
Note.—Sooeegaon, is about 1½m. from the Runn, and the usual rendezvous of cattle, carts, &c. going across to Nuggurparkur on their route to Sind.		
Bullooah,	6	0
Pass Neyroo to a large tank, Burra Tullao,	5	1
Note.—Much jungle, no villages; forage scarce. The hill called Beyranah seen distinctly from camp.		
Pass Maisrah to Vao, or Wao.	2	5
Note.—Country covered with jungle and long grass.		
Dhymah or Dumah	8	0
Note.—This is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, residence of the god Dunhedra, brother to the deity of Dwarka.		
Bulwuntree, *des. ts.*	10	0
Bayatra, *branch of Looni R.*	15	0
Tareeseera, *head of the Runn, t. and ws.*	17	0
Guddra, *deep sandy road, good water scarce*	18	0
VERA VAO, *a walled town, pop.* 600	12	0
Boodasir or Boodeysir,	10	0
NUGGURPARKUR, *water brackish*	5	0
Total miles	227	5

Note.—Water is procurable at the halting places from tanks, some of which are brackish one year and fresh another. There is at the same time always danger of a scarcity of water, except at Vera Vao, which has been a fine town. Grain is not procurable, and forage and wood are scarce.

CXXXVI.

AHMEDABAD TO NUGGURPARKUR:

(*Across the Runn.*)

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To Sooeegaon, *vide* CXXXV..	118	7
East side of Nurrah *Bate*.....	14	0
N. and ws. both containing salt water...............	2	0
West side Nurrah *Bate*......	4	0
Across the Runn to the Monllan shore...................	14	0
Burranna,..................	6	0
Narreyasera,................	11	0
NUGGURPARKUR...........	3	0
Total miles....	172	7

Note.—From Sooeegaon to Burranna fresh water is not procurable, and persons usually take a supply with them. The whole way is a good cart road, and appears to be much frequented.

The district of Parkur includes 25 villages, half of which are deserted, and Pareenuggur itself contains only 500 wretched huts.

CXXXVII.

TANKAREE BUNDUR TO BARODA:

(*Stages.*)

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
From the Bundur to Tankaree is about.................	1	6
JUMBOOSUR,...............	10	0
Kooraul, *sm. dh. and ws*......	10	7
Padra, *large dh. t. and ws*....	13	1
Road deep and sandy to cantonments..................	11	4
Total miles....	47	2

CXXXVIII.

TANKAREE TO BAROCH:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
The bundur to JUMBOOSUR, *vide* CXXXVII............	11	6
Jumboosur to BAROCH, *vide* CXIII..................	29	2
Total miles....	41	0

CXXXIX.

CAMBAY TO TUNKAREE BUNDUR AND JUMBOOSUR, VIA KAVEE:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
From Cambay across the mouth of the Muhee to KAVEE, 3,000*h*..................	8	0
Pass Kaunpoor, Jutram, and Muzzufer to TUNKAREE, 400*h*. *chiefly Borahs*.......	15	0
Total miles....	23	0

Note.—Road tolerable, country open, supplies and water abundance at the halting places.

At Kavee is a Jain temple, admired for its size and architecture. A fair which is well attended is held here annually by the Jain Banyans.

From Kavee the road to Jumboosur passes Naar, Kowlee, Bodur, and Kotaseer, distance estimated 15 miles. The country is fertile and open, but the road in the rains nearly impassable.

CXL.

FROM GOGO OR GOGEH TO PALITANNA:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Bhoomly, 60*h*. *ws. and N. which cross*....................	2	6
Thordy, 200*h*. *N. and ws.*	2	4
Peetulpur, 70*h*. *N. and ws*....	2	3
Cr. 3 *N*. to Koabry, 100*h*. *N. and ws*..................	1	6
Cr. Survain *N*. to Ookulla, 70*h*. *N. and ws*.	1	5

O

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Pass Ookulla hill and cross several *N.* to *chota* Kokra, 80*h.* *N. and ws*	3	7
Cross 5 or 6 *N.* to Ugeealy, 260*h.* *Roopen R.*	5	3
Tanna, 250*h.* *N. and ws*	3	4
Loawardra, 60*h.* *N. and ws*	2	4
Cross Rujjawul *R.*	4	6
Cross Kauro *R.* to PAULITANNA, 1,000*h.* *R. t. and ws*	4	2
Total miles	35	2

Note.—Paulitanna is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Shaitrojee or Seetrunj hill, on the summit of which are a number of handsome temples. The ascent 2m. 3f. is rather difficult.

CXLI.

GOGO TO RAJKOT;

Note.—Gogo is almost surrounded by a creek, which at high water admits of large boats coming close up to the town. In the S. W. monsoon it is a safe roadsted to which vessels may run in case of parting with their anchors in Surat road. Vessels from 50 to 300 tons are built here. The town is large, affording all kinds of supplies and good water, and there are two public bungalows for travellers. Bhownuggur is distant $11\frac{1}{2}$ *m.* partly over a muddy run in many places very swampy.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Cross 2 *N.* and pass a well to Awannia, 60*h.* *ws*	5	0
Cross 2 *N.* to Malunka, 50*h.* *Kauro R. and ws*	2	3
Huddywarra, 50*h.* *N. and ws*	1	5
Seedsur, 70*h.* *N. and ws*	3	1
Wurty, 250*h.* *R.*	3	5
Kurty, *R. and ws*	2	1
Boojapoora or Bojaparu *R.*	2	0
Neesda or Neysra, *ws*	1	2
Ghoonglee or Gaunglee,	2	5
Mingalanoon or Mugulhanna, *s. v. ws*	0	6
Nuwagaon, *s. v. R. and ws*	1	3
Palree, *s. v. R.*	0	7
Ookeraroon or Ookulla, 150*h. t.*	1	0
Dharuka or Dharooka, 100*h.* *R. supplies scanty*	3	4
Peempurawulee, 50*h.* *R*	3	4
Neengaloo or Lingalla, 80*h.* *R.*	4	0

Note.—From Gogo to this place is under the Bhownuggur Rajah, supplies are scanty even at the halting places.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Limda or Limra, *a grassiah village*, 100*h.* *ws*	6	4
Bhandwar or Mandwa, *s. v. ws.*	4	4
Dhusar, *s. v. ws*	4	0
* Deerlee, 70*h.* *ws. a charon village*	4	4
* Sawud or Sourind, 150*h.* *Dewanjees, R. and ws*	3	2
Gool-Kotree, *s. v. ws*	2	4
Babera, 80*h.* *R.*	3	4
Oontwad, *s. v. ws*	7	2
Petaan-Kotra, Odawala, *a catty chief*, 250*h.* *and ws.*	3	0
Jugwud, *s. v. ws*	3	4
Autkot, 75*h.* *R.*	2	2
Sundeeala, 40*h.* *R*	3	4
Bheelgaon, *in ruins*, *R.*	2	4
Hulinda, 100*h.* *R.*	3	0
SIRDHAR, 1,500*h.* *a tank about 3 miles in circumference,*	5	4

Note.—Sirdhar was formerly the chief town of Hallar, but for the last 50 years has been gradually on the decline, the residence of the chief (Thakoor Sorajee) being changed to Rajkot.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Uneeyala or Unnealla, *s. v. R.*	6	2
Pass Tromba to Teralla	6	6
RAJKOT	5	0
Total miles	116	0

Note.—Measured to Ookella, the rest estimated.

CXLII.

FROM GOGEH OR GOGO TO POORBUNDUR, VIA UMRAILY, JAITPOOR, &c:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
To Seedsur, *vide* CXLI	12	1

The cantonments at Rajkot are on the banks of the Adajee R..

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross Kauro *N.* twice to Phurriadka, 70*h.* *Malaisry R. and ws*	3	1
Cross 3 *N.* to Sooruddra, 60*h.* *N. and ws*	2	1
Jaulia, 35*h.* *Koryaury R.*	2	1
Cross *N.* to Droopka, 40*h.* *N. and ws*	1	2
Pass a well	2	1
* Shewr, *walled town, Raj of Bhownuggur's,* 1,200*h.* *Goomty R.*	1	3
Cross *N.* to Wurrawur, 50*h.* *ws*	1	6
Burra Soorka, 70*h.* *R. and ws.*	0	5
Cross Ranapeeply *R.* a *N.* and Phulkoo *R.* to Kautoria, 60*h.* *R. and ws*	3	3
Cross Kawro *N.*	0	4
Wow, 60*h.* *ws*	1	4
Cross Doongurria *N.* to Bujjoor, 60*h.* *ws*	1	3
Eeswurria, 120*h.* *R. and ws*	2	4
Cross Phulkoo *R.* and 2 *N.*	0	7
* Sunnosra, 100*h.* *N. and ws*	2	1
Cross 3 *N.* and Gudooly *R.*	3	4
Cross 2 *N.* to Bhootia, 110*h.* *N. and ws.*	0	5
Cross Pautaulia *N.* to Hurmuttia, 90*h.* *N. and ws.*	3	6
Pass a well and cross Soanpry *N.* to *Maundvy,* 200*h.* *N. and ws*	3	3
* Cross Nukly *R.* and a *N.* to Bhummurria, 60*h.* *N. and ws*	1	4
Dhamail, 70*h.* *R. and w.*	3	2
Cross Rungoly *R.*	0	2
Paudersinga, 80*h.* *ws*	3	4
Ingorala, 50*h.* *ws*	2	4
Assoonder, 50*h.* *ws*	2	1
* Aukaula, 60*h.* *N. and ws*	2	4
Cross 3 *N.* in	2	5
Peepurria or Peeplia, 100*h.* *ws.*	2	3
Wurrusra, 100*h.* *ws*	1	2
Eeswurria, 50*h.* *ws*	2	6
Umraily, *R. and ws*	4	1

Note.—Umraily is the chief seat of the Guikwar authorities in Katteeawar, and the station of the auxiliary horse of that government. The works surrounding it are very good. A bungalow is in the town for travellers. From Shewr there is another road to Umraily, south of this and a little nearer, but it is very bad, and carts cannot travel on it.

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross Tharby and Wuddy *Rs.*	0	3
Pass a pagoda and water house	1	6
Wuddayra, 60*h.* *ws*	3	1
l. 6*f.* Burwaula,	2	5
Umrapoor, 60*h.* *ws*	2	3
Cross *N.* to Kookawow, 70*h.* *N. and ws*	4	0
Cross Soorwa *N.* to Urjunsuk, 60*h.* *ws*	6	0
Cross *N.* to Moarwa, 60*h.* *R and ws*	3	5
* Cross *N.* and Soorwa *R.* to Vurria, 70*h.* *R. and ws*	2	4
Cr. Soorwa *R.* twice, and 2 *N.* to Chaurunnia, 70*h.* *R. and ws.*	2	4
Summundyala, 30*h.* *N. and ws.*	2	1
Thanna-Galoal, 120*h.* *Galolia R.*	4	0
* Cross 6 *N.* to Jaitpoor, *R. and ws.*	5	6
To Poorbunder, *vide* CXXV.	73	2
Total miles	192	6

CXLIII.

GOGO, along the coast to MHOWA:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Cross 3 *N.* to Goondy	5	5
Cross Malaisry *R.* to Koliak,	0	3
* Pass Allapoor, and cross *R.* to Moorchund, *the road bad, but that by Kursalia is good*	6	4
Kuddurpoor, *l. v.*	4	7
Pass Juopoora and cross Paunsry *R.* at Mandwa,	1	7
Cross *R.* at Sonsya,	1	6
* Cross *N.* and *R.* to Allung and Munaur,	3	2

well built place, surrounded by a good wall having a strong [illegible] within or the gates of which are shut at 8 o'clock every evening. There is a good bunder near the southern or principal gateway and sufficient space and depth of water, in the harbour, and in the rivers that flow into it for a great many small craft as well as large ships. The drinking water is taken from wells, the river water being quite salt for two or three miles distant from the harbour. There are a number of ships and workmen of every description.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross Veejpoora *N.* to Burapoora,	1	6
Cross Patro *N.* to Pandary,	4	1
Truseera,	2	5
Cross Shaitroojee *R.* to Dekana	2	1
Cross *N.* and pass a bowree near Sakwuder to Kundaira	4	6
Across several inlets to Gudoala	3	5
Pass a tank to Gopeenat pagoda	1	2
Note.—The pagoda is a handsome structure, and is said to have cost the founder, Barbhaee, a banyan, 5 laks of rupees.		
* Pass a pagoda to JAUZMEER.	4	2
Purtabpra	2	1
Cr. a Kharee, 2 *N.* and Bhuggur *R.* to Dauta	5	2
Cr. 2 *N.* to Kutukra	2	6
* Kulsaur, 6*f.* *from the sea*	4	2
Nayp, *on the left*	2	6
Ruins of Waugnuggur	3	5
Cr. 2 *N.* and Maulun *R.* to MHOWA, *a considerable town, fortified and well built*	3	3
Total miles	72	7

The walls of the inclosure are washed by the sea. It is situated on a point well known to mariners forming the southern extremity on the west side of the Gulph to Bombay.

Formerly a great place of Rendezvous for Pirates

the Bhownuggur Rajah

Mhowa is 14 miles west of Jauzmeer. It is surrounded by a good wall of stone surmounted with towers and 15 feet high. The population is estimated at 10,000 of which 2000 are supposed to be Mahomedans.

Note.—This ~~does not appear to be~~ is not the most direct route.

CXLIV.

MANGROL TO POORBUNDUR:

(*Along the coast.*)

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Mangrol to Muktopoor	1	3
* Pass Ruyj and Loaj to Seel, *bad road*	5	3
Pass Jheryawara to Ajak	5	1
* Madupoor *and fort having 8 or 10 guns*	5	0
Cr. *R.* to Pauta	3	1
Cr. 2 *f.* Jingria	1	2
Cr. 4 *f.* Nais	6	5
Rautia	3	6
NUVVEE, *a sea port of some consequence, boats of* 60 *or* 80 *tons come up to the town*	3	3
Ferry *over the creek*	0	1
* Toonkra, ½*m.* *from the coast*	6	7
Enter a kharee	0	3
Over to the west side	1	0
POORBUNDUR	9	4
Total miles	52	7

belonging to the Rana of Poorbunder situated on a creek into which the Bhadur and Ozat rivers are emptied. Population 8,000.

The Ozat river is navigable for small craft as far as Bhuggukra from whence they fill with grain.

CXLV.

JAFFERABAD TO GOGLA:

(*Opposite to the island of Diu.*)

Note.—Jafferabad a walled town belonging to a Siddee is situated on Ruyndy river. It has a good harbour, and excellent bundur, and was formerly a place of commercial consequence. The chief was admiral of the Moghul's fleet before this office was transferred to the Company in 1758.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Along the creek to Wadayra	4	1
Bulana, *on the right*	1	7
Raonsyah, *l. v.*	2	5
Through the creek and cr. Bhadia *R.* to Kulrywurra	3	1
Cr. Rupen *R.* twice and Maulun *R.* to Sunukra	2	5
Cr. Rowel *R.* and Pauyt *N.* to Doodalla	2	1
Over Rajpoor Kharee	4	3
SEEMUR, *small Portugueze town*	5	5
Cr. Sahur *R.* and a creek to Sainjulya	3	3
Rajpoor	2	2
Cr. Moochundury *R.* to Dilwarra	2	0
Pass Rampoora and Jakurwarra to Novibundur	3	2
Pass Naundhun and Mandwee	3	3
GOGLA	2	6
Total miles	43	4

Note.—Gogla, a Portugueze fortified town on the creek separating Diu

Jafferabad, Bhownuggur and Diu are the best and safest harbours on this coast of Guzerat. The entrance to the first is through a large basin into a river north of the town. In the basin is a reef of rocks which must be carefully avoided, and should the wind be blowing hard from the west or N. W. it would be +

+ Sounds difficult to sail in. In this case the boat or vessels must clear Shial Island to the southwards at ebb tides and make for Mhowa. The entrance to the second is by a creek and the craft lies about ½ mile from the town to reach which is a good raised road over low grounds which is overflowed at high water. The entrance to the third is perfectly open and good the ships pass close to a small fort built in the sea and anchor near the fort.—

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
from the main land, and which is ~~some times passable at low water,~~ never fordable.		

Diu is garrisoned by a native Portugueze battalion officered from Europe.

CXLVI.

PUTTUN SOMNAUTH or PUTTUN VILLOWEL to POORBUNDER:

Note.—Puttun Somnauth is a large ancient Hindoo town, but it is celebrated as much for the number of its mosques as of its temples. The wall is fast going to decay, but on the land side is a deep ditch excavated in a rock. It was taken 19 years ago by escalade on the sea side, from the Mangrol chief, by the Nuwab of Joonagurh.

The Hindoo pilgrims bathe at the junction of the rivers Hurna, Kupula, and Sirsuttee. The great fame of this temple in former times throughout the east, attracted the attention of Mahmood of Ghizni, who, out of a bigotted zeal for his own faith, led an army against it. He succeeded in taking Puttun, which he plundered, and destroyed the temple. The present temple was erected by Alia Bhye, the wife of the first Mulhar Rao Holkar (*vide Malcolm's Central India*) a woman whose piety and beneficence have spread her gifts in every part of India. On the banks of the Sirsutty, about a mile from Puttun, is the place where Shree Krishna received the wound that terminated his incarnation.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Nerawul, or Villowul or Nerowel	2	6

Note.—This is an ancient fortified town, the only sea port in the Nuwab's dominions; there was formerly a great trade with Luckputbundur pop. 5000 inha.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Cr. Dewka *R.* to Daury	4	3
Audry, *t. v. and strong ghurry*	3	0
Pass Seemar and Sukpoor and cross Kaumba *R.* to Choorwaur, *fortified and populous, inhabited chiefly by banyans.*	6	1
Pass Kookuswara and Langry *R.* to Hureena (l. 6f)	4	2
Pass Suryud, *and cr. Noally R.*	2	0

Choorwar is nearly two miles from the sea on the shore of which there is a small bastion to protect the place against pirates.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Mangrol, *W. gate*	2	7
Mangrol, *E. gate*, 2*m. from the sea* population 7500 inha.	1	0
Tobal miles	26	0

Note.—The chief is a tributary of the Nuwab of Joonagurh. He has a handsome palace built by his ancestor, the first of the dynasty who usurped the ~~sovereignty~~ chiefship from his master, a Maratta. Shops are numerous and of every description, as also artificers of all kinds.

CXLVII.

RAJKOT to JOONAGURH, via Goondul and Jaitpoor:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Pass pagoda, and cr. *N.*	2	6
Koathauria, *small fort*, 100*h.*	2	4
Kokurdhur, 80*h*	2	5
Cr. *N.* and Kokurdhurry *R.*	0	4
Cross over a low range of hills, * *called Sirdhary*	3	7
Cr. *R.* to Goondasurra, 120*h.*	1	4
Urdury, *small fort*, 150*h.*	2	1
Cr. *R.* and *N.* to Hurmuttala, 100*h.*	1	7
Cr. Goondasurry *R. twice*	1	3
Cr. *N.* to Simla, 80*h.*	0	3
Cr. *N.* to Vairy, 70*h*	2	2
Cr. Ashuppurria *N.* to a pagoda	1	4
Cr. 3 *N.* to Goondul *fort*, 1,800*h*	1	3
To Joonagurh, *vide* CXXIV. (Sharee Khan Nuwab)	41	1
Total miles	65	6

CXLVIII.

RAJKOT to JOORIA BUNDER:

(*Estimated.*)

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Turghuree, 80*h. R*	12	0
Rampoor, 20*h. R.*	2	0
* Purdhuree, 1,000*h. Adjee R*	4	0
Seyala, 20*h. R.*	8	0

* This low range of hills commences at Sirdhar and runs west thro' Okamundil and the natives say far into the sea.

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
* Dhurol, 600*h*. *R*	6	0
Bhadurdee, 5*h*. *R*	4	0
Bhadra, 60*h*. *R*	1	4
* Jooria Bunder, 1,500*h*. *R*.	5	0
Total miles	42	4

CXLIX.

RAJKOT to MORVEE:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Cross the Ajee *R*	1	0
Cross Lalpooree *R*.	2	4
Bhedee, 20*h*. *Lalpooree R*	3	0
* Guwreedur, 60*h*. *Ajee R*	4	0
Wuddala, 160*h*. *ws*	5	1
Meetanna or Meetanoo, 100*h*. *Dummye R*	6	1
* Hudmutaloo or Hurmutteea, 25*h*.	2	3
Tankaria, 700*h*. *ws*. *Dummye R*	6	3
* Beerpoor, 30*h*. *ws*	5	3
Sunnalla or Sunaloo, 50*h*. *ws*	3	3
Morvee, 4,000*h*. *l*. *b*. *Muchoo R*. (*dâk*)	4	0
Total miles	43	2

CL.

POORBUNDER to RAJKOT:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Cross the creek (Kurruklyka Turr)	1	7
r. ½ *m*. Rungawa,	2	0
Cross *N*. to Wunnana, *des*	1	6
Cross Ranvaikra *N*	2	1
W. gate of Ranawow, 400*h*. *and Cr. N*.	2	5
Cross Torunia *N*. 7 *times in*	3	4
Cross Dangawa and Manukvaikry *N*.	3	2
Cross Billaisry *R*. to Tursaee, 250*h*.	2	0
Cross Kaunsalia *N*.	2	1
Cross Munsaur *R*. to Waunsjullia or Wasdala, 150*h*.	1	1
Cr. *N*. to Sullanpur, 150*h*.	3	4
Cross 2 *N*. and Day *R*	1	6
Cr. Maindyaula *N*	2	4
Cross 2 conspicuous hills called Shaik and Shaikry,	0	4
Cross Kurvausia *N*	3	3
Cross 7 *N*. and Moowaul *R*	2	6
Seedsur, 300*h*. *Vinnoo R*.	3	3
Note.—This march is through a thick jungle, difficult for cattle and carts.		
Waulasrun, 200*h*. *N*	2	5
Salowry, 200*h*. *Phooljur R*	2	5
Cross Phooljur *R*. to Bootawudder, 180*h*.	3	2
Cross Seernoy *N*. to Buggudra, 70*h*	3	1
Cross Phooljur *R*.	0	7
Cross branch of Saunkly *R*	2	3
* Camp near Marwasa, (4*f*.) 100*h*.	0	6
Cross 3 *N*. to Oomraula, 200*h*. *Moaj R*	3	2
Chaumdy, 100*h*.	2	1
Cross *R*. to Toada, 150*h*	3	4
Baumungaon,	3	2
* Kurrairy, 100*h*. *ws*	3	5
Cross Maunderdy, *N*	1	7
Dairy, 160*h*.	1	3
Cross 3 *N*. to Wuddaul, 100*h*.	2	0
Chaundly, 70*h*	3	6
Cross Roopawutty *N*.	2	2
Bairia, 150*h*.	1	2
Cross 3 *N*. to Cheebra or Cheevra, 300*h*.	1	6
Wagodur, 120*h*.	3	5
Cross *R*. and *N*. to Kunkot, 120*h*.	2	0
Cross *R*. to Mowa or Moodee, 80*h*. *Phooljur R*	3	7
Cantonments near Rajkot	3	3
Total miles	99	5

Note.—The 3d and 4th marches will be found very difficult for carts, camels, and other animals that may travel it. It is a little to the eastward of the road generally marched via Jodhpoor, which follows.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
CLI.		
FROM NOWANUGGUR TO MUDDI, IN OKAMUNDEL:		
Nowanuggur to *Nana* Beyrajah.	1	7
Mota Beyrajah..............	1	4
Kerpoor or Hirpoor, ...	3	2
Cross *N.* and Sursooi *R.* three times to *mota* Chickauree...	2	6
Pass a well and cross a ravine at....................	3	4
Ascend a slope of 5 *f.* and then along table land to Pudanna.	2	7
Lackia,....................	2	5
Rasunpoor, ...	1	5
Pass a well *at* 2 *m.* and Nagra *at*....................	5	1
Ford Ghye *R.* and a *N.*.......	0	6
Kambalia, *a large trading town and fortified*(belonging to the Jam). *Its sea-port is Shryearbundur a small town on the same R.*...........	5	6
Cross *N.* with steep banks, *bad ford*....................	3	1
Pass a large tank and cross *N.* to Kirumdur, ...	3	5
Bhautel, ...	4	2
Cross *N.* at 2½ *m.* and Gudka is at....................	6	5
Kakurra, ...	2	7
Cross Karreepaut *N.*	3	4
Small hill *on the left*	1	4
Bhautteea, *a walled village of about* 200*h.* *with a good ghurry*................	2	5
Mooktasir tank..............	7	4
Enter a country rocky and covered with milk bush and bauble jungle............	4	0
Muddi, *s. v. on a ridge of rocky hills with a good tank. An inlet of the sea extends from the gulph of Kutch to within* ½*m. of the village*.........	2	4
Total miles....	73	6

Note—.The country from Nowanuggur is thinly peopled and cultivated, except near the villages, but the roads are pretty good. There is much high grass over the whole country.

Okamundel is separated from the main land by a Runn, over which there are roads across at Pindtaruk or Pintara, and Ghorghur on the main land, and Muddi on the Oka shore. To the last place the road is along an embankment 20 paces broad, erected against the sea, and is passable at all times. Okamundel was inhabited by a number of independent, and formerly piratical, tribes, and the country which is covered with milk bush and bauble jungle, was favourable to their habits. The valleys are partially sown with bajree and jooaree. There are no rivers, and the villages are supplied with water from tanks. Besides the temples of Dwarka and Shunkodwar, there are three fortified places in the province, Aramra, Beerwalla, and Positra. The Gopee Chundun is taken from a tank near the latter place. On the road which leads to Dwarka (which is 10 miles S. E. from Muddi) there are a number of stone baths of a very handsome structure, called Seeta Khoond, for the pilgrims to wash themselves in. This wild province has several superb pieces of architecture, and the terrace along the Goomtah (creek near Dwarka) has a number of handsome Dheris of various designs. (Dwarka in 1810 contained 2500 houses since which time it has been upon the increase.)

Dheengee is 2½ miles from Muddi, it is surrounded by a very thick jungle principally of milk bush, and Dwarka or Doorka is 10m. 2f. N. W. of Dheengee.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
CLII.		
NOWANUGGUR TO JOONAGURH:		
(*Stages.*)		
Cheyla, *Rungawuttee R.*......	7	0
Areekauna, 400*h.* *R. and ws.*.	9	0
Cr. Roopawuttee *R*..........	4	6
Goodowree and Nandooree....	7	6
Issooreah.................	12	4
Geengnee, *Veenoo R. close east.*	11	6

Note.—Town of Joodpoor 3 miles N. W.

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Rajpoora	8	6
Ghunnode, *Bhadur R*	10	6
Waurrodur	12	2
Cross Oobain *R.*	3	4
Joonagurh or Joonuggur	12	4
Total miles	100	4

CLIII.

NOWANUGGUR to MALLIA and WAUNDIAH :

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Nowanuggur to Cheyla, *Nagnee R.*	1	6
Kimleeah	5	0
Jamboora, 40*h. ws.*	10	1
Hurreanna, 400*h. R. and ws. dh. garden*	7	1
Hujamchoora, *bad water*	12	6
Cr. Ajee *R.* to Mahadoopoor	4	2
Doodee	5	0
Cr. Dummye *R.* to Amrun or Amroon, 400*h. ts. and ws.*	5	5

Note.—There is another usual road which branches off at Hurreanna, and passing through the towns of Jooria and Balumba meets here the road again at Amrun.

Amrun, a small fort and town, was formerly a large place, and still contains a considerable population. It is at present held with 10 or 12 villages by a descendant of Meroo Kowaus (a minister of the Jam Rajah, who threw off his allegiance) paying 12,000 cowries jumma towards the Nowannuggur tribute. See Note to CXXIII.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Cr. *N.* and pass Pursur to Jinjoora, *a celebrated religious shrine*	6	2
Pass Borki, *des.* to Deysera, *chota, t.*	4	3
Cr. *N.* to Deysera, *mota,* 150*h. t. and ws*	0	6

Note.—About a mile distant is the village of Wowamia, a small seaport at the head of the gulph of Kutch, but only frequented by boats, from the small quantity of water. The bundur is 3 miles from the village. The gulph is about 6 coss across, and a ferry boat plies here.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Mota Bural, 40*h. t. and ws*	4	7

Note.—Here the road continues to Mallia, 3 coss. Mallia, since its capture in 1809, has gradually gone to decay, and at present there are scarcely 50 inhabited houses. All traces of a fort or any place of strength are gone, and its Meyanna inhabitants have retired to Sind. These Meyannas originally came from Sind, and found employment with the Mallia chief. They excelled the Kattee troops in courage, were the best swordsmen in the country, and were celebrated for the celerity and secresy of their night attacks, the object of which was usually plunder. The chief of Mallia collected a pall on nearly every village from Mallia to Nowanuggur.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Nana Bural, *fort and village*	3	3
Pass Bowarra, *des.* to Nowatullao	3	5
Enter the Runn	0	4
Leave the Runn	6	5

Note.—Low banks on both sides, and good water.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Wandeeah, *opposite to Mallia*	4	4
Total miles	86	4

CLIV.

BHOOJ to LUCKPUT BUNDUR :

Places, &c.	M.	F.
* Cr. 3 *N.* to Munkooa, *s. v. few supplies*	8	2
Potree, *s. v*	5	0
* Mujhill, *l. v. t. and ws*	6	4
Krikubetta, *s. v*	3	2
* Anjia, *m. v. t. and ws*	5	2
Over two small ghâts, *but good road to* Nukutrana	3	6
* Muttul, or Muttaul, *m. v. ts. and ws*	6	5
Cr. *R.* to Oguldee, *m. v. R. and ts.*	5	0
Vigoree, *m. v. R. and ts*	4	0
* Gorranee, *5 or 6 ts. 30ws*	4	1
Malka, *s. v. ts.*	5	0
Paneler, *s. v. t. no supplies*	4	0

Luckput is a walled town 2 1/4 miles in circ: in good repair with a dry ditch and carries on a good trade. The bundur is 1 m. 5 f. from the town and the country between is flooded at high tides.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
* Kora, *s. v. 20h. ts.*	4	0
Dareesa, *s. v.*	6	0
Omersara, *s. v.*	4	0
LUCKPUT	6	4
Total miles	81	2

Note.—With the exception of Anjia and Mujhill, the villages afford few supplies, and troops marching this route without a bazar would experience great inconvenience. The road appears to be good throughout, but more or less sandy; like, I believe, most of the roads through Kutch. An exception of this is the march from Muttul to Gorranee which is stony, and where two small ghats occur.

For the convenience of supplies the following route has been recommended. From Nakutrana (as above) to Jerodar 3 coss, a large village, containing abundance of grain; Kumbree 3 coss: Gorranee (as above) 3 coss.

CLV.

BHOOJ TO MANDAVEE:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Begin the ascent of a rocky range of hills	4	0
A good dhurumsala at the foot of a range of hills	8	2
Keyra or Kéra, *fort, Barrapoor R.*	13	2
Phauradee, *and fort*	11	7
MANDAVEE	13	3
Total miles	50	6

CLVI.

BHOOJ TO ANJAR:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Bhooj to Lukhoond	6	5
Pass Raeeloo and Gundar to Rutnaur, *t. and ws.*	12	1
Shahpoor	4	5
ANJAR	4	6
Total miles	28	1

Note.—Toonia bundur is reckoned 10 miles from Anjar.

CLVII.

FROM DEESA TO MHOW, VIA PAHLANPOOR, AHMEDNUGGUR, MORASSA, LOONAWARRA, DOHUD, AND JUBBOOAH:

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
1st stage. To Chundeysor, *Nuwab of Futteh Khan, Pahlanpoor.*	9	2

Note.—Deesa cantonments, *l. b.* of Bunnas R. are about 3 *m.* N. E. of the town of Deesa. Pass Bhoen, and Rassona, on a heavy road to Chundeysir; supplies scarce, and water from two pucka wells 100 feet deep.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
2d. PAHLANPOOR, *chief town and residence of Nuwab Futteh Khan*	8	5

Note.—Pass Bahadurpoor and Cheeroka, road heavy, supplies and water abundant: on route ford Lurbad R.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
3d. Mahomedpoor, *a small bazar, well water*	9	4½

Note.—Pass Lollawarra, Futtypoor, Khurreea, and Wurgaon, the road heavy sand: on route ford the Umursuttee. Here ends the territory of the Nuwab of Pahlanpoor. A British agent resides with him, to whom all requisitions for supplies, carriage, &c. should be made.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
4th. Kherolee, *supplies and water abundant*	14	0

Note.—Pass Myapoora, Koodram, and Mudurpoor: on route ford the Koorka.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
5th. Ballasuna, *Bhaput Sing Thakoor's, a small bazar,* Saburmuttee *R.*	12	0

Note.—Pass Sipor and ford the Roopin.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
6th. EEDER, *Rajah Gumbeer Sing's*	14	1¾

Note.—Pass Aora, Ruttunpoor, and Saorpoor, ford the Saburmuttee and Wulmee, and 5 N. to camp, 1 mile north of Eeder. Road through heavy sand the greater part of the three last stages. Eeder, the principal town of a flourishing and cultivated pergunnah of 617 villages, lies on the declivity of a hill, and is protected by an upper fort of great

Places, &c.	Distance between. M. F.
natural strength. From the hill a stream of water passes through the town. The country to the N. and E. of Eeder for several miles is a succession of small hills with passes, many of which are secured by gates.	
7th. Buktapoor, *Manna Thakoor's, bazar, N. and ws.* ...	11 7
Note.—Pass Chappawarra, Netrowlee, Douramlee, Hingley, and Lallasun, and ford 4 N.	
8th. Ahmednuggur, *Rajah Kirn Sing's* ...	5 3
Note.—Pass Hessitpoor and Rampooreea.	
Harreal, *Rajah Kirn Sing's, 6s. 15ws.* ...	4 0
9th. Runoasun, *Thackoor Muckund Sing's,* Mehna *R. small bazar* ...	10 0
Note.—Pass Pursel, Neekola, and Kabodra, cross the Kareea, and ford 3 N.	
10th. Morassa, *Honourable Company, and Rajah Kirn Sing's,* 3,000*h. supplies abundant* ...	13 1
Note.—Pass Rumwas, Dhakrolee, Elaree, and Rusulpoor, cross the Mehuna and Mejoom river, and ford 2 N. to Morassa. The road heavy in many places, but frequented by hackeries the 4 last stages.	
11th. Malpoor, *the Raoul Tukht Sing's,* 1,000*h. good bazar, t. and ws.* ...	13 6
Note.—Pass Sakeera, Jhugoreea, and Pureea, and ford 4 N.	
12th. Beerpoor, *Nuwab of Ballasinore* ...	14 4½
Note.—Pass Rekhoureea, Hellond, Ghatro, Omurreea, and Burrora, cross the Watro, and ford 4 N. the road is a narrow hackery track through close jungle, from Ghatro to the Watro R. about 6 miles.	
13th. Loonawarra, ...	10 7
Note.—Pass Serarree, Haddol, Morwarra, and Gohunke, ford the Muhee, and Biree R. and 2 N. Road a tolerably good hackery track, with exception of the ford on the Muhee at Haddol which is rugged. From Mahomudpoor to Loonawarra is through the territories of H. H. the Guikwar.	
14th. Anjunwah, *Rajah of Saont's, no supplies* ...	12 4
Note.—Pass Chowrees, Ukuldee, Rampatel and Saont: ford the Goodekhal and 3 N. road a good hackery track.	
15th. Haffoa, *Rajah of Saont's, 10s. supplies scarce, ts. and ws.* ...	14 7½
Note.—Pass Khurdaree, Padree, Sonwall, Limda, and Bhajella; ford the Padree and Runnar rivers, and 4 N. road bad for carts, but much frequented by them.	
16th. *Name unknown, Sindhia's, bazars of 30s. Massun R. and ts.* ...	14 7½
Note.—Pass Kuttagowra, Kanpoora, Kudwall, and Sampoee, ford the Beelara, Teeturee, and Massun, and 2 N. The road, a pretty good hackery track, winds through thick jungle the greater part of the way.	
17th. To Dohud ...	14 4
Note.—Pass Kheree, Harrie, Doongra, Ketee, and Khurare, all scattered Bheel villages; ford the Kalli, and Kankeree, and 4 N.—Road a tolerably good hackery track winding over high ground.	
18th. Kutta or Kutla, *Sindhia's, 3s.* ...	9 0
Note.—Pass the Dohud and Kaon rivers, and pass Chunwana, a straggling village to the Kalli R. which cross near Kutta, road good.	
19th. Jubbooa, *Rajah of Jubbooa* ...	16 4
Note.—Pass Kungalla, Kallia, Peetoul, Bowree, Kheree, and Kurrawud, straggling Bheel villages, ford the Mood and 7 N. to Jubbooa, the chief town in the petty province of Rath, tributary to Holkar, and along the base of a range of mountains. Road a winding stony hackery track, over an indulating surface, intersected by numerous nullahs. The jungle ends 5 miles from Jubbooa.	
20th. Para, *Thackor of Boree, bazar and ws.* ...	13 7¼

Ahmednuggur has the appearance of a strong fortress, in a state of decay. It is about 1½ miles in circumference having an outer and inner wall occupying a hill of no great height. The fort is well adapted for cantoning troops and forming a depot, being elevated dry and healthy, and the water of the river good, and never exhausted.

Places, &c.	Distance between.
	M. F.
Note.—Pass Simleea, Bamnn, Burleo, Bugoee, Rajla, and Bullola, ford the Anas and 22 N. Road as last stage.	
21st. Tirla, *Rajah of Amjherra, 3s. supplies scarce, N. and ws.*	12 6½
Note.—Pass the Bheel villages of Joomko and Pectumpoor; descend the Tirla ghat, and ford 14 N. The road to the top of the Tirla ghat 3½ miles is a tolerably good hackery track, thence it is stony and winds through thick jungle among low hills.	
22d. Bhopawur, *Raj of Bhopawur, Muhee R.*	9 7½
Note.—Pass Beemrore, and Ringnode, and ford 3 N. Road excellent.	
To Mhow, *vide* CXIV........	56 6½
Total miles....	327 0½

CLVIII.

From DEESA to MHOW and OUJAIN, via Doongurpoor, Banswarra, and Rutlam:

Places, &c.	Distance between.
Deesa to Eeder, *vide* CLVII.	69 1¼
Moretta, *Zalim Sing Thakoor, small bazar, BherkaR. and ws.*	11 6
Note.—Pass Lalpoor, Burowlee, Khanpoor, and Jhanjorra; ford the Bekuru and Gooah R. and 4 N. Hackery road the whole way.	
To Pall, *Thakoor Rao Sing, 400h. good bazar, Hauthmuttee R. and N.*	17 3
Note.—Pass Kunadhur, Cheetroree, and Duttora; ford the Bherka and Hauthmuttee R. and 10 N. Road a good pathway winding through very thick jungle among low hills.	
To Saublee, *Raoul Juswunt Sing's, supplies scarce, 5s. Sapin R. and ws.*	14 5
Note.—Pass Kulmee and through the Kulmee ghat. Pass Podur, Amleea, and Boklee. The road leads along the bed of the Hauthmuttee R. to Kulmee, thence along the course of the Sapin about 5 miles, and is good with the exception of a short distance at the Kulmee pass.	
To Doongurpoor............	9 6
Note.—Pass 8 villages, and ford the Goongra Nuddi, and 5 N. Doongurpoor is the chief town of Bagur, a hilly tract between Gujerat and Oodeepoor, tributary to the British Government. The road leads along the course of the Sapin Nuddee the greater part of the way. The road from Pall is a good pathway frequented by Brinjarries, and with little labour it might be opened for carts. The Doongurpoor pass is the most northerly in Gujerat, and the Muhee in its vicinity divides Gujerat from Malwa. The town is 95 miles N. E. from Ahmedabad.	
To Poonalee, *Raoul of Doongurpoor, 4s. t. and ws.*.....	13 6½
Note.—Pass Bheelree, Khera, Sollee, Dobura, and Nairreneea, and ford 3 N.	
To Kutteesur, *4s. ws*.........	8 6¾
Note.—Descend the Bowlee ghat, and pass Khuleel; road a rough pathway, quite impassable for carts of any description.	
To Mhetwarrah, *Raoul of Banswarra, bazar, ts.*.....	14 0
Note.—Pass Nipanee, Boregaon, and Paloda, cross the Sakeeleea, and Muhee R. and ford 2 N. The Muhee is crossed at Chitree ghat, but the cart road strikes off at Paloda, and crosses the Muhee about one mile above.	
To Koallah, *Raoul of Banswarrah, supplies scarce, ts.*....	12 5½
Note.—Pass Oombarro, and Sagwarra; ford the Champ or Samp, and one N. The road a good pathway, but not practicable for carts.	
To Banswarra, *Raoul of Banswarra, tributary to the Company*...............	10 3¾
Note.—Pass Gurkeea, Koppra, and Loda; ford the Champ and 4 N. road practicable for carts.	
To Surwun, *chota, Thakoor Gopal Sing, Negdeea R.*.....	14 3¾
Note.—Pass Bursora, Punchunwassa, Wakh, Chapereea, and Lalpora, ford the Kagdee and Muhee R. and 3 N. The road a tolerably good	

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M. F.
hackery track, winding through jungle, and among low hills, but the Muhee at Punchunwassa ghat presents great impediments to wheel carriages from the steepness of its banks.	
To Surwun, *burra*	12 6
Note.—Pass Kurchee, Bhatkera, Puroo, Semulpoora, and Guratce, cross the Negdeea, and ford 9 N. to the Poonun Nuddi, 1¼ mile west of Burra Surwun. The road a rough hackery track winding over a succession of stony heights and rocky hollows.	
To SEYLANA, *Rajah Lukshmun Sing, tributary to Sindhia*	7 6¼
Note.—Pass Peepleepoora, ascend the Seylana ghat, and pass Hurora, ford the Poorun and 1 N. The road is a hackery track, covered with sharp stones.	
To RUTLAM, *Rajah Purbut Sing's, tributary to Sindhia, 2,000h.*	13 1½
Note.—Pass Damnod, Beelunpoor, and Burror, over a good road to Rutlam.	
Supplies and water in abundance at the whole of the stages from Banswarrah, except at Chota Surwun.	
To Boola, *Rajah of Seylana, 7s. N. and ws*	14 5
Note.—Pass Duror, K. Beelapak, and Duntoreea; and ford 6 N. Road excellent.	
To Pitlowdeea, *Sindhia's,*	9 1½
Note.—Pass Runeejah, K. over a good road, and ford 1 N.	
Assowta, *Sindhia's*, CI	12 0
DEYPAULPOOR, *Holkar's*, vide CI	11 7½
Burra Baitma, *Ditto*, vide CI.	12 4½
MHOW, vide CI	15 4½
Total miles	306 4

Note.—The route to Oujain branches off at Deypaulpoor to Doomadh, 11*m.* 6*f.* and Oujain, 16*m.* 3*f.*

From Doongurpoor to Banswarra is under the local agent in Bagoor; Banswarra to Boola under the local agent at Mehidpoor; Boola to Mhow under the resident at Indore.

CLIX.

FROM DEESA (*Camp*) TO ABOO:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M. F.
To PAHLANPOOR, *vide* CLVII.	17 7
Cheetrasenee,	8 3
Surrootra, *Bunnass R.*	12 4
Girwur,	11 5
The base of ABOO,	3 4
A spring of indifferent water..	2 4
Gooroo Wasut Noonees temple, the principal in Aboo	1 0
The Summit of ABOO, *about*	0 6
Total miles	58 1

Note.—Water and supplies abundant the whole way, except at Surrootra and Girwur, where grain only is scarce. This route is practicable to wheel carriages as far as Girwur, but in many parts the road is extremely heavy. From the base of Aboo to the summit the road is extremely rugged, and the ascent occasionally very abrupt and impracticable by cattle.

Note.—The hill of Aboo contains several magnificent temples built principally of marble, and images, which do not less display the genius of the sculptor, than they excite the wonder of the traveller as to the means employed to bring them there; each image being represented as one solid piece. The climate is remarkably cool for the latitude, between 24° and 25°. In the hottest months the water is as cold as it is in the cold season in other parts of India. The hill is stated by natives to be 24 coss in length by 12 in breadth. The face of the country on the hill is rugged and hilly, but the valleys produce abundant crops of grain. Vines loaded with grape, mango and date trees, with the wild rose, are all to be met with.

CLX.

PAHLANPOOR TO AJMEER, VIA KALLUNDREE:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M. F.
Booteyree, 15*s.*	8 0
Dantewara, 2 or 3 *s.*	7 2

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Through thick jungle to Pantawara, 24*s*.	11	2
Mundar or Mudar, *Sirowi*, 121*s*.	7	0
Rewdur, *Pahlanpoor*, 200*h*. *R*. *and t*.	11	2
Note.—Here ends the territory of Pahlanpoor.		
Hauthul, 200*h*. *R*. *and ws*.	4	0
Pomera, 2 *or* 3*s*.	5	4
Note.—Here the road strikes off to Sirohee or Sirowi through Meroo, Humeerpoor, and Sendrut.		
Balda, 2 *or* 3*s*. *supplies scarce*.	10	0
KALLUNDREE, 12 *miles W. of Sirowi*.	8	0
Mondlo, 3*ws*.	8	0
Oode, 10*ws*.	3	0
Undore, 4*ws*.	4	0
Sugalia, 4*ws*.	5	0
Bhebeewarra, 5*ws*.	4	0
Bambeewara, 7*ws*.	3	0
Poshallia, 9*ws*.	1	0
Amlawass, 6*ws*.	2	0
Note.—Here ends the Sirowi territory.		
Lubalo, 5*ws*.	2	0
Povanlo, 7*ws*.	3	0
Suldhurree, 10*ws*.	3	0
Poorro, 6*ws*.	1	0
Pomaoo, 4*ws*.	2	0
Note.—Here a road is said to branch off to Oodeepoor, which is described as follows; To Watee, 800h. 8 coss: thence to Ghanora, the chief town of Godwar, and containing 3,000h. 6 coss: here enter a bad ghât: Keelwara, 100h. is 5 coss: hence pass Munjara and Gangura, the celebrated town and temple of Nathdwara, 3,000h. 15 coss: Dilwara, 200h. 7 coss: and through a difficult ghat to Oodeepoor is 11 coss.—The whole road from ghanora is described as extremely bad and rocky, impassable to carts, and in some places obliging horsemen to dismount. By another route Ghanora is only given at 15 coss from Sirowi, and thence to Oodeepoor 24 coss more.		
Cross *N*. to Sindwanee, 5*ws*.	3	0
Dojanno, 7*ws*. *t*.	4	0

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Sandairo, *t*. 20*ws*.	2	0
Akdurro, *t*. *and* 3*ws*.	5	0
Beramee, 15 *ws*.	3	0
Sansairee, 15*ws*.	4	0
Sangaheira, 10*ws*.	7	0
Khore, 7*ws*.	4	0
Beesallo, 11*ws*.	4	0
Bapoonee, 9*ws*.	3	0
Kharwa, 25*ws*.	3	0
Jhukwara, 7*ws*.	5	0
Sunlo, 9*ws*.	8	0
Bassnee, 11*ws*.	5	0
Sojode, *Sooklee R*.	5	0
Khokra, 10*ws*.	3	0
Sandeea, 20*ws*.	3	0
Chindawul, *l. v.* 50*ws*.	3	0
Rampoor, 11*ws*.	4	0
Cheewaut, 5*ws*.	4	0
Ugwa, *N*. *and* 15*ws*.	4	0
JYTARUN, 3,000*h*. 40*ws*.	4	0
Tullakeo, 8*ws*.	4	0
Peepleo, 5*ws*.	1	0
Cross Sooklee *R*. to Khairla, 11 *ws*.	3	0
Bullearo, 7*ws*.	4	0
Rywaree Bas, 15*ws*.	3	4
Amerpoor, 10*ws*.	2	0
Koochailyea, 20*ws*.	4	0
Dhunaryea, 7 *or* 8*s*. 7*ws*.	4	0
Note.—Here ends the Joudpoor territory.		
Koorkee	4	0
Pass Reechmalo to Peesangun,	8	7
Pass Bodhwara and Noaryawass to Bhaonta or Boonta, *N*. *and ws*.	8	1
Pass Tubeejee and Bajeshree to NUSSEERABAD,	8	3
Total miles	258	1

Note.—Estimated, I imagine, from cosses, but from comparison with measured routes on part of the line, generally very correct.

This is the best route, though perhaps an unsatisfactory one, selected from several between the same points.

Note. The town of Sirohee or Sirowi is situated under a continuation of the range of hills upon which Aboo is situated, or commonly called the hill of Aboo.—

This fort was until the year 1822 in the possession of the family of Beiam... a Rajpoot and noted plunderer whom the British Govt for the safety of travellers found it necessary to put down it surrendered to a Division of the Bengal army and is now annexed to the Khalsa lands of the Oodeepoor. A Bungalow

Gungrar only is situated in the midst of the Chittoor jungle which is very thick and infested with tygers and other animals.

CLXI.

NEEMUCH TO NUSSEERABAD CANTONMENT NEAR AJMEER:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
To Sanganeir, vide CLXII.	76	4
Lamba, *chota*, *s. v*	13	6
Cross Kooree and Mashee *R.* to Dabla,	11	6
Deoleea, *Ajmeer*, *l. v*	14	2
Bunaee, *K. Ajmeer*	10	2¾
Jurevossa, *Ajmeer*, *s. v*	11	4
Nusseerabad,	7	4
Total miles	145	0

Nusseerabad the head quarters of the western division of the army is situated nearly in the centre of that portion of Ajmeer which was lately ceded to the Honble Company. It is about 15 miles from the ancient town of Ajmeer where the British Superintendent resides. The cantonments are neat and regular situated on a plain scantily covered with soil and the surrounding country has a wild and bleak country.

CLXII.

From NEEMUCH to MUTTRA:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
From the Cavalry Quarter-guard to Janoutee, *s. v.*	2	6
Goomroutee, *s. v. tank*	1	4
Kunka, *s. v*	3	6
* Nowa or Niagaon, *Sindhia's*, *s. v. tank*	3	6
Peepra, *s. v*	3	7
Cross a *N*	0	6
Neembara or Neemakhera, *Meer Khan's*	1	0
Cross *N. road good through jungle*	6	1
* Sawa, *l. v. Sindhia's, good road*	4	3
* Chittoor or Chittoregurh, *Oodeepoor; Bareech R. over which is a fine pucka bridge*	10	0
Cross a *N*	1	5
Chundaira, *s. v.*	2	0
Cross *R.* to Poothlae or Poojoodee, *s. v. close to a hill*	2	0
Hurrilla, *near a hill*	2	0
* Gungrar, *Oodeepoor; fort and lake*	4	0
Cross Pooneamea *R.*	6	2
Humeergurh, *Oodeepoor; town with hill fort and lake*	3	7
Cross Bunass *R*	1	4
Mundepeea, *s. v. N*	3	5
* Bilwara or Bheelwara, *Oodeepoor; Bunnass R. and jheel*	6	1
Note.—Two figures of elephants worth observation here.		
Cross Bunass *R.* Sanganeer, *walled town and fort*	2	5
A small village	3	2
A small village	2	3
Moowah or Mahowa, *Oodeepoor, t*	2	3
Kurrumniwas, *s. v.*	3	0
Jippola, *hill fort and a jheel*	3	2
The pucka bowlee near the Shehtoora, *a large place with a well built fort and ditch*	6	4
Matajeeka Kaira, *s. v*	2	4
Rairee, *fine, deep, double jheel*	3	5
Mujkairee, *s. v. in ruins*	3	0
Cross Kauree *R.* to Booraj, *pucka fort and ditch*	3	2
Cross Kauree *R.* to Bussoonee, *s. v*	4	2
Shawur, *fine romantic town*	4	0
Guntaree, *fort close to a hill*	4	0
Pinlah	2	2
Cr. Bunass *R.* at Kaijree, *s. v.*	1	1
Kaseer, *good stony road*	4	0
Ghowree, *fort close to hills*	1	6
Soorwahee, *excellent road*	2	0
Pullaro, *s. v*	1	4
Nuwara, *s. v. through jungle from Soorwahee*	2	0
Dhoonee, *jheel*	4	0
Dhooa, *large tank and a N.*	5	0
Shankna, *large jheel*	4	2
Small village and jheel	3	0
Neembora, *l. v*	2	0
Sonwa, *s. v*	4	0
Sundelaya, *a tank*	1	6

Chittoor, which another Helen made another Troy, is famous in the annals of Akbar, for a remarkable siege, undertaken by him to obtain possession of Padmani the queen of the Rana celebrated for her beauty, devotion, courage and wisdom.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Bumoor, *fine jheel*	2	4
Cross Bunass *R. flood* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *feet water, sandy heavy ghât*....	6	1
Mandour, *s. v. capital road*...	0	2
Esurda, *strongly fortified*....	3	7
SHAWUR, *hill fort and town, jheel*....................	2	5
Bapoora, *s. v. N*............	2	6
Burr, *narrow hill fort east of the road*.................	2	6
Jarowlee, *mud fort*..........	1	4
Rair, *s. v. in ruins*...........	3	2
Cross *N.* to Bappooee, *small village*..................	1	4
Duttoolee, *jheel, rather sandy road, but good*............	10	0
Cross a *N. road all good*......	4	4
Buggree, *large jheel*.........	2	4
Madowree, *s. v. little water*...	4	2
Looalee, *large tank*..........	4	0
Toondee, *very excellent road*..	6	4
Gurhkaira, *mud fort, water from jheels*..............	3	4
GOODA, *hill fort*.............	7	0
Tora, *stony road, tank*........	11	1
Pulanheera, *s. v. no supplies, stony road*...............	10	1
Bussour, *good water*.........	4	3
Elling, *fine trees and tank*....	8	3
Batonlee, *trees, water good*....	10	4
Bumnee, *s. v*...............	0	4
Chimnee, *s. v*..............	1	5
Poote, *s. v*................	2	0
Komeir, *fortified ; water plenty*.....................	5	0
Suonk, *good water*..........	10	6
MUTTRA	13	4
Total miles....	304	6

CLXIII.

FROM NEEMUCH TO JEYPOOR :

(*Estimated.*)

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Neemuch to Mahowa, *vide* CX.	81	4
Note.—At about a mile cross Kotharee R. in several streams to Sanganair, a walled village and fort. Two or three villages are afterwards passed.		
* Shahpoora, *Ajmere, Rajah Ameer Sing's*.............	13	0
Note.—At the 6th mile pass the town and fort of Dhenkole, being the first place in the Ajmere territory.		
* Khuwas, *v. and fort, Ajmere, lake*....................	16	0
Note.—Pass the village Mathaka Khaira, and about 6*m.* the village Rheo, which is approached by a bund through an extensive lake. The kharee river is afterwards crossed, and two miles from camp Khadeiru, a *l. v.* is passed.		
* Khekree, *l. v. Ajmere*......	9	0
Note.—Pass several villages and cross 2 N.		
* Oniara, *Jeypoor*...........	10	0
Note.—At the 4th mile pass Dhoomalo and cross Dhai R. two miles further, at the town of Jooniah, the Ajmere territory ends, and at the 8th mile is Koteree, the first village in Jeypoor.		
* Malpoora, *Jeypoor, lake*....	13	0
Note.—Pass Sooareah, at $2\frac{1}{2}$*m.* and at the 7th *m.* Indolee.		
* Neemaira, *s. v. and mud fort, Jeypoor, tanks*............	14	0
Note.—At the 6th *m.* pass the town of Diggur ; at the 10th *m.* pass Chouslah village and cross a river.		
* Phagee, *in ruins, Jeypoor, jheels*..................	5	0
Note.—Cross several nullahs, country desolate.		
* Reinwal, *Jeypoor, lake*.....	16	0
Note.—At the 6th m. cross Bondee R. and $3\frac{1}{2}$m. further Hursooly, a fort is at some distance on the left, country desolate, but road good as usual, except near the rivers.		
* Sanganair, *Jeypoor, Sursooty R.*	6	0
* JEYPOOR, *Sursooty R*......	6	0
Note.—Road, heavy sand the two last marches.		
Total miles estimated...	179	4

CLXIV.

From OODEEPOOR to AJMERE:

(*Stages.*)

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
From the city to the Residency at Mairta	4	0
Ghafsa, *road stony*	10	6
Deopoor, *road confined*	18	0
Cross Bunnas *R.* to Konkooroo-tee, *road good,*	13	5
Lawa, *fort, road confined*	13	4
Amait, *road good,*	5	7
Dewa, *road good.*	13	3
Through Dewanal ghât, which is not difficult for cattle, but impassable to wheel carriages, to Khota	9	5

Note.—Water is good and plentiful at all the foregoing stages.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Goora, *2ws. of bad water, road over many ravines*	12	3
Kherwa, *town and fort, t. and ws.*	12	5
Pallee, *tanks, road confined*	11	5
Khalra, *tanks, road confined*	9	4
Rohut, *l. v. water bad, road good*	8	7
Mogra, *2ws. bad water road sandy*	12	7
Joudpoor, *Jallmund gate, water good, road confined and sandy*	11	3
Nandra, *brackish water, deep sandy plain*	6	3
Bisalpoor, *good water, stony road*	10	5
Kapera, *t. and ws.*	10	4
Bhawee, *Baolee, and ws.*	9	2
Kuhanica, *Baolee, and ws.*	9	3

Note.—Road over an open plain from Nandra.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Pass Kaloo, a large place, to Buronda, *road confined*	16	1
Lamba, *a Thakoor's, road good*	9	5
Koorkee, *town and hill fort*	12	0
Posangan, *walled town and fort, road confined and broken*	8	7
Boonta, *road good*	8	1
Ajmere, *road good*	12	3
Total miles	281	2

Note.—Water good and plentiful from Kuhanica.

Nusseerabad is 4 or 5 *m.* S. from Ajmere; Kisingurh, and Rajgurh are considerable forts near Ajmere, the former N. E. 5 *m.* the latter S. 5*m.*

CLXV.

From BHOPAL to AGRA:

Note.—Bhopal is strongly fortified, contains 6,000h. of Afghans; 1,000 Shekhs; 100 Borahs; 600 shops, and artificers of all kinds; but the principal manufacture and export is matchlocks. The town is situated between two extensive lakes, from one of which issues the river Patra. On the western lake are two forts, together said to contain 120 guns: they appear by barometer to be 1,710 feet above the sea. Rasseen is 23*m.* N. E.; Cheepaneer, n. b. Nerbudda 52*m.* s. b. W.; Chynpoorbaree 48*m.* E. b. s.; Serore, 22*m.* W. b. s.; Ichawur, 32*m.* S. W.; Doorya, 21*m.* N. W.; Bairseea, 26 *m.* N.; Sohaya, 30*m.* N.; Bilsa, 32*m.* N. E.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Keroda, 1 *w.*	3	2
Manjee Baolee, or Nubeegunj, 2*ws.*	0	6
Lamakhera, 1*w.*	1	0
Islamnuggur, *P. 25s.*	2	4
Cross Parwa *N. by a bridge*	0	3
Cross Hulalee *R.*	0	2
Cross a water-course to Bheropoor	0	
Khamkhera, *and cross Imurtee N.*	1	

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross 2 *N.* to Raeepoor......	2	5
Cr. Bankeea and Chumaree *N.*	1	2
Cross 2 *N.* to Rutwa, 1*s*......	2	1
Cross 2 *N.* to Hunotee.......	2	1
* Cross Bugroo *N.* to Hurrura khera, *supplies from Hindola, 5m. S. E*.............	1	0
Cross 2 *N.* to Semree........	1	2
Cross 2 *N.* to Sonkuch.......	1	7
Cross 4 *N.* to Narella........	4	6
Cross 3 *N.* to Teekunheree....	0	2
*Cross 2 *N.* to BIRISEA, *P.*60*s*.	1	6
Note.—From Birisea the dak makes a circuit to the westward, to Goonga, in order to receive the letters from Sehore. Khujooree, 2m. 1f. Bhynsonda, 1m. 7f.—Tanda, 3m. 3f.—Diloud, 2m. 7f.—Goonga, 4m. 2f.		
Cross 2 *N.* to Mengra	4	5
Hinotea	2	3
Cross Bujra *N.* ford swampy to Sahao, 7*s*.................	2	0
Cross a ravine to Dohao, 2*ws*.	1	4
Cr. Ban *R. bed* 100 *yds. broad.*	1	4
Cross Sapun *R. bed pebbly to* Beecheea, *a large v. Jardad of Sindhia's father-in-law*..	2	2
An ascent..................	2	3
Cross a *N.* and ascend to Moee	1	0
A gradual ascent............	1	4
* Burdha, 8*s*. *Sindhia's*..	2	1
Over ridge to Sangul.........	3	3
Note.—Here is a direct road to Seronge, as there is also from Birisea, both are very stony and difficult for wheeled carriages.		
Cross *N.* twice to HEERAPOOR, *P. Sindhia's*..............	2	0
Cross Sugur *R. bed* 80 *yards, too rapid for boats*.........	0	1
Cross a dry *N.* to Jeerapoor, 1*w*.	0	5
* Cr. Pusaee *N.* to Sutpara, 8*s*.	2	2
Lukhar, 1*s*.	2	0
Cross a dry water-course......	1	4
Cross Gynteea *N.* to Khoa, 1*s*..	0	6
Imlanee, 1*s*.................	2	1
Cross Muchla *N.*	2	6
Cross Sumonee *N.*	1	3
Cross Jowaree *N.* to Noorpoor..	1	5
* To the S. E. gate of SERONGE.	1	2
Note.—SERONGE is chiefly inhabited by Afghans, and is large and well built, many of the buildings being 2 or 3 stories high: it contains about 1,500 shops. The district attached comprises 360 villages, and belongs to Ameer Khan. Between Bhopal and Seronge the road generally is good. There are several short ascents and descents that would occasion delay to artillery; there are also some narrow places near the rivers, which it would be requisite to widen for heavy guns. By barometric observation this part of Malwa appears from 1,500 to 1,700 feet above the sea, and the temperature appears to be 8 degrees cooler than that of the upper provinces of Hindoostan. This arises less from the elevation than from the black soil, which is exceedingly retentive of moisture. In September, October, and November, fevers are very prevalent, but they are generally slight. The whole of the country is thinly peopled, and ill cultivated. With the exception of Bhopal, Islamnugur, and Seronge, the houses are chiefly of mud, either thatched or tiled. The inhabitants of the villages are Rajpoots, Jats, Korars, Kachees, and Meenas, but in the towns the greater proportion are Pathans. Gopalghur is 13m. N.; Mungrowlee, 31m. N. E.; Basonda, 24m. S. E. Khemlasa town and fort, 57m. E. b. N.; Mohunpoor, 49m. N.; Chaunchra, 42m. W.		
Cross Kethun *R. and* 3 *N.*....	1	2
Cross Koorchinee *N.*.........	2	3
Semulkheree...............	1	3
Cross Koond and Ounra, *N.*...	1	7
Rampoor, *on a hill* 150 *feet above the valley*...........	1	6
Cross Bhurka *R. twice*.......	1	4
Ascend to Surokha from the valley of Seronge difference of level 215 *feet*..........	0	6
Cross 3 *N.* to Bheeakheree....	1	4
Salree.....................	1	5
* Cross 2 *N.* to MOGUL SURAEE, 16*s*................	1	6

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross Sel Sooltan *N.*	1	0
Cheepon, 2*s.* *Mango groves and ws*	1	2
Cross a small ravine to Jasee, 1*s.*	2	1
Cross Jetawa *N.* to Dugureea or Dugrahee, 1*s.*	0	4
* KUCHNAR SARAEE, *t.* 15*s.* *Sindhia's.*	5	0
Putharee, *des*	2	5
Peepuria, 2*s.* *l. v*	1	7
Kukrowa, *s. v.*	3	3
Cross a ravine called Churoula to Bamoree	2	5
Cross Choukee *N.*	1	7
* SADHOURA or SHADOWRA, *P.* 60*s.* 10 *bankers, 15 cloth dealers, and 40 tailors and artificers of sorts. This day's journey is over a dreary waste*	1	3
Phirdaee	2	3
Khurkea	0	6
Sersee	3	6
Mohree or Rusheedpoor	3	1
Cross a *N.* to Khujooria	1	2
*NYA SURAEE, *P.* 45*s.* *Mango groves*	2	4
Cross a *N.* to Bhynsa	3	1
Cross Sind *R.* 70 *yards wide, and banks from* 15 *to* 40 *feet high,* to Renja, *s. v*	2	5
Raosir, 8*s*	2	4
Soomela, *des.*	2	5
Budurwas, *P.* 8*s*	1	6
Note.—From Bhopal thus far is through Malwa, and the black soil peculiar to this province terminates. Here the province of Agra commences.		
Cross a dry water-course and the Puneear, *N.* 1½ *feet deep in March*	1	2
Jindkooan, *a noted rendezvous for vagabonds of every description*	2	5
Booreedoongur	2	1
Koolharee	1	2
Lukwasa, 4*s*	2	3
Cross *N.* to Derdha	2	5

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross 3 *N.* and the Goonjaree *R.* to KOWLARUS, *P.* 150*s.* *Mango groves*	5	6
Note.—The country to the north is jungly, thinly inhabited, and much intersected by ravines.		
Cross Ondakhar *R.*	5	6
SEESEE, *town and fort,* 10*s.*	1	3
Cross Imrawuttee *R.* at Raj ghât	0	2
Cross a *N.* and pass a tank to Buroodee,	4	7
SEEPREE, *P.*	2	5
Note.—Another route from Nya Suraee to Seepree is to Eenwara, 2m. 1f.: Bhauskera, 2m. Ghoorwar, 2m. 6f.: Akhaee, 3m. 4f.: cross Sindo R. to Kalabaug, 4m.: Nya Serai, 3m. 1f. Seepree is a well-built town surrounded by a good wall of stone and lime. There are 200 shops, and more than 100 blacksmiths are employed in smelting the iron found in the neighbourhood. This place is celebrated for the manufacture of matchlocks, bows, arrows, and handles of sabres. The Rajahs of Nurwur frequently resided here. From Seronge to Surokha is through a valley, and is frequently uneven and stony; thence to Seepree the road is excellent. From Budurwas to Seepree is a jungle of pulas and grass which shelters occasionally a mounted banditti. Scarcely half the arable land is under tillage. Water is found close to the surface.		
Cross a *R.* to a round fort commanding the Jumunjeeree Pass which runs between hills of 200 to 300 feet high, covered with impenetrable forest. The road is impracticable for carriages and difficult for camels, which go round by Sutunwar and Thea	5	7
Dongree	3	5
Ascents and descents to Putee ghât, a pass through a range covered with impenetrable forest. The road stony and difficult for carriages	6	3

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross Sinde *R.* in three branches by stony and difficult fords..	0	7
Note.—Horses cross near Raepoor a mile down the stream.—Foot travellers cross by a ruinous bridge a quarter of a mile up the river.		
Cross a small stream, *bed swampy*	3	3
Gol-Khan ghât, *ascent*	1	2
Descent to Bhurkharee ruins and river	1	0
NURWUR, *P. Sindhia's*	2	5
Note.—Nurwur is surrounded by a good wall of masonry, and on three sides by a pucka ditch. Almost all the buildings are of stone and lime, two stories high and flat roofed. It is said to contain 1,100 shops, and artificers of all kinds. There are 2,000 families, descendants of the Afghans, who came to India a century ago. The fort, by trigonometrical measurement is 526 feet above the town. The greater part of the district is in the jaedad of Hindoo Rao, and the rest in the jageer of Bappoo Sindhia, brother-in-law and cousin to the Maharaj. The forest passed through abounds with bears, hogs, deer, wolves, and leopards.		
Another route from Seepree to Nurwur goes to Chota Nowree, 2m. 5f.: down a steep descent to Manpoor, 6m. 3f.: Thea, 1m. 5f.: Koorera, 1m. 4f.: Putee ghat, 4m. 3f.		
Gunj of Nurwur, 30*s.*	0	4
Cross Sinde *R. by a bridge* 290 *yards long*	2	0
Note.—This bridge was built by Alumgeer 163 years ago, it is constructed of stone and lime, and neatly paved with large slabs. The fall of the Sinde is 9 feet per mile, a declivity that gives the current a great rapidity.		
MUNGROONEE, *P.* 70*s. and* 50 *furnaces for smelting iron*	2	2
Cross a *N.* to Kyrooa	2	4
Cross Parbuttee *R. by rafts in the rains*	1	0
Belgurra	1	4
* Chitoulee, 12*s.*	1	5
Juturthee and Chota Richaree, 1*s.*	2	5

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross the Sooka *R.* to Seao, 1*s.*	1	5
Cross a branch of the Sooka *R.* to Rithoudun	1	3
* KURAEA, T. 125*s.* 300*ws. mango grove, on the west is a fort* 410 *feet higher than the plain*	2	2
Doobha, cross a ravine,	2	5
Cross a branch of the Non *R.*	2	4
Soorujpoor,	0	4
Oora, and cross a dry water-course	2	0
HIMMUTGURH FORT, 202 *feet above the plain*	3	7
Note.—Par, about ½m. west, contains 15 shops, there is much iron ore in the vicinity, likewise a copper mine, but it is not worked at present.		
Rampoor,	0	3
Cross two branches of the Non *R. bad ford*	0	4
Goondhas,	0	7
Mangor,	1	1
Nougaon or Nyagaon,	2	4
Gokulpoora,	5	5
Note.—Between Gokulpoora and Nougaon cross a number of small rivulets, which run to the right, and form the Soonreeka, supplies from the Maratta cantonment.		
Maratta cantonment, *many shops*	2	5
Bala Meeah's Durgah,	1	6
Residency at GWALIOR	3	0
Note.—Gwalior, the capital of Dowlut Rao Sindhia, is situated on the west side of the Soonreeka R. 4½ miles S. E. of the Residency, from which the fort is nearly the same distance. It is a handsome town and contains at least 1,500 shops, and articles of European manufacture may be purchased. The fort is strong and well supplied with water, the top appearing to be 407 feet above the Residency, or 1,174 feet above the sea.		
GOHUD the capital of a fertile district extending along the Chumbul, and yielding a revenue of 18 lacs of rupees, is 22 m. N. E. Antery is 12m. S. from Gwalior. Amain is 41 m. E. and Chatterghur is 26 m. E. b. S.		
Miloulee,	2	3
Nuroulee,	1	5

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Bamor, 2*s.*	1	6
NOORABAD, *P.* 10*s. celebrated as the burial-place of Goona Begum, which is in a large garden called Bagh Jumal*	5	0
Cross Sank *R. When this is unfordable, travellers cross by a ruinous bridge*	0	2
Jurerwa, *two villages*	2	7
Cross Asun *R. by rafts when unfordable,* to CHANDA, *t.* 30*s.*	2	4
Zoura, 5*s.*	3	4
Cross Kooaree *R.* to Hingonat, 10*s.*	4	0
Bundha,	4	2
Choola Suraee, 25*s*	1	6
Cross Chumbul *R.* at Raj ghât,	4	2
Note.—This river divides Sindhia's territories from those of Keerut Sing Rana of Gohud. At the ferry there are 38 boats. In Feb. the breadth of the stream by measurement was 848 feet, but in the rains it must be about a mile in breadth. Several casts of the lead gave 16 or 17 feet for the deepest parts. The bed seems to be only 494 feet above the sea, which gives a declivity of 4¾ inches per mile, the hilly country which continues uninterrupted from Bhopal ends here.		
Fort of Dhoulpoor on a small hill	0	7
DHOULPOOR, *a well built town, capital of Rana Keerul Sing, and containing* 300*s.*	1	2
Bhawuteepoora,	0	6
Sanda Suraee,	1	6
Dundolee,	5	4
MUNEEA, *t.* 8*s.*	1	6
Cross Gumbeer Bangunga to JAJOW, 20*s*	7	0
Note.—This river, when unfordable, is crossed by rafts. It separates the Gohud Rana's territories from those of the Company.		
Saeon, 21*s.* 11*ws*	2	0
Terha, 4*s*	4	2
Bura Sikundurpoor,	1	6
Cross Oorin *R. when unfordable floats are used*	0	7
Bad, 3*s.* 4*ws*	2	0
Kukooa, 7*s.* 12*ws*	1	1
Rota, 4*s.* 4*ws.*	2	2
Simree, 1*s.* 5*ws.*	1	6
To camp, in the outer court of the Tajmahal near AGRA	2	6
Total miles	316	3

CLXVI.

MOMINABAD TO JAULNA, VIA RAKSHUSBOWUN:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
To Ambaka waree, 15*h. ws.*	1	6
Chanoy, 80*h. N. and ws*	1	3
* Aurus, 250*h.* 3*s. N. and ws.*	9	3
Wagholee, 40*h. ws.*	2	4
Pangree, 12*h. ws.*	1	4
r. 2 *f.* Pandurwaree, 30*h. N.*	2	1
* DHAROOR, 750*h.* 45*s. ws.*	3	0
Note.—This is the chief town of the Pergunnah of this name, and has a strong fort with a ditch.		
Enter and descend Dharoor ghât, *an indifferent cart road*	2	3
Chor-Amba, 40*h. N. and ws.*	2	3
Pargaon, 10*h. N. and ws*	2	7
* Chinchor, 50*h.* 1*s. Koonka R. and ws*	2	2
Wurwunee, 300*h.* 8*s. N.*	5	0
Dharwaree, 12*h. N.*	4	0
Tursona, 40*h. N. and ws.*	2	0
* Peempulner, 360*h.* 11*s. N. and* 42*ws.*	2	6
Goond, 16*h. N.*	4	6
Wurgaon, 20*h.* 1*s. ws.*	1	0
Kookurgaon, 45*h.* 1*s. Sindphanna R*	2	7
Pachégaon, 250*h.* 2*s. N. and* 30*ws.*	4	1
Jowlka, 60*h.* 3*s. N. and ws.*	2	1
* Gewrye, 750*h.* 15*s. N. and* 30*ws.*	7	7

Dharoor stands on the top of a Ghat of the same name. It is an extensive Fort but out of repair. [illegible] Newaz Khan better known to Englishmen as Dooly Khan is the Killadar. A salute was fired from the walls when Sir Thomas Strange passed but the Killadar acknowledged he had been obliged to employ all the carpenters in the place to enable him to fire it.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Dhondraye, 275*h.* *Umrood R.* *and* 35*ws*	7	4
Rakshusbowun, *P.* 700*h.* 25*s.* *s. b. Godavery*	5	3
To Jaulna, *vide* LXXII	38	0
Total miles	118	7

Note.—A more direct route, and equally good, between Mominabad and Jaulna, crosses the Godavery at Rampoor, or in this route strikes off at Gewrye.

CLXVII.
MOMINABAD to AURUNGABAD:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
To Rakshusbowun, *vide* CLXVI	80	7
Chennapoor,	6	4
Paunchor,	8	1
Jamkher,	4	5
Rohilagurh,	4	3
Yekhanee,	4	0
Goreegaon,	2	6
Taklee,	2	3
Cross Sunknee *R.* to Peempree,	1	7
Balgaon,	4	2
Cross Sunknee *R.* to Neepanee,	1	7
Chikultana,	3	4
Aurungabad	3	4
Total miles	128	5

CLXVIII.
MOMINABAD to RAMPOORY:
(*r. b. Godavery.*)

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Mominabad to the ghât	3	7
Length thereof	0	5
Mondwa, 40*h. N. and ws.*	0	6
* Taklee, 75*h.* 1*s.* *Won R.*	2	7
Assoolu, 200*h. ws.*	1	6
Molhewra, 200*h. ws*	2	3
Belagaon, 30*h. N.*	1	4
Raveny, 10*h. N. and* 10 *ws.*	2	5
Sirsala, *K.* 500*h.* 5*s. t. and ws.*	1	7
Jaeegaon, 40*h.* 1*s.* 14*ws.*	5	2
Balora, 40*h.* 1*s. ws.*	4	2
Patrood, *K.* 200*h.* 6*s.* 25*ws.*	4	7
Lawool, 80*h.* 6*s.* *Koonka R.* *and ws.*	3	4
Deogaon, 75*h.* 1*s.* *Sindphanna R. and ws.*	2	7
Mungrool, *K.* 340*h.* 3*s.* *Sindphanna R. and ws.*	1	7
Talkhair, *K.* 275*h.* 6*s.* 60*ws*	6	1
Takeerwen, 110*h.* 8*s.* 20*ws.*	5	2
Soordee, 20*h. N. and ws.*	1	7
Rampoory, 250*h.* 3*s. l. b. Godavery R.*	2	6
Total miles	56	7

Note.—This is the direct road to Jaulna, which is 36 miles distant via Gunsangee, a Kusba of Sindhia's; Oochegaon, a village dependent thereon; and Kalegaon on the Doodna R. a large village of the Nizam's.

CLXIX.
MOMINABAD to HINGOLEE, via Gunga khair:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
From camp Mominabad, *Purlee gate*	1	2
Sakor, 25*h. ws.*	4	0
Ardeveheree, 9*h. ws.*	4	1
Kunerwaree, 30*h.* 10*ws.*	2	2
* Purlee, *K. The Nuwab Rufat ool Moolk's jageer,* 1,500*h.* 30*s.* 200*ws. A large temple is here dedicated to Mahadeo, under the form of Wyjanath, and is much resorted to by pilgrims,*	3	1
Oaklee, 100*h.* 4*s.* 10*ws.*	6	1
Hurungaol, 70*h.* 1*s. N. and ws.*	2	6
Parhegaon, 40*h. N. and ws.*	4	2
Soorwuree, 10*h. N. and ws.*	0	7
Gunga khair, *Rajendur's jageer,* 1,900*h.* 35*s. Godavery.*	3	6

Note.—Gunga khair in 1795, then a small village, was given in jageer to the late Raghootum Row, better

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
known by his title of Raj-endur, conferred on him by the Nizam. After the treaty at Kurdha, which transferred a great a portion of the Nizam's possessions to the Marattas, he accompanied the minister Azim-ool-Omra to Poona.		
Cross the Godavery to Tarkhir	0	5
Moolee, 50*h.* *Godavery* 4*f.* *distant*	2	1
Malsonaee, 90*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	4	0
Tola, 40*h.* 2*s.* *ws.*	3	4
Renookapoor, 15*h.* *ws.*	2	0
* Jhargaon, *Rajendur's*, 60*h.* 3*s.* *ws.*	2	3
Pinglee, 325*h.* 7*s.* *N.* *and* *ws.*	4	7
Wookulaz waree, 40*h.* *N.*	4	3
Pandree, 14*h.* *Poorna R.*	2	3
Cross the Poorna below the junction of the Doodna, to Nandgaon, 45*h*	0	5
Hutta, *K.* 310*h.* 10*s.* 20*ws.*	3	6
Borree, 70*h.* 1*s.* 15*ws*	4	6
Kunjala, 65*h.* 2*s*	2	2
Jowla, *Enam.* 250*h.* 10*s.* *ws.*	3	1
Uswul, 25*h.* *ws.*	1	4
Wugur waree, 30*h.* *ws.*	3	1
Ounda, *K.* 630*h.* 18*s.* 3*ts*	2	3
Note.—A temple here to Mahadeo, under the form of Nagnat, resorted to by pilgrims.		
Soorygaon, 20*h.*	3	4
Yellégaon, 75*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	1	3
r. 4*f.* Boruj, 24*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	1	2
Hewra, 12*h.* *ws.*	0	7
Peepruj, 13*h.* 3*s.* *ws.*	2	5
Leembala, 14*h.* *ws.*	1	5
Hingolee, *K.* 550*h.* 49*s.* 24*ws.*	2	6
Cantonments, *Head quarters*	0	7
Total miles	95	1

CLXX.
JAULNA to ADJUNTA:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Cross *N.* to Peepulgaum	6	4
Paungry, *Koondulka R.*	3	7
Waree, *des.*	2	1
Lonègaon, *l. v. ws.*	2	7
Pimpulgaon, *s. v. ws.*	2	6
Pullaskhéra, *s. v. ws.*	1	4
* *Burra* Nulny, *Poorna R.*	3	7
Cross Poorna *R.* to *chota* Nulny, *s. v.*	0	3
Kodalee, *Kailna R.*	5	7
Cross Kailna *R.* to Raboolgaon, *s. v. ws.*	1	5
Bayree, *s. v. ws.*	2	5
Karahooswaree, *des*	1	2
Duggurwaree, *s. v. N.*	1	0
* Wankry, *l. v.*	3	6
Cross Jewrye *R.* to Kokry, *des.*	0	4
Anwa, *l. v.* (*dâk*)	3	4
Koda, *s. v. Jewrye R.*	1	1
Cross Punwell *R.* to Digrus, *l. v.* (*dâk*)	4	1
Adjunta, (*dâk*)	4	4
Total miles	53	6
Note.—The dak from Jaulna to Mhow crosses the dak route from Aurungabad to Nagpoor at Chanduhee, to which place the Jaulna packets for the eastward and westward are sent, to accompany the mails from Bombay and Calcutta.—The Stages are as follows:		
Cross Koondulka R. to Gunéwaree, and again on leaving it, also Lowkee R. to Mandwa.	5	7½
Cross Lowkee R. twice; pass Asuwuleh over a hill 2 f. ascent, and bad road to Dhamungaon	5	6
Pass Chunégaon, Chanduhee-Puttanee, cr. Bangunga to Chanduhee-Tupelee, and on to Chanduhee-Mahadewee	7	2
Note.—The dak to Mhow proceeds to Waree and Anwa as above.		

CLXXI.
JAULNA to ELLICHPOOR:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Jaulna to Wagral	10	3
Dewulgaon	5	5
Sindagah, *des*	6	1

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cr. Poorna *R.* to Cheechkhera, *des*	4	3
Roopkhera	2	1
Sélgaon	2	3
Pass Kulona, *des.* to Hutla	8	2
Kolara,	3	1
Terala	1	7
Borgaon	1	5
Duheegaon	1	6
Pass Takoorkhera, *des.* to Oomrapoor	5	3
Oondry	4	0
Bueragurh	1	5
Serala	5	0
Lokunda, 200*h.*	2	7
Oomra, 200*h.*	3	7
Hingna, 100*h.*	6	1
Sitora, 200*h.*	1	7
Hingna.	1	4
Ballapoor	3	7
Mandooly	2	5
Parsee, 200*h.*	2	4
Nimlékurda, 200*h.*	3	4
Morgaon, and Bakrabad, 200*h.*	2	4
Badlapoor	3	6
Nowdul and Kikree	3	3
Sangwee, 100*h.*	1	5
Kingna,	2	7
Kely-Bely	2	2
Dyhunda, 1,500*h.*	6	3
Jénpoor	5	7
Yâta	5	3
Omry-Komry	3	5
Kupustulna	7	5
Walnér	4	0
Ellichpoor	11	1
Total miles	152	6

CLXXII.

ELLICHPOOR to NAGPOOR

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Kanta, *l. v. Baugla R.*	4	7
Lackerwary, *s. v. des.*	2	0
Kurra, *s. v. Nulla*	2	3
* Cr. Mairga *R.* to Dewulwara, *l. v. junction of Mairga and Poorna*	5	0
Soorulee, *l. v. N. and ws.*	4	1
Kundurkher, *s. v.*	2	4
Khér, *l. v. Sarkan R.*	3	5
Eendoor, *des*	1	3
* Ambara, *l. v. Boarli N.*	1	7
Karapoor, *m. v. ws*	3	2
Madapoor, *des*	2	1
Moorchee, *l. v. R.*	2	5
Cross the Nadan *R*	0	2
Myewary, *s. v. Maroo R.*	2	6
Daboree, *des. Kirik R.*	1	6
Hewurkhér, *l. v. Pak or Pokin*	1	7
Note.—From hence a pass leads through the hills towards Baitool.		
Lonee, *m. v. Dowlan R.*	7	0
* Mangoorlee, *l. v. Choudamun R.*	3	5
Rajoora, *s. v. Choudamun R.*	3	2
Chikergaon, *s. v. Kirik R.*	1	2
Oudapoor, *m. v. Shewna R.*	2	7
Gorad, *s. v. N. and ws*	3	7
Amnair, *Fort and Pettah, junction of the Jam and Wurda R.*	2	5
Cross Wurda *R. bed stony*	0	4
Through a large Pettah	0	6
Narsinga-Barsinga, *and cross Jam R*	3	0
Kohna, *s. v. Jam R*	2	3
Petsinga, *l. v. N.*	3	2
* Kotoè, *Ampoora R. runs between village and gurhee*	6	1
Cross *Jam R*	1	7
Dowlapoor, *m. v. N.*	3	3
Mate Panjura, *m. v. N.*	3	0
* Chargaon, *s. v. N.*	4	0
Kohokee or Koklee-Moklee, *m v. N.*	3	6
Camp of the Nagpoor subsidiary force, *line crossed*	3	2
Cr. Chunderbaga *R.* to Gorar.	1	4
* Kulmesur, *l. v*	3	2½
Cross a *N.*	0	4
The Residency near Nagpoor.	12	2½
Total miles	118	2

Ellichpoor is built between the Beechun and Serpun rivers which unite below the town and after joining the Chundrabaga, fall into the Poorna below Dedapoor. The fort is within the town, is small and much out of repair.—

CLXXIII. ELLICHPOOR TO NEEMPANEE:

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross Beechum *R.*	0	6
Narrénpoor, *s. v. N.*	1	2
Naggurwaree, *m. v. Peelee R.*	2	1
Cross Bohela *R.* Seindee, *r. 2f.*	2	0
Kurrusgaon, *l. v. and stone fort, Bohala R.*	2	3
Pass Govindpoor and Bodera to Karinjah, *l. v. and ghurry*	2	6
r. 1*f.* Pala, a ghurry, *Maigee R.*	2	1
Cross Maigee *R.* to Koonai, *s. v.*	1	0
Cross Deo *R.* to Dawa, *des.*	2	7
Cross Deo *R.* to Pandree, *des.*	1	7
Cross Seernee *N.* to the top of Nuggur ghât	3	6
Note.—The approach to the ghat is impassable for carts, as is the ghat itself, but it may be made a good road with little labour.		
Cross Poorna *R.* to Sawulmainda, *des*	2	6
Cross again to Moondikuttee,	3	1
Cross Lamjeery *N.* to Kollaree, *s. v.*	3	7
Cross Dhol *N.* to Vikermandoo, *des.*	1	5
Note.—The road from the ghat is good, and excepting near Sawulmainda the country open and generally cultivated.		
Cross Patra-patee *R. road stony*	1	5
Saeegaon, *s. v. top of a hill*	1	1
Julaur, *s. v. and ws.*	1	3
Bottom of Geera-deo ghât	1	2
Bottom of Boorgaon ghât	1	3
Note.—The road to the top of the ghat is very good, the ascent is rather steep, but practicable for wheel carriages.		
Top of Kairpanee ghât	3	0
Cross Tappee *R.* 150*yds. wide*	1	4
Top of Kairee ghât, *7f. long*	1	1
Cross *N.* to Kairee, *m. v. ts. and ws.*	2	4
Agundwara, *s. v. ws. good road*	1	1
Cr. Matchun *R.* to Boorgaon	1	1
Mundai, *s. v. N.*	4	4
r. 3*f.* Dhour, *l. v. N. and ws.*	3	7
Pisagooree, *s. v. N.*	3	4
Padur, *des*	2	1
NEEMPANEE	2	2
Total miles	67	5

Note.—Road good, country only very partially cultivated to Pisagooree, thence overgrown with jungle.

CLXXIV. ASSEERGURH TO HOOSINGABAD:

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
From Asseergurh over a bad road and across the Sookta *N.* to Boregaon	12	5
KUNDWA, *Sindhia's*, 800*h. supplies abundant, estimated*	12	0
Roodee	5	5
BHAMGURH, *a walled town, not so large as Kundwah, situated above the confluence of the Bham and Sooktah R.*	4	1
Rayecutwal, *des*	5	1
Gungapat, *N*	6	4
Undakal, *N*	2	2
Cr. Agnee *R.* to Cheinpoor	3	1
Beirakolla, *N.*	4	4
Gorapuchar, *R.*	1	5
Boree Serai,	2	7
Pathol, *R.*	3	1
Arwa, *N.*	3	0
CHARWA,	4	3
Bundeea,	8	0
Kemaparwa,	7	0
Note.—This place is 14 miles from the Nerbudda at Hindia.		
Hurda,	6	0
Charkera,	8	1
Kotra,	12	0
Sewhnee,	11	0
Dooloreea,	15	4
HOOSINGABAD, *Nerbudda R.*	14	4
Total miles	153	0

Note.—The Nerbudda here is about half a mile broad, abounding in good fish and large tortoises.

The road from Kundwa to the Agnee river requires repair to render it passable for ordnance; thence to Hurda is described as affording ready passage to village pundies. The country between Bhamgurh and Charwa is completely deserted (1817), and, from within a few miles of the former place, covered with thin jungle and long grass. There is not a more direct line from Kundwa to Hindia than through Charwa. The road from Kundwa to Charwa by Singossa and Moondhi are both reported as being impassable for wheel carriages. Grain is likely to be scarce unless a liberal price is given.

CLXXV.

NAGPOOR TO HOOSINGABAD, VIA PANDOORNA, BAITOOL, MOOLTYE, AND THE NIMPANEE GHAT:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Taklee, *cantonment of the Nagpoor brigade*	3	4
Goadnee, *s. v.*	2	2
Cr. Chunderabad *R.* * to Boorhanpoor, 100*h*	9	2
Udossa, *s. v.*	2	1
Boregaon, *s. v.*	1	3
Cr. Koiler *R.* to Saowneir	2	5
* Oomree, *s. v. no supplies*	7	1
Nanda, *s. v. Kailoo R.*	3	0
* Chuchoolee, 100*h. N. and ws.*	8	3
Sewnee, *l. v.* 300*h. N. and ws.*	7	5
* Pandoornah, 1,000*h. Jamb R.*	6	2
Copah, *s. v. Jamb R.*	2	2
Jeegaon, 150*h. Jamb R.*	3	4
Foot of Keroolee ghât	6	1
Ascent to Keroolee, *s. v. road stony and bad, no supplies*	2	7
Cross Wurda *R. very near its source*	0	1
Marégaon, *s. v.*	3	7
* MOOLTYE, 1,000*h. t. and ws.*	3	6
Shumsheira, *Tewa R.*	7	3
Gohur, *s. v.*	2	2
Dowurah, *s. v.*	7	0
* BAITOOL, *Sapera R. one or two bad ghâts on this road to ascend*	9	7
Cross Masna *R.*	3	0
Karriah, *s. v*	1	7
Ghât begins	1	5
* Asc. and desc. through ghâts to the Nimpanee *N. practicable for carts*	11	7
* Shahpoor, *bazar*	9	7
Cross Kundee *R.*	4	6
Cross Sookna, and * Bhora *R.* in	3	0
Cross Towa *R.*	7	1
Kaisla, *s. v. N.*	4	4
Kaisla ghât *begins*	4	0
Asc. and desc. to the Athora *N.*	3	0
Semkerdoorun, *s. v.*	6	6
Russelpoor, *s. v.*	4	6
Puttolee, *s. v.*	3	1
Cross Nerbudda *R.* to HOOSINGABAD	5	1
Total miles	146	7

Note.—"After leaving Berar we "came into a wild uncultivated coun- "try. We crossed Tapti, or rather "stepped over its source, at Mooltye. "Thence the country becomes moun- "tainous and continues rising to the "mountains of Nerbudda." *Heyne's Tracts.*

CLXXVI.

NAGPOOR TO ALLAHABAD, VIA JUBULPOOR, THE VALLEY OF MYHEER, PUNNA, BANDA, AND FUTTYPOOR:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross Pech *R.* at Gondygaon	14	1
Ramtaigur or Ramteak, *l. v. ts. grove*	11	3
Dhongatull, or Dongerthal, *large tank*	15	0

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Kooraee, *bad road*	19	3
Mohogaon, *jungle*	8	4
Narela, *grove, t. and ws*	17	3
Cr. Bangunga, to CHUPPARAH, *grove and ws.*	16	7
Lucknadown, *l. v*	17	2
DHOOMAH, *N. cross Wyngunga, half way*	14	1
Raichoor or Raichuwul, *des. t.*	11	4
Peepurea, *jungle, and bad road*	12	0
Cross the Nerbudda at Tilwarra ghât	9	5
JUBBULPOOR, *cantonment, ts. and groves*	4	0
PUNNAHGHUR, *N. ts. and grove*	10	0
Sehora, *l. v ts. and grove*	16	0
Cowria, *ts. and groves*	13	0
BELLARY, *large tank and groves*	10	0
Koottapuhar, *s. v. thick jungle.*	6	0
Kunwara, *small fort, grove and ws.*	6	0
Goorawaree, *s. v. ts. and grove*	20	0
MYHEER, *and fort, groves, ts. and ws.*	14	0
Puthunabad, *N.*	12	0
Nagaon, *N. road bad*	14	0
Sillgee, *grove and ws.*	6	0
Lohargong, *cantonments, ws.*	6	0
PUNNA, *grove, N. ts. and ws.*	20	0
Through Bisram ghât, *difficult for carts, and one mile in length*	12	0
Singpoor-Adjeegurh, *s. v. grove and ws.*	4	0
Kurtul, *grove and N.*	11	0
Pungurra, *s. v. N. hilly country*	15	0
Girawa, *s. v. N. hilly country*	9	0
BANDA, *cantonment, grove and large tank*	12	0
Pepperinda, *grove and ws.*	12	0
Lullowree, *ws. and grove*	10	0
Cross the Jumna *R.* at Chillatara ghât	2	0
Behoda, *grove and ws.*	6	0
FUTTYPOOR, *grove and ws*	15	0
Nowbusta, *grove and ws.*	13	0
Chobey Serai, *grove and ws.*	12	0
Kurrah, *grove and ws.*	17	0
Kussiah, *grove and ws.*	12	0
Mooktikapoora, *grove and ws.*	15	0
ALLAHABAD,	13	0
Total miles	514	1
Another route branches off at Singpoor-Adjeegurh, as follows:		
Singpoor-Adjeegurh, to KALLINJUR, *fort and v. ws.*	18	0
Khussia, *v. ws.*	18	0
TERRONA, *ws.*	14	0
Rajapoor, *t. and ws.*	23	0
Cross the Jumna at Shahpoor.		
Kureila, *t. and ws.*	16	0
Lackrygaon, *t. and ws.*	14	0
ALLAHABAD,	12	0

CLXXVII.

NAGPOOR TO SECUNDRABAD, VIA HINGUN GHAT, NEERMUL, AND BALKONDA:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Nagpoor to YEDALABAD, 700*h.* *vide* LXXI	132	7
Mowhala, 20*h. t. and ws.*	3	7
Makilgundee ghât	5	0
Ascent, *stony and bad for bandies*	0	4
Hutnoor, 10*h. N. and ws.*	2	2
Ascent, *stony, bad for bandies*	2	0
Munnoor, 10*h. N. and ws.*	1	3
Road ascending, bad for bandies	3	4
Ichodar, 10*h. N. and ws.*	1	2
Cross *N. bed muddy*	2	4
Cross Koorum *R.*	3	5
Ascent of 100 *yards, stony*	0	4
Cross *N.* to Naredkonda, 50*h.*	4	0
l. 4 *f.* Kolmanda, 10*h. N.*	1	6
Ascent bad and stony	1	7
Cross *N.* to Ankree, 100*h. N. and ws.*	2	1

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Six several ascents of from 40 to 80 yards each	4	3
r. 3 *f.* Dongapoor, 50*h.* *ws.*	1	5
l. 2 *f.* Chechalee, 100*h.* *ws.*	1	4
NEERMUL, *tanks,*	2	6
A public bungalow	8	7
Cross the Godavery at Dood ghât	1	1
Doodgaon, 50*h.* *t. and ws*	0	6
Mookla, 25*h.* *t. and ws.*	5	3
BALKONDA, 3,000*h.* 20*b*	2	7
AWMON, 2,000*h.* 50*b*	7	6
Huroola, 50*h.* *t. and ws*	4	1
r. 1 *f.* Tuckrumpoolee, 100*h.*	1	3
l. 1 *f.* Sekundurpulee, 5*h.*	2	7
Seetapulee, 20*h.* *t. and ws.*	4	2
Deechoopulee, 100*h.* 4*b*	3	4
Yedolee, 1,000*h.* 5*b*	3	7
Yedolee Gundee ghât, *road bad for bandies*	3	6
l. 2 *f.* Mulloopetta, 150*h.* 15*b.*	5	2
r. 6 *f.* Yelaredipetta, 50*h.* *very large tank*	6	0
r. 2 *f.* Kameredipetta, 120*h.*	4	2
Narsumpulee, 50*h.* 3*b*	3	3
Jungumpulee, 80*h.* 2*b.*	3	5
Bickanoorpetta, 300*h.* 10*b*	4	4
Buswarpooram, 50*h.* 2*b*	2	5
r. 2 *f.* Kammiapetta, 100*h.*	2	5
Sevanoor, 15*h.* *t. and ws.*	3	5
Narsingumpetta, 150*h.* 10*b.*	1	5
Woodarum, 50*h.* *t.*	8	0
l. 1 *f.* Mahsoopetta, 80*h.*	3	4
r. 2 *f.* Lingaveddipetta, 50*h.*	7	3
Pulta, 20*h.* *t. and ws*	1	7
Teddepulee, *ws.* 50*h.* *t. and ws*	3	4
r. 6 *f.* Koosarum, 100*h.* *t. and ws.*	1	2
r. 4 *f.* Kallapulee, 40*h.*	1	4
r. 4 *f.* Yelumpettah, 100*h.*	2	2
r. 4 *f.* Meerchel, 300*h.* 15*s.*	3	6
l. 1 *f.* Koompulee, 60*h.*	6	0
l. 2 *f.* Bohenpulee, 100*h.*	4	6
SECUNDRABAD *cantonments*	2	6
Total miles	315	6

CLXXVIII.

NAGPOOR TO SECUNDRABAD, VIA BASSIM AND NANDAIR:

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
NAGPOOR to BASSIM, *vide* LX.	181	7
Raegaon,	9	0
Cross Payen-Gunga to Rannergaon,	1	3
Cross *N.* to Paleegaon,	2	7
Ambala,	2	0
Wodod,	1	6
Bandeegaon,	5	1
Pass Sowa to Buswunt	4	4
Hingolee,	2	2
Cross Kair *R.* to Hingnee,	1	2
Takulgaon,	1	4
Cross Kair *R.* to Nandapoor,	2	5
Cross *N.* to Yelleegaon,	4	3
Sindoghee,	3	3
Top of a ghât,	2	3
Descent to Kotaree,	2	6
Koorunda,	3	0
Geergaon,	6	0
Malleegaum,	3	2
Cross *N.* to Kasseerkair,	2	4
Cross Astna *R.* to Nairlee,	3	0
Chota Turoorow,	2	4
NANDAIR, *l. b. Godavery*	4	0
Across the river,	2	0
Waddee,	0	7
Cross *N.* to Pamroom,	5	4
Kapsee	4	2
Cr. *N.* to Dunnagaon	4	0
Nurrungul,	4	1
Mandjeram, or Majarm,	4	3
Gurgurah,	2	6
Tacklee,	1	2
Cross Moona or Munhat *R.* to Sulgurah,	0	7
Kurnah or Kurnak,	2	2
Hungurkah or Hungurgaon,	1	2
Mutergah or Mutergaon,	2	5
Pass Echlara to Kanapoor,	6	1
Cr. Sindee *R.* to Digloor,	4	0
Pass Koloor to Mudnoor	4	6
Cross *N.* to Rajoor,	7	1

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Biskondal or Buchkonda, ...	2	1
Cross Kolass *R.* to Soopadul,	3	4
Samtapoor..................	2	0
Buswapooram	3	1
Bura Koorubgul............	1	2
Chota Koorubgul,...........	3	3
Pitlum or Potlum,...........	2	7
Cross Kalanuddee to Kulairee,	3	2
Meerakhanpet or Burasaibpet,	4	1
Nizampet, ...	3	7
Kowlapoor or Kumlapoor, ...	2	5
Sunkurumpet,...............	1	4
Luckmapooram, ...	2	2
Borogoopillee,..............	1	6
l. 3 *f.* Booroogutpillee,........	5	1
Pass Moosoolapooram and Pedapooram to Yeraram......	7	2
Pass Jogeepet to Undol.......	5	6
Cr. Manjeera *R.* to Puneal...	6	0
Pass Pedimpettah and Kasala to Kanapoor..............	8	0
Begumpett..................	4	4
Bura Konjeralla.............	2	1
Konjeralla goodrum..........	1	3
Puttuncheroo...............	3	5
Secundrabad, *vide* XXI.....	17	7
Total miles....	413	5

CLXXIX.

NAGPOOR to CHANDA:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Nagpoor to Warhona, *vide* LXXI..................	73	1
Bhanduk, *l. v.*.............	11	2
Chanda, *a fortified town*....	11	4
Total miles....	99	7

CLXXX.

HYDRABAD to SHOLAPOOR, via Malkair, Kalberga, and Ukulkot:

(*Stages of the Hyderabad subsidiary force in pursuit of Myput Rao, as far as Ukulkot.*)

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Tarbund..................	7	5
Camp near Gunshampoor.....	12	2
Along the *N.* bank of the Mosey *R.* to Roodeearum......	10	4
Mudwarum.................	14	3
Along the Mosey to Mooboocooroor..................	10	1
Bad road through thin jungle to Machenypoor...........	8	1
Road good and country cultivated, Mossey *R.* ½*m.* dist. Marsinoor...............	13	2
Road good and country cultivated to Indeeachur........	10	2
Country cultivated, and road good, running parallel with the Kargan *R.* which is not more than two miles distant to Malkair.	18	1
Road generally stony and bad, but through cultivated country to within five miles of Kalberga, where jungle commences...............	25	4
Road extremely bad and difficult for carriages to Seroory.	19	3
Road stony and extremely bad, country open, but very little cultivated to Tellywara.....	23	2
Along the Boree to Ukulkotta, chief town of a Jageerdar, subject to the Company.	10	5
Kurunjala................	6	5
Balsingee or Wulsing.......	2	3
Chincholee...............	2	5
Togurla	2	1
Koombharee...............	3	5
Sholapoor................	6	1
Total miles....	206	7

CLXXXI.

SECUNDRABAD to FORT ST. GEORGE, by Kurnool, Kudapa, and Nagree:

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Secundrabad to Shumshabad..	15	5

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.		PLACES, &c.	Distance between.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Mundeegaon	14	0	KUDAPA	12	5
Nangunpullee or Nagapilee	13	6	Wuntimetta	14	4
Jerreicherla, or Jurchila, (*fort*)	12	3	Nundaloor, *Sekar R.*	13	4
Jannumpetta	16	0	Ootakoor or Oodgoor	9	0
Uttakub	9	3	Worampaud	10	4
Kota-kota	9	2	Koodoor	10	4
Venkutapooram	17	3	Through a ghât to Baulapella.	14	0
Kyatoor ghât on the Krishna *R.*	15	1	Kurkumbaddee, *Soornamuky R.*	11	5
KURNOOL, *Tumboodra R.*	11	5	Serauzpollium	13	7
Gardymurroo	9	1	Through the Nagree ghât to NAGREE	12	4
Jellichinoor or Jellikoor	14	1	Illatoor	9	5
Gurrygarawla	11	3	Paundoor, *Koortilar R.*	11	0
NUNDEEAL	8	3	Tirroo-oor, *Madras R.*	10	4
Yerakoontla	15	1	Poondamullee	11	4
Kotakundookoor	14	1	FORT ST. GEORGE	12	4
Chakulmerree or Chugalmery.	10	3			
Chintagoonta	15	1			
Kaujeepetta or Kazeepet	10	4	*Total miles*	420	4

Table of Distances, Expences, &c. of Dak Travelling.

No. I.

BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA, via Hydrabad.

Places.	Distance. M.	F.	Expence. Days pay.	Rate per diem.	Total of each stage.		
From Bombay to Panwell the voyage is from 3½ to 4½ hours;							
1st set at Panwell,	......		2	8	13	0	0
Khalapoor,	18	5	6	5	24	1	50
Karlee,	17	4	4	5	16	1	0
Tuligaon *khind*,	15	1	2	5	3	0	50
Poona,	19	6	2	6	9	3	0
Ooroolee,	18	6	4	5	16	1	0
Wurwund,	18	4	6	5	24	1	50
Rawungaon,	18	7	8	5	32	2	0
Dhaeej,	15	3	10	5	40	2	50
Indapoor,	17	5	8	6	39	0	0
Temboornee,	13	0	6	6	29	1	0
Arrun,	13	0	4	6	19	2	0
Hewur,	13	6	3	6	14	2	50
Lambooty,	12	7	2	6	9	3	0
Sholapoor,	16	5	2	6	9	3	0
Tandoolwaree,	14	6	4	6	19	2	0
Nuldroog. *The Nuwab Dooly Khan's, vide* XXI	14	6					

Note.—The set in this division is calculated for 12 bearers and 1 mausaljee.

The set at Tendoolwaree carries to Nuldroog, to which place the Postmaster at Poona has to post bearers for persons travelling post by order of Government.

When a private gentleman requires bearers to be posted for him he should be very particular in stating to his correspondent whom he relies on for assistance, the day, even the hour, on which he proposes to commence his journey; the places he intends to halt at for refreshment, and the time he intends to halt for that purpose. If neglectful of these particulars the hummals may reach their stations several days before they are required, and incur to the traveller, perhaps a great additional expence. Should the traveller, on any occassion wish to halt a day at any place, his stating his intention previously would save the posting of one set. For instance, a traveller from Bombay to Poona will meet the first Poona set at Khalapoor, and supposing that they take him to the top of the ghat to breakfast, they can, having refreshed themselves, take him on in the evening to Wurgaon; or they might come to Karlee to breakfast and run to Wurgaon or Tuligaon in the evening. For the extra labour however, they would be entitled to, at least half a rupee each man, additional. The hummals at Panwell are under the Collector at Tanna, at Poona they are under the Collector in the city, and under the Bazar Master in camp; and this applies also to Sholapoor.

PLACES.	DISTANCE.		EXPENCE of each stage.		
	M.	F.			
Oomergah,	25	0			
Furdapoor waree,	20	4			
Hoomnabad,	22	0			
Murkoonda,	20	5			
Digwal,	20	7			
Seedashapett or Seeta,asseepet,	18	4			
Puttuncherroo,	22	2			
SECUNDRABAD,	17	7			
Umbarreepetta,	13	6			
Mulkapoor,	11	4			
Goondlaramapillee,	13	6			
Chitnapul or Chitteaul,	14	7			
Pandoongolla or Pamoonookoondla,	10	3			
Hyteetamulla,	8	1			
Sooriapet, *Nizam's*	18	4			
Company's Territory :					
Mongol or Moonegalah : each bearer receives 6 annas and 9 pice,	18	0	5	7	9

Note.—The duty of posting bearers from Nuldroog rests with the Postmaster at the Residency of Hyderabad, but as the whole of the bearers require to be sent to their stations from Hyderabad, seven or eight days are required to lay the dak. The expence is 8 annas per diem to each bearer, reckoned from the day they quit their families till they return. It may be as well to mention also, that any mistake in posting any one set may subject the traveller to great loss of time and considerable expence.

COLLECTOR OF MASULIPATAM, (*Mongol to Tadapilly inclusive.*)

PLACES.	M.	F.			
Gareekapadoo or Gurképaudoo, *each bearer receives 7 annas and 6 pice*	16	0	6	1	6
Nundigamah, *each bearer 9 annas*	21	0	7	5	0
Ibrampatam, *ditto,*	21	3	7	5	0
Gunnaveram, *bungalow,*	22	6	7	5	0
Cross Toomlaw *R.* to Ellore, *a military station*	24	3	7	5	0

Note.—The road to Masulipatam branches off at Ibramputanum, distance 55 miles. Wecor, 28½ miles, divides the distance. At Masulipatam, properly Muchleebunder, boats are procurable to Calcutta or Madras. Two days is the usual time of the voyage to Madras.

If bearers are detained more than one day batta must be paid at the rate of 1 fanam, or 1 auna 3 pice per day. Bearers are procurable on the spot to the extent of one set at Moonegala ; two sets at Nundegama ; two sets at Ibrampatam ; and perhaps one hundred and fifty bearers at Ellore. Bearers required at Gurkepaudoo must be sent from Juggiah Pettah, four miles distant. Bearers required at Gunnoveram and Tadapilly must be sent from Ellore, and half hire additional must be paid, or 4 annas and a half each bearer, or three rupees ten annas and six pice per set.

PLACES.	DISTANCE. M.	DISTANCE. F.	EXPENCE of each stage.		
COLLECTOR OF RAJAMUNDRY, (*to Toong inclusive*).					
Taddapilee or Todapilly, 9 *annas each man*	24	0	7	5	0
Cross Godavery *R.* to RAJAMUNDRY	20	0	unknown.		
Nella-cherroo	16	5			
Samulkota	13	1			
Naglapilee	12	5			
Wuntmammoree	11	5			
Toong or Pantacottah	12	6			
COLLECTOR OF VIZAGAPATAM:					
Wattera or Wuttada, *each bearer* 5 *annas*	24	0	4	0	25
Cheeproopilee or Samperapilee, *each bearer* 4 *annas*	16	0	3	1	0
VIZAGAPATAM, *military station, ditto* - - 4 *ditto*	18	0	3	1	0
Bysnapatam, or Bimlipatam, - *ditto* - - 4 *ditto*	20	1	3	1	0
Cross *R.* to Quannaria or Conada, *sea coast* 4 *ditto*	13	6	3	1	0
Coopillee or Kooplee, - - - - - - 6 *ditto*	20	2	4	3	50
Cross Naugalor *R.* to CHICACOLE or CICACOLE 2 *ditto*	10	0	1	2	50
COLLECTOR OF CHICACOLE, (*to Pyaghee inclusive*).					
Garra, *Warmshadhara R.*	13	0	2	3	25
Note.—Kalingapatam is 4 miles beyond Garra, on the right.					
Lutchmapoor	10	0	2	3	25
Nowpada	16	0	3	3	0
Poonda or Poondy, *bungalow, fish and oysters, watch the tide*	12	0	3	3	0
Barwa, *fine whiting here*	16	0	3	3	0
Cross *R.* to Itchapoor, *bungalow*	16	0	3	3	0
BERHAMPOOR, *civil and military station*	18	1	3	3	0
Cross *R.* to GANJAM, *plenty of empty houses*	16	0	3	3	0
Pyaghee, or Priaghee	8	0	2	3	25
Note.—In this range, and hence to Cuttack the calculation is made for 12 bearers, 2 bangy burdars, and 1 mausaljee, to each set; each man receives 3 annas.					
POSTMASTER AT CUTTACK:					
Malood, *Bengal frontier, each man* - - - 5 *annas*	9	4	4	2	75
Metacowa, - - *ditto* - - 5 *ditto*	13	0	4	2	75
Manikapatam, - - *ditto* - - 5 *ditto*	16	0	4	2	75
Nursingapatam, - - *ditto* - - 4 *ditto*	11	4	3	3	0
Poree or JAGGANATH, *a military station, ditto* 3 *ditto*	9	4	2	3	25
Mahamaya, - *each man* - - 3 *ditto*	10	6	2	3	25
Peeplee, *staging bungalow, ditto* - - 3 *ditto*	12	6	2	3	25
Surdurpoor, - - *ditto* - - 3 *ditto*	9	0	2	3	25
Ballempetta, - - *ditto* - - 3 *ditto*	10	0	2	3	25
CUTTACK, *military station, ditto* - - 3 *ditto*	10	0	2	3	25

Note.—The road to Manikapatam is through heavy sand, with Chilka Lake close on the right. At Manikapatam cross an arm of the sea one mile wide at low water, which communicates with the Chilka Lake. At Nursingapatam cross a rivulet which has a ferry boat on it during the rains. Cross the Bandia nulla, 100 yards wide, near Juggonath Pooree, a small civil and military station: the residents at which have houses on the sea coast about a mile from the celebrated temple of Juganath. Cross the Teon Mahanuddee to Mookoondapoor, two miles on the Jugganath side of Peeplee. The civil and military station of Cuttack is on the banks of the Mahanuddee, one mile east of the city of Cuttack, which is on the Ratgoree river. The Ratgoree is one mile wide, and ferried over from June to February: during the other months it is fordable.

In the Ganjam district oil is to be paid for as required, and batta of one anna to each person after the first day, is 15 annas per diem additional. In the Cuttack district oil is charged when used at 4 annas each stage.

If a traveller leaves Cuttack at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, he will arrive at Bhareepoor, half way to Balasore about 8 or 9 o'clock the next morning, where there is a bungalow for the accommodation of travellers. He can remain at Bhareepoor during the heat of the day, start again in the evening and reach Balasore to breakfast. Proceed again in the cool of the evening, and arrive at Dantoon, half way to Midnapoor, early next morning; where there is a comfortable house for the accommodation of travellers. In like manner if he goes on again in the evening to Midnapoor, another night will take him to Tumlook, where he gets into a boat and proceeds up the Hoogly to Calcutta.

A traveller with one set consisting of 8 bearers, 2 bungy burdars, and 2 mausals, pays 8 annas per mile, agreeably to regulation, and pays 2 annas per man per diem for detaining the bearers on the road. Or he may pay 3 annas per man for each stage from Tanghee to Khutnaghur, and agreeably to this the following is calculated:

PLACES.	DISTANCE.		EXPENCE of each stage.		
	M.	F.			
Tanghee,	......		2	3	25
Dugurpanah	......		2	3	25
Sunkerdihee, *bungalow*	......		2	3	25
Muckoondburda	......		2	3	25
Akhooahburda	......		2	3	25
Bhareepoor, *bungalow and servants*	54	5	2	3	25
Bhudruck, *about*	9	0	2	3	25
Maikonah or Markoonah, *about*	9	0	2	3	25
Talnugore or Toolnuzghur, *bungalow*	5	4	2	3	25
Bhaugulpoor	11	3	2	3	25
Neemnallah or Sherghur	6	3	2	3	25
BALASORE, *Post Office*	6	3	2	3	25
Ramchunderpoor	8	0	2	3	25
Bustah	6	4	2	3	25
Jellesore	9	2	2	3	25
Dantoon, *bungalow, the cutwal, who was formerly a gentleman's servant, supplies provision*	8	0	2	3	25
Khutnaghur or Ranee Surdi	10	0	2	3	25
Narainghur	8	0	3	3	0
Benapoor	9	0	3	3	0
MIDNAPOOR	9	0	3	3	0
Janleasunah	7	4			
Nanadewell	8	4			
Ranyhaut	9	0			
Commerfroker	8	0			

Places.	Distance. M.	Distance. F.	Expence of each stage.
Koolkee	8	0	
Russelpoor	9	2	
Paharpoor	9	7	
Ellypoor	9	7	
Collypoor	9	7	
Calcutta	10	4	

During the moonsoon it is recommended to travellers to run from Midnapore to Tumlook, which is 51 miles, viz. Debrah and Purtabpoor, and embark there on Roopnaraen river, a branch of the Hoogly. The passage is about 15 hours to Calcutta. The expence from Jellesore to Tumlook, 2 stages, is 26¼ Rs. for bearers, and 1¾ Rs. for oil, being for 12 bearers, 2 bungy burdars, and 1 mausaljee.

Abstract:

	Rs.		
Poona range, 259 miles, costs for 12 hamals and 1 mausal, at each stage, Rs.	326	2	50
Oil and muckadums, fees perhaps additional	20	0	0
Nizam's Territory, 275m. 4f. for 12 hamals, 1 mausal, I am afraid would cost	700	0	0
Masulipatam collectorship, 105 m. 4 f. costs	33	0	0
Rajamundry - ditto - - 100 m. 4 f. suppose ½ r. a mile,	55	0	0
Vizagapatam - ditto - - 122 m. 1 f. costs	24	0	0
Chicacole - - ditto - - 125 m. 1 f.	31	0	0
Cuttack - - ditto - - 112 m. 0 f.	34	2	0
Jellesore - - ditto - - 126 m. 0 f.	42	1	0
Jellesore, through Midnapoor to Tumlook, 95 miles, costs	26	1	0
Total - - - 1,320 m. 6 f. Expence, Rs.	1,292	2	50

The distance by sea from Bombay to Panwell, about 20 miles, and from Tumlook to Calcutta, about 90 miles, should be added to make the whole distance from Bombay to Calcutta. The distance by land, however, from Tumlook to Calcutta, is only 50 miles.

Good hammals will go four miles an hour, sometimes more, but the time occupied in the journey depends principally on the traveller himself. From 20 to 22 days is a reasonable allowance for the journey to a stout man.

These stages are furnished to me by the several Postmasters on route, as well as by several travellers. In the Nizam's territory, however, no two routes in my possession correspond.

No. II.

POONA TO MADRAS, VIA SATTARA, BELGAM, DHARWAR, AND CUDDAPA.
(*Palankeen dak stages.*)

PLACES.	DISTANCE. M.	F.	EXPENCE of each stage.		
From Poona to Sewree, 2 *days pay is allowed*	17	2	8	0	50
Seerwul, *K.* - - - - 4 *days*	12	4	16	1	0
Bhoenj, - - - - 4 *days, if sent from Sattara*	18	7	16	1	0
SATTARA, - - - - 2 *ditto*	15	3	8	0	50
Paul, - - - - - 4 *ditto*	13	5	16	1	0
Kurarh, - - - - 2 *ditto*	17	6	8	0	50
Oorun-Islampoor, - 4 *ditto, if sent from Kurarh*	18	7	16	1	0
Tasgaon, - - - - 6 *ditto from Kurarh*	15	4	24	1	50
Note.—The estimated expence thus far depends upon the resources in hammals at Sattara and Kurarh. If these places cannot supply the number required at the nearest stations the expence would nearly double this estimate. I have no knowledge of the resources of Tasgaon and Meritch in hamals.					
MERITCH	15	7			
Eroor, *flying bridge over Kistna R*	19	6			
Nugur Manowly	15	5			
Padshapoor	19	6			
Marehal	15	5			
BELGAM	13	6			
Note.—Another road from Padsapoor over the hills saves 5½ miles, but it is indifferent.					
Bagwary	14	0			
Nundéhutty (*estimated*)	20	0			
DHARWAR (*estimated*)	20	0			
Note.—From Belgam to Dharwar costs 50 rupees.					
HOOBLY	12	6			
Heera Hurkoonee	16	4			
SAVANOOR	14	2			
Mootu BENNOOR or BEDNORE	21	7			
Ranee BEDNORE	12	3			
HURRYHUR, *Toombudra R. across*	18	1			
Honoor	14	7			
Burrumsaugur	15	0			
CHITTLEDROOG	18	1			
Jyamungalum	15	5			
Hereyoor, *fort*	12	0			
Tauvinjkerry	16	6			
SIRA	8	7			
Columbella	8	0			
Cheyloor	14	1			
Toomkur, *fort*	16	2			
Hully Nidzgull, *near the fort of Nidzgull*	11	0			
Baigoor	12	5			
Madaveram	12	1			

PLACES.	DISTANCE. M.	F.	EXPENCE of each stage.
BANGALORE, *fort*	11	1	
Note.—From Hurryhur costs 116½ Madras rupees, being about 3 pagodas a stage.			
Ooscottah, *fort, good bungalow*	18	0	
Belloor, *a bungalow at Narsepoor*	15	1	
Colar, *fort, good bungalow*	10	2	
Baitmungalum, *ditto*	18	2	
Venkutagherry, *tolerable bungalow*	11	2	
Nackenyary, *a bungalow top of the Pidanaigdurgam*	10	4	
Lalpett, *a choultry near Sautgurh*	10	0	
Palliconda	14	6	
VELLORE, *a large military station*	14	0	
ARCOT, *cavalry cantonment*	14	2	
Cauringpara, *choultry*	9	6	
Baulchitty, *choultry*	11	6	
Rajah's *choultry*	10	5	
Note.—The choultry large, built of stone, about 6 miles from Wallajabad, a military station.			
Strupamadow, *a very good house here*	13	6	
Cunnatoor, *no accommodation*	12	0	
MADRAS, *fort*	15	4	
Total miles	776	2	

No. III.

POONA TO MADRAS, VIA SATTARA, BELGAM, DHARWAR, BELLARY, AND CUDDAPA.

PLACES.	DISTANCE. M.	F.	EXPENCE of each stage.
To DHARWAR, *vide* II	284	1	
Behutty, *estimated*	16	0	
Anachairy	16	0	
GUDDUCK	13	5	
DUMMUL	16	0	
Mondurgee	10	0	
Cross Toombudra to Humpasagur	10	0	
Note.—From Dharwar the hamals posted cost 130 rupees.			
Raheempilee	15	0	
Hospet	15	0	
Gurdiyanoor	15	4	
Koortiny	12	0	

PLACES.	DISTANCE. M.	F.	EXPENCE of each stage.
BELLARY	11	6	
Guland	22	0	
GOOTY	22	0	
Note.—From Humpasagur the hammals posted from Bellary, cost Col. C. 116 rupees. This is the route recommended to travellers during the rains, there being ferry boats on all the rivers on route.			
Ryacheeroo	14	7	
Yegadoor	10	5	
Tarputree	6	1	
Cheywootapilee	16	1	
Yaimaveram	13	1	
Chillumkoor	8	3	
Sadapoorla	12	4	
CUDDAPA	14	3	
Wuntimettah	16	4	
Nundaloor, *Secarer R*	12	4	
Oodgoor	9	1	
Worrumpaud	10	5	
Codoor	9	7	
Through a ghât to Balpillee, *on Soornamuky R*	13	6	
Kurkumbady, *fort*	11	6	
Sirazpollium	16	0	
Through Nagjery Pass to Nagjery	11	6	
Nootchilly	11	4	
SHOLINGUR	9	0	
ARCOT	14	5	
MADRAS, *vide* II	73	3	
Total miles	795	4	

The following extract from the Police Office Regulations at Madras, regarding palankeen bearers will enable a person to calculate the expence of dak travelling through the Madras territory.

Palankeen bearers of all descriptions, 9 in a set, to be paid at the rate of 3 fanams per day, or 2 pagodas each per month.

Bearers hired to go beyond the precincts of Madras, to be paid according to the distance; calculating the rate of hire at 3 fanams each for every 10 English miles.

A set of bearers required to go beyond the precincts of Madras, or to St. Thomas's Mount, Poonamallee, or Ennore, shall consist of 10, but if required for a greater distance, of 12.

Bearers hired at Madras, if they go into the country beyond the distance of 10 miles, and are detained for some days, are to receive 1 fanam a day batta in addition to their daily hire of 3 fanams each.

Bearers are entitled to the daily hire of 3 fanams, although their services may only be required for a portion of the day; it will however be optional with the bearers to engage themselves per trip or for half hire.

A set of bearers when travelling shall receive 3 single Madras fanams each for every 10 English miles.

If a person in the course of a journey remains at a place, he must for the first three days pay each bearer 1 single Madras fanam batta; if he remains more than three days, he must pay each bearer 3 single Madras fanams per day.

If the bearers are to travel through cross-roads, they are to be paid at the rate of 3 single Madras fanams each per 10 English miles.

A set of bearers on field service to receive each 2 pagodas a month, and the head bearer 2¼ pagodas.

Bearers on field force are not to receive batta.

Posted Bearers.

If the posts or stations are divided into distances of 30 miles, the rate of charge for a set of 12 bearers shall be 12 single Madras fanams for the first station, 18 single Madras fanams for the second, increasing 6 fanams every station or post; and if the stations are subdivided into half distances of 15 miles each, then the increase upon each post shall be 3 fanams; and if into distances of 10 miles each, the increase shall be 2 fanams, and so in proportion according to the division of the posts.

If the bearers are detained on the road, they are to receive 1 fanam a day for the first 4 days, and 3 fanams a day for every day afterwards.

If after having been posted they are recalled, they are to receive for the time they have been absent, at the rate of 1¾ pagoda per month, and the head bearer at the rate of 2 pagodas.

If bearers are sent from Madras to any distance, to bring back a gentleman from thence, half the hire is to be paid for going, and full hire for bringing back.

In case a set of bearers who are posted for any gentleman be left at any particular post, having received their full hire to that post, any other gentleman arriving there, or requiring that the set be detained there on his account, shall pay to the set of bearers the rates for waiting already established; and for the distance of journey the usual travelling pay of 3 single Madras fanams for every 10 miles.

No. IV.

From BOMBAY to the NILGHEERY HILLS.

The voyage from Bombay to Cannanore is accomplished in about 6 days, and thence to Calicut is reckoned 12 hours sail. Paulghautchery, distant 87 miles, is reached by palankeen dâk in 24 hours; thence to Coimbatoor the distance is 30 miles, and to the foot of the hills 28 miles further. From the bottom of the hills to Dimpatty above, is a distance of 12 or 13 miles; the most part of the way being a severe ascent, and taking nearly a whole night to go up in a palankeen. The whole distance from Calicut is about 158 miles; and may be posted the whole way.

The country on the hill is described as beautiful, as abounding with game, and the gardens producing roses, geraniums, &c. in profusion, with plenty of vegetables. The average range of the thermometer is about 66° in April, and from comparisons made at the same time it was 94° at Coimbatoor.

No. V.

From BOMBAY to MAHABULESHWUR.

Mahabuleshwur is almost equidistant from Mhar and Sattara, and forming a table land of nearly 5,000 feet, it gives rise to the different branches of the Krishna and other rivers, and is therefore the most elevated point of the ghât in these parts. The breadth of this table land, from the point where the road begins at the ghât leading from the valley of Sattara, until it descends on the opposite side into the Konkan, is about eight miles. The distance from Mhar to the hills is little more than thirty miles, or three easy stages; and to those who propose to take a trip here from Bombay, I would recommend that they should take a boat as far as Mhar, via Bankoot, and then procure palankeen bearers from Dapoolee for the remainder of the way.

Those who have enjoyed the usual cold weather of the Deckan, during December and January, will be able to form a much better general idea of the Mahabuleshwur climate from March to June, than could be possibly conveyed to them by any more minute or laboured description. The minimum of Fahrenheit's thermometer is, sometimes, at night 64°; a range of temperature which is only four degrees less than the maximum heat in May on the Nilgherry hills. Though the average heat at Mahabuleshwur, a little after noon, is then 80° in a house, or 20° greater than the extreme heat of the Nilgherry hills. The temperature of the former, when there are clouds, does not exceed 70°. The average variation during the day is about 12° of Fahrenheit.

To those who are suffering more particularly from weakened stomach, general debility, and exhaustion, than any from any specific visceral enlargement, a residence here during the hot season presents incalculable advantages. When the secretion of the liver has been languid, it at first produces an irregular but augmented circulation in that organ, by increasing the tone and energy of the stomach; and to those who might not have access to a physician, it will be satisfactory to know, that a few grain doses of calomel, the daily application of warm bathing, and the flesh brush, with the habitual use of flannel and warm clothing, are the proper correctives for this state, until, by a longer residence here, the body shall have retrieved what it had previously lost in a too moist and heated atmosphere. Exercise, both on foot and horseback, can be freely indulged in; to which the invalid will be naturally prompted by the bracing influence of the air, and the encouragement of a good road for a morning ride, through romantic and picturesque scenery.

To the sportsman these hills offer, I fear, but little amusement; a few hares, jungle and spur fowl, being the only game. But those to whom the voice of the blackbird and thrush can bring pleasing recollections, and who love to associate the pleasures of a happier climate with the appearance of ferns, willows, and the moss in blossom, will find here no mean resemblance, for India, of that climate, for which, as Englishmen, we long even when the common evils of our exile are not aggravated by sickness.

A temporary chupper over a tent would effectually secure the traveller from any inconvenience during the day when the thermometer exceeds 80°, which is the maximum here, in tents, for May. As the nights are cold, blankets and warm clothing are indispensable requisites.

List of Ghats in the Syhadree Range of Mountains, from the Rhowra Ghat leading into the Attaveesee, to the Ram Ghat leading to Goa.

Rhowra Ghat.—The ghats, or passes, descending from Gungthury into the Kokan, are, all of them, short and easy of descent, and differ materially from those of the Judyadree range near Kassarbaree, or those in this range more southerly and near Poona.

In height they do not appear generally to exceed 500 feet, and the descent is rather steeper than the Kassarbary, but the great difference is, that the country throughout to the right and left of each road, which itself winds along a ridge or branch (as it may be called) of the highest hills, is completely intersected by similar ridges, extremely steep, mostly too much so, in any cross direction, for even foresters to descend; and the whole face of the country is covered with trees, bamboos, underwood, and long grass. This makes it impassable for cavalry except by the roads, or rather paths, all of which might easily be destroyed by cutting ditches across them, where, as is generally the case, they are of earth, or by felling trees across at favourable places.

From the tops of the passes, the country westward is seen to be covered by jungly hills, for at least 15 miles in every direction, and water is scarce, generally early in the dry season. The low country called Kokun, or Daung, is inhabited by Bheels and Coolies scattered over the face of the country in open villages in no way protected, nor even surrounded by hedges.

The ghats north of Rhowra, as Morkurra, Hudgur, &c. all lead to Soorngana, (*vide* VII) and those south of it, as Bunwur, Pullasur, Aumbana, Oossessara, and Gaundoola, lead to Bowra. Wunassy, Wagdeo, Muhajee, Sowl or Sawal, Ambegund and Bulsay, lead to Peint, Kurukwal, Futihpoor, Belaulgurh, Oomergaon, &c. Peepree, Gaundwassy foot path, Jam, Deol, Gorky, Ooranu, Jaumla, Agsar and Wagayra Ghats, all of which lead to Hursool, and are rather steeper than the former, and pass through a country equally hilly. Of all these ghats, the Sowl, Ambegund, and Wagayra, are the easiest. The Madras Pioneers were employed in 1818, in repairing the Sowl Ghat.

The low country affords timber in abundance and some teak, which is brought up by coolies through these passes for sale at the adjacent towns of Nassick, Trimbuck, Dindory, &c. Booruj, and Ambooly Ghats, are both of easy descent, and may be made fit for guns; they lead to the town of Jowaur, belonging to the Jowaur Rajah.

The country through which all the roads lead below the ghats is so completely covered by hills and forests as to be impassable in every direction, but by the roads, which are generally very bad.

Seer Ghat, South of Trimbuck, leads from Deogaon above to Khundala below; it is on the principal road from Basseen to Trimbuck, and is used by country carts proceeding to the annual jatra at the reputed source of the Godavery. The Bunjaras, who proceed by the Peepree ghat, as the most direct road, prefer this road on their return with their cattle laden.

The Tull ghat, (*vide* LIV.) is easy and practicable for carts, and is the most eligible for troops moving in the direction of Nassik from Bombay. The Pioneers are now at work (1826) making the road from hence to Bhewndy. Sixty four miles of the roads between Bhewndy and Nassik is now finished.

Peepree ghat, or Peepree Bhor ghat, leads from Wassula, 10 miles from the bottom, on the road to Bhewndy, to Peepree, 3 miles from the top, on the road to Nassik. The approach below is a very hard stony road, through a hilly and rather jungly country. The ghat is of easy ascent, and might be made a very good one. This is one of the usual roads from Nassik to Basseen, Kallian, &c. From Peepree to Nassik is about 32 miles: Bhewndy is 46m. 7f. from the top of the ghat.

The Goonda and Owutta foot ghats, lead up to Koolung from the Kokun.

Mainda, or Mendha ghat, leads from Dholkhum by Hinglood at the bottom, to Ghatgurh, a little beyond the top of the pass, and thence to Rajoor. The lower part of the road is good, but the upper is precipitous stony and dangerous for cattle; it is, however, a good deal frequented by Bunjaras. There is a little bad water procurable about half way up, and a tank at the top. From Dholkhum to Hinglood, which is a little off the road, is 3 miles: thence to the top of the ghat is 3½ miles.

Choonda or Choonda-Mendha ghat, 3 miles east of Dholkhum, leads from the deserted village of Choonda at the bottom of the ghat to Ghatgurh above. The ascent is about 3 miles, and is only passable for men or unladen cattle. It was formerly frequented, but is now so bad as to be entirely discontinued as a bullock road. The fort of Ruttunpoor is about 6 miles from the top.

Malsej ghat, north, below Joodhun, (*vide* IV).

+ Nana ghat, south, below Joodhun, is about 12 miles from Jooneer. From Ghatgurh, which is the petta of Joodhun, to Wysakra, a small village below the ghat, is about 5 miles. The road is frequented by Bunjaras in the dry season, but in the rains a part of the road, on which the rock has been cut into steps, is dangerous for the passage of cattle. A considerable distance is saved by this route from Kallian to Ahmednuggur, but a native, having baggage and followers, would in any season prefer the circuitous route of the Khandala Bhor ghat, to any of these passes. Dussye is 4 miles from the bottom. + so named from the projector of the road through it Nana Furnavees.

Borunda foot ghat, leads up to Byramgurh.

The Owappah and Kontee, both foot ghats below Gomehgurh: the first has been stopped up. Dussye is 5 or 6 miles from the foot of it.

Ghar, Oomrah, and Goomar ghats, leading up to Seedgurh hill fort, are only accessible to foot passengers. From the fort to the flourishing village of Narrolee below is about 2 miles. The distance from Narrolee to Morebaur, (*vide* XCVII.) is 10 miles measured.

Runshil, or • Bheema Shunkur ghat, by this route mussaula of all kinds, oil and jaggry, are transported to Panwell; and the cattle in return take up salt for the Deckan. • here is the source of the Bheema river and a famous Teeruth.

Koulachadur and Nakindadur ghats, for unladen cattle, and Auduradur, for men only, lead up to Khotelgurh, or meet there. From the fort to Amboolee below is 2½ miles; from the latter to Sheloo, (*vide* X.) via Pahtrudge, is 12½ miles.

Saola ghat, foot-path. It is by this ghat that the principal part of the timber from the Konkan is brought up to be forwarded to Poona. The supposed amount of it annually is 50,000 rupees.

Kolumba ghat, frequented by laden cattle with batty and salt from Kalian, is 2 miles south of Khotelgurh : close to this ghat is another (name unknown) difficult and precipitous foot path, by which a light detachment of the 4th Regiment ascended to Englud and surprized a party of Coolies in February 1818.

Kussoor ghat, (*vide* X.) The road is passable for bullocks laden, winds a good deal, and is about 2½ miles long.

The Raj Mauchee ghat, (*vide*. XCIX.) leads from the fort of the same name to the small village of Khurroundee below, situated on the Oolassa river. The ghat is said to be 4 miles long by a winding road, and only accessible to cattle lightly laden, and foot passengers.

Bhor or Bore ghat, (*vide* I.) from Poona to Panwell is a little steep near the top and bottom ; but it is a good made road the whole way.

Between the Peepree Bore ghat and Khandala Bore ghat there are, besides those above enumerated, the following pathways, or rather durras, which are accessible, with some difficulty to foot passengers ; the Konoo, Hindoola, Manjer, Strombo, Ambolee, Pootychee and Missnya.

Khurownda ghat, passable for unladen cattle.

Sayu, Garoolowt or Sewashnee, and Wagjaee or Telbelya, ghats, (*vide* XXXIV.) the three ghats branch off at Awulus above, and lead to the Waree of Jamboolpara below. The two first are accessible to laden cattle, but the second is long, tedious and difficult; the last is a mere foot path.

Lendya or Linga, Tamunu, Deo, Teebtebba, and Nisnee or Koordoo, ghats, (*vide* XXXII.)

Koomba ghat, (*vide* XXXII.) is the best pass leading from the Deccan in this quarter.

Kuwla ghat, is a bad road for cattle, but is sometimes traversed by Bunjaras.

Sewuttee and Mureh ghats. (*vide* XXX.) The first is very difficult for cattle or led horses, the second is accessible to cattle, but is a very bad and tedious road.

Ambanu'l ghat.

Bopee or Borpa ghat. The first ascent is tolerably good, the latter part steep, rocky and difficult. Several gentlemen lately have gone through this ghat, and report favourably of it. Dywaree is 3½ coss from Sewtur near the bottom ; and Yeloo, (*vide* XXIV.) via Koorjee and Sewapoor, is 22 miles from top, over a good road, in which however there are two small khinds.

Wurrunda ghat, is N. 80° E. 13 miles from Mhar, and leads into Heerdos Mawul, belonging to the Punt Suchew, and then along the Neera river to Bore and Seerwul. From Majree at the bottom, to Oomurda-chetulla, where there are but a few huts, is 2m. 5f. the ascent is only 6 furlongs. It is steep near the top, and difficult for cattle. This is the lowest part in the Indyadree range. After ascending the ghat, there remains 6 miles of road (worse than the ghat) to Heerdosee on the Neera river. Mhar to Wurrunda is 11 miles, and Wurrunda to Heerdosee 10¼ miles.

THE SEWTA GHAT, leading from Mhar to Poona, is about 8 miles N. W. of the Wurrunda ghat. It is passable to cattle, and might be made so to carts; but the road from the top is extremely bad for 4 miles.

KAMTEE AND DOWLEE GHATS, foot paths for men only.

THE PAR GHAT, (*vide* LXXXVIII.) on a usual route from Sattara by Waee to Bankoot and Mhar. At a distance of about 20 miles, on the road is the small village of Kooroolshee, situated at the bottom of a small but difficult ghat, which bears its name. Having ascended this ghat, the road leads along table land for 6 or 7 miles to the Rurtoondee ghat, at the foot of which you cross the Koeena river to Par, which is considered the pettah of Partubgurh, a fort, one mile on the left. The top of the ghat is about 3 miles from Par. The descent to Kinnaseer is about 4 miles, and Pholadpoor, on the right bank of the Sawutree, is about 8 miles from the latter place. This route is frequented by Bunjaras bringing grain and salt to Sattara from the Konkan.

HUTLOT GHAT, seven miles south of Par ghat; it leads from the fort of Mukrungurh to Kher in the Kokan, but is little frequented. After descending, the road follows the course of the Jugbooree river about 9 miles, to Amboolee at the bottom of the ghat of that name; neither the ghat nor the approach to it are practicable for carriages.

AMBOOLEE GHAT. (*vide* LXXV.) This ghat is N. W. from Sattara; the road is not a good one, and near the top it is extremely precipitous

NORTH TEURA GHAT, the ghat is about 23½ miles from Sattara, and leads direct down to Chiploon, which is about 43 miles, road distance, from Sattara. It is hardly practicable for loaded cattle, although used by Bunjaras and others. The road between Teura at the bottom of the ghat, and Chiploon, about 14 miles: it is very bad; and when the ghat has been passed, and the Quina river crossed, the Ossarla ghat is to be ascended. The road then leads along table land 4 or 5 miles, to the Neetrul ghat, which you descend to Neetrul a village about 11 miles from Sattara.

KOOMBHURLEE GHAT, (*vide* LXIX.) is about 13½ miles S. of Teura ghat, and is the best in this part of the range. The ghat is winding and long, but the ascent in consequence is easy; it has lately been repaired, and is the high road from the coast to Kurarh, Sattara, Sholapoor and other places.

Note,—It is of little consequence that the passes into a country are easy, if the further advance therein is worse than the pass itself. The country between the Syhadree range and the sea, comprehended between Goa and Surat, including the Warree country and the Attaveesee, is remarkable for the badness of its roads.

From Vengorla to Aptah there are neither carts nor cart roads, except in the immediate vicinity of Malwan, Rutnageery, and other principal places, but as far as the Sawutree there are cattle tracts, or pathways, which usually pursue the most direct line over arid rocky uplands, and across cultivated valleys, in which the roads are usually ploughed up during the season of cultivation. From the Sawutree to Aptah and on to Panwell, a jungly country, the road often winds between hill or dingle and fen. From Aptah to Surat is a cart road, but only the small cart drawn by one pair of bullocks is used. From Tannah two roads lead to Surat, one along the beach, which is perhaps the best of the two in the rains, and the other running a short distance inland: they join at Sucheen, 10 miles from Surat. But roads along the Konkan are comparatively but little used by either troops or traders; the first consists of an occasional relief battalion once a season, and sea carriage is usually preferred by the latter.

Chiploon to Sattara, by this road.

From Chiploon to Patun (vide LXIX.) .... miles	36
Patun to Cherrégaon	13
Cherrégaon to Pal or Palee	9
Palee to Sattara Cantonments	14
Total miles from Chiploon to Sattara,	72

The difference between this route and that by the Teura ghat is about 30 miles; yet the Koombhurlee is to be preferred for the passage of troops, while the Teura, when despatch is essential, may be chosen by the traveller with little baggage.

Mulla ghat, (*vide* LXXXVIII.) is about 9 miles S. of Koombhurlee ghat, and leads from Kurarh to Makhjoon in the Konkan. Mulha Pet, about 2 miles from the top of the ghat, is about 30 miles due W. from Kurarh. From Mulha, descending winds the ghat, which is about 3 miles in extent, to Puchamba, is nearly 9 miles: thence the road along the banks of the Gurhnee river about 14 miles, to Makhjoon, (*vide* XXXI *and* LXXXV.) which is 16 miles due E. of Veejyegurh and Jyegurh, both on the Shastree river. The fort of Pritchitgurh is 4 miles S. of the Mulha ghat, and Buerogurh is 4 miles N.

South Teura ghat, about 6 miles south of Mulha ghat, and 13 miles from Sungumeshwur, at the junction of the Sonvee and Shastra (or Jyegurh) rivers. The fort of Pritchitgurh is on the left going towards the bottom of the ghat from the village of Teura. The ascent is exceedingly steep for 2 miles; the road being up the rocky bed of a torrent. From Teura at the bottom, to Seedeshwur (6¾m. from the top,) is 11m. 6f. The road from the top is tolerably level until within 1½miles of Seedeshwur, then leads down a difficult little ghat. Seedeshwur is about 66 miles from Meritch, and the road all the way is along the course of the Warna river to its junction with the Kistna near Meritch.

Kondhee ghat, is 5½ miles south of Teura ghat and about 8½ miles S. 70° E. from Dewurook, (*vide* LXXXV.) The village of Kondhee at the bottom of the ghat is only about 4½ miles from Chandil at the top; but the ghat is a bad one. From Chandil to Loand, on the Warna river, is 5 miles more, and here the road is joined by that from Seedeshwur. The fort of Mymuntgurh is 2½miles south of the Kondhee ghat.

Amba ghat, is about 11 miles south of Kondhee ghât, and leads from Dewurook by Sakurpa Pet to Mulkapoor, and thence to Meritch or to Kolapoor (*vide* LXXXIX.) The hill fort of Veeshalgurh is about 14 miles S. E. from Dewurook. It is separated from the main range of the ghats by a deep chasm, excepting at the gateway, where it is connected by a small neck of land. On the north side is the Dewurra ghat, and on the south the Prubhaolee; the first is impracticable for cattle, and the latter is seldom used but by travellers going to the fort, which is the residence of the Prethee Needhee of the Kolapoor Raja.

The Annuskoora or Ankoosra ghat, (*vide* XXVIII.) is 9 miles S. of Veeshalgurh, and is on the direct road from Kurarh to Malwan. This is also the usual road to Rajapoor, Khuréputan, &c. from Meritch. It winds a good deal through the hills, is a good road, about 3 miles in length, and paved with large rough stone in a few places where it is rather steep.

About the centre of the ghat is a chokey for collections on the traffick of this road. A little labour might make this ghat practicable for guns, but the approach to it in the Kokun is very bad. From Ankoosra at the top there is a good cart road, via Mulkapoor to Kurarh. Karawaully near the bottom affords a few of the usual supplies.

KAJURDA GHAT, is on the direct road from Kolapoor to Rajapoor in the Kokun: the road was formerly passable to laden cattle, but is now stopped up, in order that the customs, it is said, may be collected at other ghats.

BAWURA GHAT, a road for foot passengers, also frequented by laden cattle going from Kolapoor to Rajapoor.

SEWGURH GHAT, (*vide* XC.) leads from Kolapoor to Asheeamuth and Malwan. Guns have, in former times, it is said, been brought up this way, but it is now out of repair.

THE PONDA OR PHONDA GHAT. (*vide* XXIX.) Some years ago a detachment with artillery descended this ghat to Warree; the road was then made practicable for ordnance, but it does not appear to be much frequented at present. With little labour it may be put in good repair. The approach from the east is by a steep ascent of about 200 yards, and passing a short way along a ridge of the mountain the ascent is gradual for about two miles into the Konkan. There is much jungle and forests of large timber on the hills. This ghat is in the direct line from Sholapoor to Malwan.

GHOTGAY GHAT, (*vide* XC.) leads from Kolapoor or Meeruj to Malwan. The road is bad near the top, but laden cattle frequent it. From Ghotgay near the bottom is 4 miles to Injaleea near the top.

RANGNA OR PRITCHITGURH GHAT, (*vide* XC.) is frequented by laden cattle from Kolapoor to Malwan. The fort, which protects the passage, gives name to the ghat.

HUNOOMUNT OR TULKUT GHAT, (*vide* XC.)

AMBOOLY OR PARPOOLY GHAT, by which Colonel Dowse's force descended to invest Raree. At that time the pioneers of the force in three days made it very passable for small guns. The whole descent is stony, and in no part very steep; but in consequence of several zigzags in the road great difficulty would be experienced in getting down, or dragging up heavy ordnance. At the top of the ghat is a large well, near which is a small piece of ground to encamp. At the bottom is a stream of fine clear water, and a small open space to encamp near the chowry. The top is 20 miles from Ajerah on the road to Belgaon and to Kolapoor. From the deserted village of Parpooly near the bottom, to the Ambooly pagoda and custom house near the top is 5¼ miles. The Hurneassy river is crossed at 3¾ miles near its source, on the road to *Kusbu* Ajera. Merchants from Goa to the Deccan seem to prefer this road.

RAM GHAT, (*vide* LXXXII *and* LXXXIII.) is the great pass to the upper country from Goa to the S. W. and from Warree, Vingorla and Malwan to the W. Chandgurh is one march from it on the great road to Ajera, Kolapoor and Poona, whilst Patna (*vide* LXXXII.) is similarly situated on the eastern road to Belgam. The approach to the ghaut both above and below is a made road, the ascent easy, and passable for every description of wheel carriages. The general breadth of the new road finished in March 1821 is 30 feet. The tract of country below the ghat is wild, hilly, and covered with large trees, clumps of bamboos, and thick underwood, with partial cultivation in the valleys.

	m. f. yds
Length of the new road down the Ram Ghat	3. 6. 80
From the top to Belgaom	32. 6. 0
Do — to Goa	32. 5. 0
Do — to Malwan	61. 2. 0
Do — to Warree	34. 1. 0
Do — to Choke	56. 0. 0

GHATS IN THE INDYADREE RANGE,

FROM ADJUNTA WESTWARD.*

THE ADJUNTA GHAT, (*vide* LXV.) is the only one passable to carts in this part of the range. The old road by the gateway is much broken up, and another nearly as bad for carts is more frequented. East of the principal road, and within a few miles, are pathways, called the Bore, Tondapoor and Mues ghats, passable to men only; and the Buel ghat passable to laden cattle. These pathways all lead through Wankry to Bokerdun.

GOWTULA GHAT, (*vide* LV.) leads from *Kusba* Chaleesgaon to Kunnur.

RANJUN GHAT, for foot passengers.

AMBA GHAT, passable to all sorts of cattle, is on the road from the town of Chaleesgaon in Khandes to Kunnur, (*vide* LV .) Sewapoor, a new village, is at the bottom in Khandes, and Oopula, a village of the Nizam's, is at the top.

GUNESH GHAT, is capable of being made a good road for cattle, but it has not been frequented of late years.

HUNMUNT GHAT, is described as a good cattle road, but is not frequented. Goreegaon, a new village, lies at the bottom. It leads from Jattegaon to Kunnaura fort.

SOOL GHAT, a foot path leading from Dairy to *Kusba* Jattegaon. The distance between these places is 6 miles.

PEEPULGAON GHAT, has been shut up for 20 years, and if opened would only admit of foot passengers.

KUTEELNAT or PEEPREE, PURDUREE or TAKIA, and PEEPREE GHATS, from the village of Dekoo, above, roads lead to these three passes. The west road, which leads to Peepree in Khandes, 8 miles from Jattegaon, is practicable for horses and loaded bullocks; the next leads to Purduree below the ghat; the third presents the longest road, and like the others, is practicable for cattle. All these ghats begin to descend from narrow openings, and wherever they lead between precipices on the one hand, and rocky heights on the other, offer great facility for defence.

KASAREE GHAT, or KASARBAREE. (*vide* XXXVIII.) Three miles west of the Purduree ghat the upper range of hills suddenly disappear, the country becomes more open, and the ascent into Khandes much easier, or less steep. This is the principal pass from the Deccan into Khandes. There are three roads four miles asunder, leading from the villages of Waukla, Bhaudly, and Tunwarra. The two first are best for guns, and altogether are very easy, but in fact the whole country, extending nearly five miles, affords plenty of paths and roads.

SOMTANA GHAT, is a gun road of very easy descent from Maindapoor by Somtana to Taunkly. Between the two first places a cart road joins from the Kusba of Rajapoor, whence there is a path for men and cattle by Bowry village, also to Taunkly in Khandes.

RAJAPOOR GHAT, a gun road from Rajapoor to Saegaon and thence to Wudaly. A cart road leads also by Parnella to Saegaon. The whole face

* I have no account of the ghats between the Adjunta and Gowtullu, but I conclude there are some. For a description of the range west of Adjunta, see Hamilton's Hindoostan, vol. II, p. 107.

of the country from Baudly to Maindapoor, about 12 miles, although it has no marked roads, is easy of descent.

Lursingee ghat, a cattle road. Here the hills have a much more perpendicular descent, and continue steep to the Unky-Tunky Pass, which is a good and open gun road. Between this pass and the Lursingee there are the following, Mohaigaon, Tekooe, and Hauree, all of which are steep, and only practicable for foot passengers, or unloaded cattle, and even to them with difficulty. These passes lead from Maligaon to the villages from which they take their names; and the fourth, leading from Chandgaon to Banjeroowary is better than the others.

At the foot of Kowtrea fort, the hills leave an opening of about four miles, the whole of which is nearly flat; and the country has only a gentle declivity till it joins Khandes. Between Kowtrea and Chandore the principal separations in the hills are, first at Boargaon, leading from Khandgaon to Chandore; the second, which is a gun road, leads from Koondulgaon to Chandore; the third from Kandgaon to Neembaytee by Dhureylee.

Chandore ghat. The following passes are united in the road which leads by Chandore, having only that opening to the Deccan; first the Raura ghat, a gun road from Chandore to Chinchwa; second the Marerbarry, from Nandoo Taik to Darjrour; third, Moordar pass, from that village, and from Naundoor Taik to Waukarry; fourth, Chinch Baree, from the small bheel village of Cheezbarry to Waukarry, *Kusba* below. The three last are only fit for cattle.

Geernar Baree and Jarry Baree, a cart road. From this to the westward the character of the passes is changed; and the beaten tracks are practicable; the mountains between them being impassable even to men.

Bowra Baree barely passable for cattle, leading from Kheldury above, to Bowra below, is narrow and confined by steep hills.

Wudala Baree, Katchin Baree, and Markinda Baree, are of the same kind as the Bowra. There is also a foot path between Markinda and Chuttersingee leading from Bhautora to Bhowany pagoda on Chuttersingee, and to two small villages named Peepree, and from thence through a long dreary and wild country to Wurkaira.

Eewotta Baree, leads direct from Won (*vide* LVIII.) to Abhowna, and is the best of those from Chandore, and consequently is most used. Carts pass it, though with difficulty, although it is good for cattle and camels. Between this and the Rhowra ghat, which descends into the Kokun, are the following small passes, practicable for foot passengers and unladen bullocks; first Korally foot path, from Korally to Dheelwary; second the Lodai pass, a narrow and circuitous route to Abhowna, barely passable to cattle; third Boorood; and fourth Bheel ghat, leading direct to Hudgur, thence down to the Kokun by the Morkura pass. Under the former government all the passes in this part of the country were occupied by armed Bheels. These Bheels escorted people and cattle through the ghats, exacting money for this service, and also defended the country from intruders or other thieves. They can at a short notice collect together 150 or 200 men, who are more civilized than their brethren generally are, living in villages and cultivating lands in and near the passes which they guard, and as such, these Bheels appear worthy of support.

SAUTPOORA RANGE :

(The following is given from native accounts. The relative situation and distance of each pass from the other not known.)

NUMTEA CHU GHAT, for foot passengers, is distant 4 coss from Rauneepoora (*vide* CXI.)

KUTEEBOREE GHAT, is a good road, and if cleared of jungle, would be passable to every description of laden cattle. It leads from the *Kusba* of Borud or Bordu to Kuteebor, a deserted village at the top, passing Allapoor below.

AKRAUNEE GHAT, leads from Sooltanpoor (*vide* CXI.) to Dhergaon. It has two paths, the one passable to foot passengers, has Akraunee, a town in ruins, near the top, and the deserted village of Choonakhan below the ghat. The other path, which is passable to horses, has Kulhar (deserted) at the top, and the deserted village of Dhurmpoor at the bottom.

CHABULA GHAT, is only a foot path, but would be passable to laden cattle were it cleared of jungle. Perputee is at the top, and Chabula below; both deserted villages.

DODEYA BAWA'S GHAT, is passable to cattle lightly laden, and led horses: below, to the south, is Alwun; from thence the ascent and descent to Beejlee, on the north side of the range, is 3 coss. This is the ghat called Bowaka in CXI.

CHHADSULEE GHAT, being choked up with jungle, is impassable to laden cattle. The ascent is 1½ coss. The village of Katur is below, and above is Chhadsulee, (*vide* CXI, there spelled Chaursaylee.)

BURWANU or SOOKULDEWEE GHAT, is practicable, but a bad road for cattle. It leads from Sooltanpoor to the town of Burwanu; the road distance between these places is 50½ measured miles, over a succession of hills; but it appears to be a usual route from Indore to Surat.

SINDWA GHAT, (*vide* LII.) this ghat leads in three tracts from Kooroond to Sindwa. The tracts called Vindyawasnee, and Nandewur, are cart roads; both strike off from the deserted village of Pullusnair; and the latter, which has no ascent, passes the deserted village of Shapooree. The third tract, which is the one usually pursued, is called Bore ghat, but it is not passable to carts.

CHACHRAPUTEE GHAT, between Kooroond to the south, and Kurgoond north, is passable to laden cattle.

DHOLEE BAREE, called also PHUROLEE BAREE, is between Chopra to the south, and Kurgoon to the north; the distance between these places is 29 coss. The ghat is not passable to carts, but is so to every description of laden cattle. By a ghat W. of this, called Dewlee Doogannee, the distance is 2 coss more, but the road is not represented as better; and by another, the Cheermeer ghat, (10 coss from Chopra,) the distance is 3 coss more, (*vide* LI.)

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS

AFFECTING TRAVELLERS;

Rescinding such part of Regulation VII. *as empowered Police Officers to facilitate the progress of Travellers through the Country ; and prohibiting Private Servants, or other Natives, from appearing dressed as Sepoys or Lascars, with certain exceptions, &c.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, 15th December 1820.

WHEREAS the authority vested by *Regulation* VII. 1814, in the collectors and their native officers, and in the magistrates and their police officers, to assist in procuring coolies for the purpose of facilitating the march of detachments of troops, or the progress of individual travellers, has operated to encourage the highly injurious practice which prevails, of forcibly pressing certain classes of the inhabitants of the towns and villages, under the denomination of bigaries or coolies, for the purpose of carrying baggage or other loads from stage to stage, or from village to village; and whereas the Governor in Council has deemed it expedient to adopt measures for the entire suppression of the said highly objectionable practice, the following Rules have been enacted, to have effect throughout the whole of the territories immediately subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay, from the date of their promulgation.

Such part of the provisions of *Regulation* VII. 1814, as authorized the collectors and their native officers, or the magistrates or their police officers, to give their official aid in procuring coolies for the purpose of facilitating the march of troops, or the progress of civil and military officers, or other individuals travelling through the country, either on the public service or their private affairs, is hereby rescinded.

The practice of pressing or compelling individuals, whether under the denomination of coolies, bigaries, or any other dènomination, to carry burthens, either for the public service or for the convenience of private individuals, is hereby positively prohibited; and the several magistrates and joint magistrates are required to adopt all legal means in their power to put an entire stop to the practice in question, by enquiring fully into all complaints which may be brought before them, and by subjecting persons regularly convicted of the offence to such penalties as, on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, may appear to be proper, and consistent with the powers vested in the magistrates by the general regulations.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, 29th January 1821.

THE Governor in Council is pleased to extend to the dominions of those Native Powers in alliance with the British Government, the operations of the General Order under date the 15th of December 1820, prohibiting

the practice of pressing or compelling individuals, whether under the denomination of coolies, bigaries, or any other, to carry burthens for the public service, or for the convenience of private individuals, and requiring magistrates to adopt all legal means in their power to put a stop to it.

The attention of the Residents and Political Agents more immediately connected with this Presidency has been particularly requested to the subject; with directions to report to Government all instances that may be brought to their notice in which the present orders may not have been attended to.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17th March 1826.

No. 96, of 1826. In republishing for general information the 9th section of *Regulation* VII, of 1814, published for the army, in the Government General Orders of the 2d of June 1815, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that all Natives of whatever description, not actually in the army, including military pensioners, are prohibited from appearing in a military garb.

Prohibition against private servants appearing dressed like sepoys and lascars, with certain exceptions.

Section IX.—*First,* All persons, whether European or Native, within the Company's provinces (excepting such privileged persons as the Government may specially exempt from the operation of the rule contained in this section) are positively forbidden to dress any of their servants, either for the purpose of parade or of business, in the uniform of the Company's Sepoys and Lascars, or in a dress so nearly approaching to that uniform as to enable the persons wearing it to impose themselves on the country people for Sepoys and Lascars.

The above rule extended to all natives, with certain exceptions.

Second, All Natives, excepting those actually in the military service of the Company, or belonging to persons specially exempted by Government from the operation of this rule, are forbidden to wear a dress similar to that mentioned in the foregoing clause.

Officers of every description not to clothe their public servants with a military dress.

Third, Officers of every description employed in the service of the Company, who are allowed establishments of peons in their official capacity, or who may have occasion to employ persons of that description in such capacity, are prohibited from clothing them with a military dress.

What officers are employed to deprive of a military dress any person who shall wear it in opposition to these orders. Police officers to apprehend and send to the magistrate persons of the above description.

Fourth, With the view of giving full effect to the orders contained in the preceding clause, the military commanding officers of stations and of detachments in the interior parts of the country, and the several zillah magistrates, are hereby authorized and required, to deprive of a military dress any preson who shall wear it contrary to these orders. The local officers of police are also empowered and directed to apprehend all persons of the above description, and to send them to the magistrate, who will deal with them in the manner above prescribed.

Fifth, Military officers, or other persons to whom escorts may be allowed when travelling through the country, are forbidden to send Sepoys or Lascars into the villages for the purpose of procuring any sort of provisions, or of pressing bearers, coolies, or boatmen; every local officer of police, upon proper application, will, under section 8 of this regulation, grant such assistance as he may be able to afford; and all violent measures therefore will be considered equally illegal and unnecessary.

All persons to whom escorts may be allowed, are forbidden to send sepoys or lascars into the villages, to procure provisions or to press bearers, coolies or boatmen.

Sixth, No person shall be allowed to distinguish his peons or other servants with badges, except the public officers (civil or military) employed in the service of the Company, who are allowed establishments of peons in their official capacity, or who may have occasion to employ persons of that description in the public service. The several zillah magistrates are empowered and directed to apprehend any persons (not being in the service of a public officer of the Government authorized to entertain such servants) who shall wear a badge in opposition to the prohibibition contained in this clause, and to deprive him of the badge. The local officers of police are also authorized and directed to apprehend persons of the above description, and to send them to the magistrate, by whom the offender will be dealt with as above directed. Any European, not being a public officer of the Government, to whom such description of public servants is allowed, employing badged peons, or other description of servants wearing badges contrary to this prohibition, will be liable to the severe displeasure of Government on representation of the circumstances of the case by the magistrate, who is directed to report all such instances for the information and orders of the Governor in Council.

No person excepting the public officers of Government to distinguish his servants with badges.

The magistrates to apprehend and deprive persons of their badges contrary to the above prohibition.

The Police officers to apprehend persons of the above description and send them to the magistrates

The magistrates to report to Government every instance of any European, not a public officer, employing servants with badges.

TIME OF HIGH WATER,

On the Full and Change of the Moon, with the Rise of the Tide in feet, at Places on the West Coast of India.

PLACES.	TIME. H. M.	RISE. FEET.	REMARKS.
Bombay Harbour....	11 15	14 to 17	A light vessel is moored between the Prongs and Tull reef during the S. W. monsoon. The rise and fall is only 10 or 12 feet at the quadratures.
Bombay, sunken rock shoal.	11 45	15	Tide runs longer in the stream than near the shore, velocity 3 knots.
Bombay offing	12 0	......	A ship from Bombay to the northward should leave the harbour towards the latter part of the ebb, that she may get west of the reef by the time the flood makes.
Alleppee Roads.....	......	......	This port, which is in the dominions of the Rajah of Travancore, in lat. 9° 26′ N. and long. 76° 38′ E. and is remarkable for the security it affords to shipping throughout the year, even in the height of the S. W. monsoon, without the least apparent shelter. This is occasioned by the slimy slidginous nature of the soil which forms the anchorage, and possesses the extraordinary property of allaying the heaviest monsoon swell, and smoothing the water in the road during the severest squalls. To the southward and southwest the swell gradually decreases from the depth of 7 fathoms.
Anjunvell River, *vide* LXXXV.	......	......	is of considerable size, offers a good harbour, and is safe to approach.
Atchera River, *called also Hurnahee or Sawa, vide* LXXXV.	......	......	is navigable by small vessels, there being 7 or 8 feet water on the bar.
Bankoot River.......	11 0	11 to 12	Ten feet on the bar at low water. The evening tides exceed the morning tides by five feet. Lat. 17° 58′ N.

PLACES.	TIME.		RISE.	REMARKS.
	H.	M.	FEET.	
Basseen River......	12	30	17	Depth on the bar at low water, spring tides, 1 to 1¼ fathom. Rocks 1 mile from the shore.
Bate Harbour.......	11 to 12		14 to 15	The fort of Bate is in lat. 22° 28′ 15″ N.
Bowlaree creek, *Bundur.*	5	36	32	Sounding in feet, taken at high and at low water.
Bowlaree, *at the entrance.*	4	32	—	————
Bulsaur River.......	1	45	18	Two or 3 feet on the bar at low water spring tides; half a mile outside the bar is a rocky bank with only 6 feet water on it.
Carachee (or Kurachi) Bay, *mouths of the Indus.*	11	10	10	Carachee town lies in lat. 24° 51′ N. long. 67° 9′ E. variation 3° W.
Cambay...........	5	15	30 to 36	On east side of Cambay gulph the flood tide sets about N. by E. and ebb S. by W. except where the direction is altered by the form of sand banks, &c.
Cochin............	......		6	Anchor in about 6 fathoms water 2 or 3 miles off shore. Flag staff E. by N. Strangers must be careful in crossing the bar in a boat. Water and refreshments abundant.
Dewgurh Harbour...	11	30	9½	Latitude on the N. W. bastion 16° 23′ 54″ N. variation 10° 19′ E. The river is broad at the entrance and forms a good harbour, having 3 or 4 fathoms water.
Dollerah *Bunder*....	5	20	13½	The bunder is at least two miles from the town
Dumaun, *Bar*......	1	30	17	Parneira hill fort is very conspicuous from the road.
Dumaun, *Offing*	2	45	18	Anchor in 8 fathoms with entrance of the river E. Damaun is a good place to repair shipping, *vide* III.
Goa...............	11	14	7	The fort Elrees open with Cabo till Albion Point touches Round Island, clears all dangers between Cabo and Murmagon points. The time of high water between Cabo and Algoada Points (headlands which form Goa bay) is given in Horsburgh's directions at 4h. 30m.; by other accounts it is at 11½

Kurachi is situated on the west side of the western mouth of the Indus, about 70 miles west of Tatta or Thatta, and by the river which however may possibly not be navigable about 140 miles from Hydrabad.

Mandavee is a sea port town at which nearly all the trade of Cutch is carried on - There are 214 boats large and small belonging to it and it trades extensively with Arabia the Malabar coast Sinde, Bombay and Kattywar also Zanguebar its exports are cotton, ghee and horses and its imports are the fruit of the gulf wood, iron, cloth, sugar, rice &c &c Boats of any size can approach it and the largest ships have good anchorage in the offing 3 miles out - There is no built bunder and the boats load and unload in the W or town side of the creek on a sandy beach. These creek varies in breadth from one to four hundred yards the former of which is its width at the mouth - Its depth at high water is from 12 to 18 feet and the influence of the tide extends but for a very short distance beyond Mandavee as at where the road crosses it in the above route it is only 2 f. deep at high tide. At low water it is quite dry for but a small quantity of water brought down by the river excepting in the monsoon - There is a bar at its mouth which bids fare in time to choke up the entrance entirely. Troops generally disembark out side the creek and to the Eastward of it on a sandy beach the grounds about Mandavee is particularly favorable for encamping of troops tho rather sandy - There is a ridge on both sides of the town on or over which Regiments may encamp a having the advantage of water close - For a regiment that is to embark or to stay any time at Mandavee the W is the preferable side as the men are cut off from their supplies on the E. side when the creek is filled. For a Regt disembarking and proceeding to Bhooj the E. side is more eligible and more convenient tho in the hot season there is an unpleasant effluvia from the creek - Mandavee is considered particularly healthy and is well adapted for convalescents. As a station for Europeans it is by far the most choice one in Cutch and is the only town in the whole province situated immediately on the sea coast there is no place for individuals travellers to put up in but the palace which is on the works and faces the sea but it is an old building and rather decayed. It has since been put in excellent repair.

PLACES.	TIME. H.	M.	RISE. FEET.	REMARKS.
				hours and 11¾ hours. In the road the flood is hardly perceptible. Algoada Point lat. 15° 29′ N. and long 74° 4′ 30″ E.
Gogah Road........	3	30	28 to 30	The soundings are, at low water spring tides, chiefly clay, except on the verge of the shoals. The tides in the road run by no means so strong as in the offing, from the island and the shoals breaking off its strength. *vide* CXLII.
Gheriah Point......	......		6 or 7	Good anchorage, sheltered from all winds, no bar, *vide* LXXXVII.
Gongway..........	5	15	......	To northward of lat. 22° 3′ the Gulf of Mambay dries at low water spring tides. Tide very rapid.
Gundavee River.....	2	0	19	On the bar, 1 mile from the entrance, at low water spring tides 3 to 4 feet.
Gulph of Kutch.....	10 to 12		15 to 18	
Jumbooseer River, *or the Dhaudur.*	4	45	33 to 36	To the northward of it a flat stretches 4 miles from the shore.
Malwan............	9	45	9	Principal sea Port of Kutch in the monsoon or blowing weather craft enter the creek and are there perfectly safe there is sufficient depth of water for ships of 300 or 400 tons.
Mandavee (*Kutch*)...	12	30	16	
Nagotna River......	10	30	6	High water at the bridge at 10h. 30m. on the 2d April 1818. The river is 19 fathoms broad at the town. The bridge has 15 arches. A Bunder boat can pass under it. Soundings are taken at a quarter flood. On the height of springs the tide rises 12 feet.
Nerbuddah...........	4	35	27	The soundings are taken at low water and marked in feet. Lat. on the bar 21° 34′ 10″ N. Velocity of the tide 6 knots.
Omersary River	......		......	6 or 7 leagues from Damaun. Bar dry at three quarter ebb.
Panwell, *Bunder*....	1	30	—	
Peram Island.				Two miles from the main land of Kattewar, but no safe channel between.
Penn..............	1	30	1½	Bridge of 14 arches, high water at half past one. The tide rose only 1½ feet at high water, and at 3 P. M. on the 7th April 1818 it was quite dry in the channel.

Luckput Bunder Fort situated in Lat 23.47 N. Long 68.59 E. is 1¼ miles from the eastern bank of the most eastern b. of the Indus. Loaded Vessels of 75 Candies come up as high as the bunder while larger of 200 candies come up within 1½ miles 1½ mile above Kotasir.

At low water mark is to be seen the remains of a raised causeway which formerly existed from the main land near Gogah to the Island on which are the ruins of a Fort.

Gogah or Gogah is of itself scarcely worth notice but that it is a Sea-port belonging to Government. The surrounding wall has nearly disappeared but from what can be traced of it, there is testimony of its having been a considerable place. In spring tides the Sea overflows the banks of the creek on the westward and washes nearly all round the town leaving in its retreat reservoirs filled with water, which is soon converted into salt. The Customhouse is built close to the creek. At this place a great number of Lascars live and artificers are few. The number of inhabitants may amount to about 4000, with the proportion of nearly two Females to one male owing to the number of Lascars employed on board ships. There are several tanks to the southward, one close to the only gateway from which the drinking water used to be taken, but it dries up in the hot season when recourse is had to wells.-

PLACES.	TIME. H.	TIME. M.	RISE. FEET.	PLACES.
Rajapoor..........	11	40	9 6	Excellent harbour, no bar, good shelter from all winds in 4 and 5 fathoms water off south part of the harbour. Whale rocks upwards of a mile off shore, partly seen at low water. Lat. at Esswuntgurh 16° 38′ 21″ N. var. 19′ E.
~~Searbet Island~~ * Shuyl Bate......	1	30	10	Sixteen miles west of Mhowa Point.
Sonderye Creek, *entrance.*	5	38	34 to 35	Soundings in feet, carefully taken at high and at low water spring tides. Flood runs generally 5½ hours and the ebb 6½, the former about 3 and 3¾ knots per hour, the latter about 4¼ and 4½ knots during the springs, but the tides have not more than half this velocity at the neaps. Rise of the tide at the springs 34 and 35 feet; and at the neaps 26 and 27 feet.
Surat Road.........	4	20	20 to 21	In Surat Road, and in the entrance of the Gulph of Cambay, southerly winds and blowing weather set in much sooner than at Bombay. It is considered dangerous for ships drawing much water to remain in the road after the middle of April, for in this month and early in May smart southerly winds frequently blow during the springs, particularly in the night with the flood tides. Tide ebbs about 5 knots per hour at the anchorage for shipping in 7 or 8 fathoms water. The sands which form Surat bar are continually changing.
Tankaree bunder....	4	45	33 to 36	
† Toona Kharee, bunder.	9	45	16 to 17	Soundings in fathoms, taken at low water in the neaps, but allowance made for springs. Rise of tide in the springs 16 and 17 feet: at the neaps 9 and 10 feet. Lat. at the fort 22° 56′ 27″ N.
Versova Kharee.....	12	15	16	No bar across the river, but a shoal of rocks S. W. 1 mile from the fort, with 2 feet on it at low water. The channel is about 150 yards wide close to the fort.

† Toona is a small village of 95 houses, 9½ miles from Anjar, and one mile from a built Pier or Bunder upon a creek of the Gulph of Kutch. Boats of one hundred Candies come up here, and carry away the cotton the staple of the Province, and the trade is protected by a small Fort 300 yards higher up the creek. The distance to Tooria on the opposite Coast of Kattiawar is 24 miles.-

* Shuyl Bate or Seal Bate is about four miles from the nearest point of the mainland. There are three Islands forming only one at low watermark. One small village on Shuyl. The names of the others are Peer I. and Byndla I.

PLACES.	TIME.		RISE.	REMARKS.
	H.	M.	FEET.	
Quilon	......		very little.	Five or 6 feet on the bar at high water, anchor 3 miles off shore with flag staff S. E. by E. ½ E.
PERSIAN GULPH.				
Core Hassan	6	15	8 or 9	On the Arabian shore lat. 26° 6′ N. and long. 15 miles E. from Bushire by chronometer. The flood sets to the S. W. the ebb to the N. E velocity 2½ or 3 knots per hour.
El Biddah Harbour ..	......		4	Laid down from cross bearings. Sounding at low water. The whole of this part of the coast is very low and destitute of vegetation. Lat. of El Biddah fort 25° 19′ 30″ N. long. 4° 55′ 30″ W. of Kishmé.
Grane Haven, at the head of the Gulph.	1	0	11	Lat. at the town 29° 26′ N. long. 48° E. variation 5° 40′ W. not allowed. The flood tide runs W. S. W. and ebb E. N. E.
Grane Harbour, *same as above, the harbour being large, makes the difference in the times, the observations having been made probably at different spots.*	12	30	10	Lat 29° 23′ N. long. 49° 5′ E. Soundings are laid down at low water, variation 8° 30′ W. not allowed.
Western entrance to Kishmé Channel, and Harbour of Bassadore.	11	45	8	Lat. of Bassadore point 26° 39′ 10″ N. long. 55° 28′ nearly; variation 5° W. Soundings marked for low water spring tides, the bottom being generally soft mud.
Part of the coast of Arabia, between Grane Haven and some islands to the Southward.	12	0	9	The variation of the compass 8° 30′ W. is not allowed. Between Felucha and the Arabian shore it is high water at the full and change at 12 hours. The flood sets to the northward. A vessel may with safety work over from Karak towards the Arabian coast between the lat. of Garroo and Oah, (or

PLACES.	TIME. H.	TIME. M.	RISE. FEET.	REMARKS.
				Ohah,) and on her making either of those islands, or Kubber, may work or steer boldly up for Grane Harbour. The soundings are laid down at low water, and the ground oozy. The islands are all very low (particularly Garroo which can only be called a dry sand bank) and cannot be seen above 6 or 7 miles.
Luft Harbour.......	9	0	12	In the channel (between Kishmé and the main) and by the ground, it is high water at full and change at 9h.; but the stream runs to the southward three hours later. The anchorage is in 9 fathoms water, and its lat. is 26° 57′ N.
Meriton Bay, *at Seir-Beni-Yass Island.*	......		......	On the S. side of the island Seir-Beni-Yas, lat. 24° 16′ 30″ N. long. 52° 24′ 15″ E. Soundings at low water, the bottom sand and mud. Var. 5° W. not allowed.
Ras-ul-Khyma, *back water.*	11	20	6	The soundings are at low water spring tides, and are in feet.
Ul-umrah, *back water and soundings off the entrance, near* Ras-ul-khyma.	11	20	7	The soundings are in feet, and calculated for low water; the bottom is sand throughout. Fresh water is brought to Ul-umra from the main, at about 2 miles distant in an E. N. E. direction, there being none at the town. Lat. 25° 55′ N.
Creek.............	10	40	—	———
Selack, *anchorage*...	11	0	7	The soundings are at low water spring tides. Without 4 fathoms; the bottom is soft mud.
PLACES ON THE ARABIAN COAST, BETWEEN MUSELDOM AND MOOSENDEM:				
Geerahma Bay......	7	0	9	Soundings at low water spring tides. Bottom in general sand. Wood and water to be got, the latter indifferent. Lat. 22° 28′ 30″ N. Long. 59° 58′ 30″ E. variation about 5 W. not allowed.

Places.	Time.		Rise.	Remarks.
	H.	M.	Feet.	
Coast of Arabia from Muscat to Burka, *the residence of the Imam.*	......		......	The anchorage in Burka road is by no means good, the ground in general, being a mixture of hard sand, shells, and gravel, with spots of coral rocks, which damage the cables very much. Vessels ought not to remain in these roads on any appearance of blowing weather from either N. E. or S. W. for these winds throw in a very heavy swell, which, added to the bad holding ground, makes it on these occasions an unsafe anchorage: as good a berth as any is in 5½ fathoms at low water. The fort bearing by compass S. 40° W. off shore 1½ to 2 miles.
Bay of Maculla, *on the South coast of Arabia where H. M. S. Topaz procured wood, good water, and refreshment, on her passage along the coast against the monsoon in February* 1821.	8	15	6	Lat. at the town 14° 31′ N. long. 49° 10½′ E. Variation 7° 40′ W. This place is much further to the eastward than laid down in the charts and directory, and 24 miles to the northward.
Soore, or Zoor, Bay..	8	0	10	Anchorage in lat. 22° 37′ N. long. 59° 40′ E. Var. 5° W. but not allowed.
Morbat Bay.......	8	40	6	Lat. 16° 59′ N. long. 54° 58′ E. Var. 7° W. Here you may procure plenty of bullocks, sheep, and goats, but the water is very brackish, and should any quantity be required it will be necessary to sink casks in the sand to the left of the town.
Island off the African coast				
Road and Port of Seychelles —	6	0	3 to 4	Lat 4° 37′ S. Long per Chronometer 55° 26′ 45″ E & Lunar 55° 31′ 30″ Var 6° 42 W. The winds blow from the S. E. & N. W. the former prevails from the begining of May to September the N. W. commences in November and ends in April.
	2	20		
Perim Harbour —	6.	0	3 to 4	Lat 12° 38′ Long 43° 9′ 30″ E. Var. 10° 30′ W The tides in the harbour are very irregular and depend much upon the winds. The bottom is a coarse sand intermixed with coral, and in some places a thin layer of Ouze cover this when the anchors have been down any time they take a very good hold..

PLACES.	TIME.		RISE.	REMARKS.
	H.	M.	FEET.	
PLACES IN THE RED SEA:				
Mocha.	11	20	......	The day spring ebb tide runs strong to the southward making it possible to get to windward during the southerly monsoon. Lat. of the Topaz at anchor 13° 20′ 20″ N. long. from Bombay by chronometer, 43° 18′ 30″ E. Var. per amplitude, 9° 7′ W.
Massowah Harbour..	12	0	5	Lat. 15° 41′ N. long. 39° 45′ E. Var. 12° W.
Suakem Harbour, *Abyssinian side.*	......		......	Suakem town lies in lat. 19° 3′ N. long. 37° 31′ E. Var. 12° W. Here you may procure excellent water and plenty of sheep, &c.
Bahdour Harbour....	......		......	In lat. 19° 49′ N. long. 37° 29′ E. Var. 12° W.
Bobterun Bay, *Abyssinian side.*	......		......	Lies in lat. 18° 41′ long. 37° 52′ N. E. Var. 12° W. There is no passage within the shoals but for boats.
Absage Bay.	......		......	Lat. 15° 2′ N. long. 40° 27′ E.
Valentia Island and Annesley Bay.	......		......	Dizzy town lies in lat. 15° 26′ N. and long. 39° 51′ E. Var. 12° W. Here may be procured good water, bullocks, and ghee, but in small quantity.
Port Mornington and the Wellesley Isles.	......		......	Ageeg town lies in lat. 18° 13′ N. long. 38° 32′ E. Var. allowed 12° W. Here you may procure water and cattle, and the inner harbour of Port Mornington is the most commodious in the Red Sea.

Note.—I have only inserted the latitude and longitudes of places when they differed from Horsburgh's Directions. In the preparation of this table I am principally indebted to Lieutenant J. S. Roe of H. M. S. Tamar, also to the late Lieutenant Robinson, and Lieutenant Houghton, Honourable Company's marine, and others.

The period of a flux and reflux of the tide being 12 hours and 24 minutes, occasions consequently high water to fall every day 48 minutes later, the time of high water therefore, at any of the above places, may easily be found if the age of the moon is known. This is facilitated by the following table.

It may not always occur to the traveller between Bombay and Poona that he should leave Bombay at low water and Panwell at high water. At Panwell, and I believe at most of the Bunders high up rivers in the Konkan, the tide turns very soon; the exact time therefore of high water it is important to know; and especially where the navigation is long or intricate, as from Goregaon, vide XXXII, *or Chiploon, vide* XXXI, *and* LXXXV.

Table shewing the Day and Hour of New Moon, from 1827 to 1840, adapted to Civil Time.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
1827	27 10 A.	26 3½ M.	27 5 A.	26 8 M.	25 11½ A.	24 3 A.	24 6 M.	22 8 A.	21 7 M.	20 8 A.	19 8 M.	18 7 A.
1828	17 5 M.	15 4 A.	16 2 M.	14 11½ M.	13 11 A.	12 10 M.	12 5 M.	10 9 A.	9 1 A.	9 8 M.	7 12 A.	7 7 M.
1829	6 0 M.	4 10 M.	5 6 A.	4 3 M.	3 0½ A.	1 10½ A.	1 10 M. 30 11 A.	29 2 A.	28 7 M.	28 0 M.	26 5 A.	26 9 A.
1830	24 10 A.	22 10 M.	24 8 A.	23 4 M.	22 12 M.	20 8 A.	20 6 M.	18 5 A.	17 7 M.	17 1 M.	15 7 A.	15 3 A.
1831	14 7 M.	12 10 A.	14 11 M.	12 9 A.	12 5 M.	10 12 M.	9 7 A.	8 3 M.	6 1 A.	6 1 M.	4 6 A.	4 1 A.
1832	2 11 A.	2 4 M.	2 8 A.	1 10 M. 30 8½ A.	30 5½ M.	28 0 A.	27 7 A.	26 2 M.	24 12 M.	24 0½ M.	22 2 A.	22 8 M.
1833	21 1 M.	19 10½ A.	21 11½ M.	20 4 M.	19 6 A.	18 6 M.	17 3 A.	15 11 A.	14 8 M.	13 4 A.	12 2 M.	11 1½ A.
1834	10 1 M.	8 6½ A.	10 4 A.	9 10 M.	9 2 M.	7 3 A.	7 3 M.	5 11 M.	3 7 A.	3 4 M.	1 1 A. 30 12 A.	30 12 M.
1835	29 3 M.	27 5½ A.	28 10 M.	27 3 M.	26 7 A.	25 10 M.	24 10 A.	23 9½ M.	21 7½ A.	20 11½ A.	19 3 A.	19 2 M.
1836	17 1 A.	16 7½ A.	17 2 A.	16 4 M.	15 7 A.	14 11½ M.	14 3 M.	12 4 A.	11 6 M.	10 7 A.	9 6½ M.	8 12 M.
1837	7 3½ M.	5 3 A.	7 1½ M.	5 0½ A.	4 12 A.	3 0½ A.	3 2½ M.	1 6½ M. 31 9 M.	30 0½ M.	29 4½ A.	28 1 M.	27 8½ A.
1838	26 1 M.	25 2 M.	26 2¾ M.	24 12 M.	23 9 A.	22 7½ M.	21 7½ A.	20 9¾ M.	19 2 M.	18 7½ A.	17 3 A.	17 5½ M.
1839	15 8 A.	14 9 M.	15 7¼ A.	14 4 M.	13 11¾ M.	11 7½ A.	11 4 M.	9 2½ A.	8 3½ M.	7 7 A.	6 11 M.	6 5¼ M.
1840	5 2¾ M.	3 7 A.	4 9 M.	2 8 A.	2 5 M. 31 0 A.	29 7 A.	29 2½ M.	27 11½ M.	25 11 A.	25 2 A.	24 7½ M.	24 3 M.

Note.—The Rising and Setting of the Moon, varies with the Moon's Latitude, but it may be almost correctly found from Table A. The Moon comes to the meridian nearly as much later than the Sun as is marked in Table A opposite to the Moon's Age—Subtracting six Hours would therefore give the time of rising, and adding six Hours, would give the time of setting, nearly.

In finding the time of High Water at any particular place it is not necessary to have the exact hour of the day on which the Moon changes; it is sufficient to enter Table A with the nearest day of the Moon's Age and add the time in the Table to the time of High Water on the day of New Moon at the place required.

In the above Table M. *signifies morning, and* A. *afternoon.*

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TABLE A.

MOON'S AGE.	HOURS.	MINUTES.	MOON'S AGE.	HOURS.	MINUTES.
1	0	49	16	1	0
2	1	38	17	1	49
3	2	26	18	2	37
4	3	15	19	3	26
5	4	4	20	4	15
6	4	53	21	5	4
7	5	41	22	5	53
8	6	30	23	6	42
9	7	19	24	7	30
10	8	8	25	8	19
11	8	56	26	9	8
12	9	45	27	9	57
13	10	34	28	10	45
14	11	23	29	11	34
15	0	11	30	0	23

Rule.—Take the time of High Water at New Moon, and add the Hours and Minutes opposite the Moon's Age, the sum is the Time of High Water.

Example:—To find High Water at Panwell on the 25th day of Moon's Age:
On the day of New Moon there is High Water at Panwell... 1 *h.* 30 *m.*
Opposite 25 Moon's Age, in table A, is. .... 8 *h.* 19 *m.*

Time of High Water at Panwell, on the 25th day of Moon's Age; 9 *h.* 49 *m.*
or a quarter before 10 o'clock.

POLYMETRICAL TABLE

SHEWING THE TRAVELLING DISTANCES, IN BRITISH MILES, BETWEEN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS UNDER THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, AS ARRANGED FROM THE FOREGOING ROUTES:

Note.—The distances here given are always by land, and by the most direct route. For instance, from Surat to Sholapoor is, by Ahmednuggur, 391 miles: by Poona, the distance would be 22 miles more.

	Surat	Sholapoor	Sattara	Poona	Dhoolia	Dapoolee	Bhooj	Bombay	Baroda	Aurungabad	Ahmednuggur	Ahmedabad
Ahmedabad												
Ahmednuggur												~~240~~ 420
Aurungabad											68	389
Baroda										320	351	69
Bombay									280	220	163	349
Bhooj								556	276	596	627	245
Dapoolee							657	100	381	241	175	460
Dhoolia						298	509	200	245	91	148	303
Poona					201	97	620	96	344	144	78	413
Sattara				65	266	67	685	167	409	209	120	478
Sholapoor			132	158	359	222	778	258	502	174	129	571
Surat		391	320	255	145	292	365	191	89	231	262	158
Asseergurh	277	322	357	292	118	389	642	318	366	148	214	435
Bhewndy	167	253	161	95	180	134	532	33	260	184	133	326
Belgaon	497	192	177	242	443	244	862	342	586	386	320	655
Cambay	90	480	410	345	235	382	248	281	40	321	352	58
Deesa	261	664	581	516	417	553	219	452	172	492	523	104
Dharwar	523	196	203	268	469	271	888	364	612	412	323	681
Kaira	122	513	443	377	267	414	234	313	50	353	384	24
Malligaon	143	248	235	169	32	266	508	180	220	95	119	301
Malwan	462	218	146	212	413	170	827	270	551	356	290	612
Mhow	274	448	483	418	156	515	508	356	232	274	342	324
Rajkot	215	605	536	470	360	507	146	403	187	446	477	145

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

OCCURRING IN THIS WORK.

Pers. Persian.—Mar. Maratta.—Hind. Hindoostani.—Suns. Sunskrit.—Guz. Guzuratee.—Kan. Kanarese.

Bala ghat, (*bala, above*), signifies above the ghât, or the country extending in the form of a ghât.—It is applied particularly to the country of the Nizam within his western hills.

Baree, a narrow pass through mountains; used in Khandes.

Bet or Bate, (*Mar.*) signifies an island; but is generally applied as a distinguishing name to the island of Shunkodwar in the gulph of Kutch, and to the Lunka, a sacred isle of the Hindoos, famous for the wars of Ram and Rawun: in all probability the island of Ceylon.

Boodroog, or Boodrook, a corruption of Buzoorg (*Pers. great*), it is affixed to the name of a village to distinguish it from a smaller of the same name in the neighbourhood, and which in this case has Khoord, or lesser, affixed to it, as *magna* and *parva* in English villages.

Bulootu, or Bullotee, is a term applied to the rights, privileges, and allowances paid by the riyuts in kind, or to the rent free land by which the village servants or officers are remunerated. These servants are hereditary, and are as follows: the Joshee or astrologer, Gooroo or priest, Sootar or carpenter, Pureet or washerman, Chambhar or tanner, shoemaker, &c. Koombhar or potter, Lohar or ironsmith, Sonar or goldsmith, Coolee or doer of all work, Ramooshee in some villages, and the Mahar, and Bheel in others, is the watchman, Nahwee barber and link-boy, Moolana or butcher, who is a Mussulman.

Bundur, (*Pers. a harbour*), a quay or wharf, a place on the sea-side, or on a river where ships or boats load or discharge their cargoes. A turtee bundur is one where there is water at all times to float a vessel.

Chik, Chika, Heer or Dod, (*Kan.*)—Dhakta, Dhakla or lahan (*Mar.*)—Nunnee, (*Guz.*) affixed to names of villages, signify the lesser.

Chougula, or Chogla, is the Patel's assistant. He generally performs the office of purveyor for travellers. This officer, in Salsette, has a control over the fishermen, and is the medium of communication between Government and them.

Chowry, (*Chawudi, Mar.*) the village town hall, or Patel's durbar. It is sometimes pointed out as a place for travellers in villages where there is no dhurmsala.

Cutchery, (*Kuchyuree, Mar.*) a court of justice; also the public office in the kusba where the mamulutdar transacts business.

Des or Desh, (*Sans. a country or province*) the Maharashtra, and by contraction Maratta desh, includes the Kokun, but the term is more generally applied to the whole Maratta country east of the Syhadree range. In accordance with this the Bramins above the ghâts are called

Deshust, and those of the Konkun Kokunust, each claiming precedence of caste over the other. I am however inclined to concede superiority to the Deshust, as Purresram created the Kokunust by resuscitating the body of a Deshust, which he found floating upon the waters when they receded at his command, from the bottom of the Syhadree Range to their present limits, to enable him to form the country now called Konkun. Des is sometimes applied to a single pergunnah.

Deshmookh in the Deckan, or Desaee in Guzurat and Carnatic, (*Mar. chief of the country*) a revenue officer under the late government, generally a hereditary landholder in the district in which he officiated. The celebrated Sevajee was the first Sirdeshmookh, created, I believe, by the emperor Aurungzebe. This office, which was vested in Sevajee and his successors, entitled the holder to 10 per cent upon the whole clear revenue of the state. Grants or pensions, however, used to be made upon the Sirdeshmookhee to servants or favourites, as on all other branches of government revenue, so that much was alienated before it reached the Raja's treasury.

Deshpandya, (*Mar. writer of the country*), accountant or registrar of the district. He acted under the orders of the Deshmookh, and his office also was hereditary. "The Deshmookh or his people assisted in the "executive duties of general management whilst the Deshpandy furnished "any records that might be called for, and kept an account of the col-"lections, his Karkoon writing all requisitions to the villagers, dated and "signed in due form by the Durrakdars, and confirmed by the Moamulut-"dar."—*Chaplin's Report.*

Dewan, the chief financier or manager in a district; the minister when applied to an officer near the person of a prince. A Karkoon who has the management of a gentleman's accounts, and supposed to have influence with his master is styled Dewan and Dewanjee by those about him.

Dewusthan, (*Deo a God, Sthan a place,*) To those villages the revenue of which is known to be assigned towards the support of some religious establishment, I have annexed *dew.* to mark them.

Dhurmsala, (*Dhurm charity, Sala a house,*) a place in or near a village for the reception of travellers. They are generally either square or oblong rooms open only on one side, where the roof, which is sometimes terraced, is generally supported by pillars of wood or stone. In the walls are excavations for lamps, but there are generally no windows. They are usually very dirty from the smoke and ashes from the fires which the native travellers light round the open square for the purposes of cooking. In the rainy season they are a great accommodation to all ranks, European and native, and by a little more attention in the patels might be rendered tolerably comfortable. The turn of the richer class of natives for building such places might be encouraged by conferring honorary privileges on those who do so.—This article is suggested from Heyne's Tracts.

Durga, also Musheed, Rouzeea, and Roza, is a place where the tomb of some mussulman saint or peer, is preserved.

Ghas-dana, (*Ghas grass. Dana grain*), the contributions levied by invading armies as a compromise for plundering. A tribute under this name was, and, I believe, still is exacted yearly by some of the powerful princes of Central India from their weaker neighbours.

Gopee-Chundun, (*Gopee, the wife of Krishna, Chundun the sandal-*

wood, considered a sacred tree) is a very fine white clay which natives use in marking the forehead. It is procurable only at Dwarka (*vide* CLI.) in a tank which Goopee frequented.

GRASSIA or GIRASHEE. Well informed persons seem so divided about this people that I leave it to others to determine what they are. The time is not distant when we believed them to be robbers associated from all castes, Hindoos, Bramins and Mahomedans, who, in former times, had wrested lands from the original proprietors, in the peaceable enjoyment of which they are now fixed too strongly to be dispossessed. Others describe them as landed proprietors resembling the Mokasdars, Wuttundars, or Huqdars in the Deccan; at the same time as a warlike caste, who, if injured, leave their homes, and committing depredations on the country, obtain thereby the appellation of robbers.

GOSAENS and BYRAGEES, are both Hindoo religionists, but of very different descriptions. The first are worshippers of Mahadeo; are forbidden to marry; are occasionally soldiers, traders or mendicants: in the latter profession they travel in large bodies through the country, and compel the villages on their route to support them: violent contests sometimes take place when the mendicant troop is large, and the village is too poor to bear their exactions; but it always ends in the severe castigation of the villagers. This violence is, I conclude, not authorized where British rule is established, but these sturdy beggars fail nowhere in obtaining a supply equal to their wants by working on the prejudices of the natives, where they cannot exercise violence. It is said Bajeerao had 7,000 of them as soldiers when the war broke out in 1817, and that some hundreds fell in the battles of Khirkee, Poona and Koraigaon. There are many different sects of Gosaens, who are distinguished by dress or appearance; one of the sects go about in *puris naturalibus*, and besmeared with ashes. Byragees are worshippers of Ram and Lukshmee, some of them marry, some pursue the profession of cultivators, but live chiefly as mendicants: they are more respectable than the Gosaens in appearance, have a much more pleasing expression of countenance, and I should be inclined (exceptions of course) to give them credit for great kindness of disposition. The devotees of both orders keep up the succession to their property by chelas or disciples, who originally belonged to other castes of Hindoos purchased when children, and they have seldom reason to regret the change to the roof of their adopted father. The best account of these devotees, and an examination of the origin of all the known sects of Hindoo religion, or rather Hindoo systems of philosophy, is to be found in "Ward's View of the Hindoos."

JAGEER, a division of country or a certain number of villages granted by the government to an individual for the raising and maintenance of a quota of troops, but sometimes for his personal expenses only, the first is called fuoj-surinjam in the Deccan, and the latter zat-surinjam.

JATRA or YATRA, (*Mar.*) is the periodical assembly of pilgrims at the temple of some god. A holy festival.

JHEEL or JEEL, a tank, lake, perhaps most properly a morass.

KHADEE or KHAREE, a creek: it also means salt or brackish.

KHIND, a small ghât or pass, a break in a range of hills. It generally designates a place where there are hills on each side of the road, though there may be neither ascent nor descent.

KHOREN or KHORA, a dingle or valley open only on one side. The

precipitous side of the hills forming the Khora, or rather the angle where the hills join, which is always a watercourse during rain, is called a durra. A durra is sometimes passable to woodcutters, or other sojourners in the forest, but the name is not applied to a pass; though the durra between Malligaon and Dhoolia (*vide* XIII.) is passable to carts.

Koss or Coss. The Koss from the Nerbudda nearly as far as the Kistna above the ghats, may be computed at somewhat less than two miles. At Kurarh it may be estimated at 2½ miles, encreasing progressively thence till it attains the length of 3 miles at Belgam. In the Southern Konkan about Bankoot, the koss exceeds two miles, and at Malwan it is fully three; and the koss-bhur four miles. In Gujerat it is 1½ mile, and from Loonawarra and Palanpoor it encreases from 2 to 2½ miles towards Rajpootana. In Kateeawar it encreases from 2 miles to 2½ as it approaches Kutch.

Kurnum or Koolkurnee, (*Kool, a cultivator, Mar.*) The village accountant for government register of ploughs and cultivators, and all inhabitants paying government taxes.

A Kusbu, is the largest mouza of each turuf, and the market town of the division.

A Mouza, is a village having its own municipal officers, who are all hereditary. These are, for government, the patel or mayor; koolkurnee or kurnum, the town clerk; and the chougoula; and for the village the 12 bullotee, which see above.

A Muzra or Waree, Para or Pada, is a hamlet dependent upon a mouza.

Muth or Muree, is the residence of Jungums, Gosaens, Byranees, &c. The Moosulman terms that correspond, are Tukea, Khankea, Soumia.

Muwul or Mawul, (*the setting sun*), means generally the country between the level of the Deccan and the ghats, or between Poona and Sattara and the setting sun. *Vide* Desh, as above.

Mundul, (*a circle*), a division of country, and the Mundloee is the chief officer thereof. Oka-mundel, Gurrah-mundel, &c

Naka, (*Mar.*) a place where streets or roads cross. Generally the place fixed upon as a custom station.

Pagoda, a corruption by the Portugueze of Bootkuda, (*Boot, an idol, and Kuda, corruption of Khana, a house, Pers.*) temple of an idol.

Patel, the hereditary local manager of a village. His duty is to see that the government dues are realized, and he is the medium of communication between the villagers and government. The descendants of Patels tenaciously retain the title of Patel, from an idea that it gives them consequence. But a traveller should know, that the Mooqudum Patel only enjoys the rights and privileges of the office, and as such is the properly responsible person.

Pall, a yearly payment made by many villages in Katteeawar, in former times, to the Meyannas, for exemption from visits of their marauding parties.

A Para or Waree, a hamlet; used in the Konkan and Gujerat; same as Muzra, which is used in the Carnatic and Deccan.

A Puthar, a table land.

A Penth or Petta, the town or suburb adjoining a fort. A street of shops is also called a Penth.

A Prant, Soobha, or Des, is made up of from five to eight turufs; but though these three words are severally used to signify a province, the

first only has properly this meaning; the second, Soobha, is properly the rule over the Prant.

RUN, (*Pers. Ran, a desert*), this name is particularly applied to two extensive morasses, the one separating Guzerat from Katteeawar, and the other Kutch from Mooltan and the N. W. boundary of Gujerat.

SERAI, a place built for the accommodation of travellers by Moosulmans; they are generally better than dhurmsalas.

SHETEE or SHETEEA, the regulator of the bazar, and the medium of communication between the traders and artizans, and government. This person sometimes acts as purveyor for travellers.

THAKOOR, is a title given in Gujerat and Malwa to minor Rajpoot and Bheel chiefs. A caste of Bhaats in Hindoostan have also this name.

TALOOK, (*a pergunnah*), formerly comprised all the lands and villages protected by a fort, and the quludar (governor) generally collected the revenue.

A TURUF, is made up of from 40 to 100 mouzas.

An UNNUSUTUR or UNNUCHUTUR, is a house for the accommodation of Bramin or Hindoo travellers, where food is provided for them at the expence of the state, or some wealthy individual. One of the Peshwas erected many houses of this kind. They are built at every stage on the road from Poona to Goagurh in South Konkan, but they are now fast going to decay. *Vide* XXX, and XXXI.

Caste is a corruption of Kayastha the Sanscrit word to distinguish the Scribe tribe, from whose pronounciation of it the European has made a new word. Natives pronounce the words Kayet. The Secretariate and accountants General and Financial officers in native states are usually of Kayet or Kayasth tribe.-

INDEX.

P. *signifies* Province.—R. the chief town of a Raj under British protection; *signifying also* the chief town of a great Jageerdar.—K. Kusba.—*Places having* D. *affixed, give name to a* District or large Division of country, but less than a Province.

INDEX

TO THE

NAMES OF PERSONS THAT OCCUR IN THIS WORK.

Note.—The pages are not given to those names which occur frequently in the routes.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE.

TABLE SHEWING THE RATE OF TRAVELLING, AND TIME OCCUPIED BY THE MAILS BETWEEN DIFFERENT STATIONS.

	STATIONS.	Miles between each Station.	Average actual Time between each Station.	Average actual Rate per hour.			Time occupied from Bombay.		Distance from Bombay.
		MILES.	HOURS.	M.	F.	Y.	D.	H.	MILES.
	MAILS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA:								
From Bombay to	Poona.....	* 96	† 22	4	0	0	0	22	96
	Aurungabad	149	33	4	4	26	2	7	245
	Nagpoor...	315	82	3	6	160	5	17	560
	Raepoor...	182	56	3	2	0	8	1	742
	Sumbulpoor	187 4	61	3	0	115	10	14	929
	Kutkerinja.	138	45	3	0	115	12	11	1,067
	Midnapoor.	141 1	41	3	3	112	14	4	1,208
	Tumlook ..	50	12	4	0	0	14	16½	1,258
	Calcutta...	50	14	4	0	0	15	5	1,308
	MAILS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MADRAS:								
From Bombay to	Poona.....	96	‡ 30	4	0	0	‡ 1	6	96
	Sattara....	74	17½	4	1	176	2	2½	170
	Kurarh	32	8	4	0	0	2	10½	202
	Dharwar ...	136	- -	4	4	10	3	16½	338
	Hurryhur..	87½	20	4	3	0	4	12½	425½
	Chittledroog	51	10	5	1	66	4	22	476½
	Bangalore..	137	31½	4	2	174	6	5½	614
	Chittoor...	117	26	4	4	0	7	7	731
	Arcot......	29	7	4	1	31	7	12	760
	Conjeveram	27	5	5	3	42	7	17	787
	Madras....	48	10	4	6	88	8	3	835

* Including about 20 miles by water.

† Including 4 or 5 hours occupied in the voyage by water.

‡ Including an average detention of 8 hours per diem at Poona, till the hour of dispatch in the evening of the day of arrival.

BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE—*continued.*

STATIONS.		Miles between each Station.	Average actual Time between each Station.	Average actual Rate per hour.			Time occupied from Bombay.		Distance from Bombay.
		MILES.	HOURS.	M.	F.	Y.	D.	H.	MILES.
MAILS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOOJ:									
From Bombay to	Tannah....	24	7	3	3	27	0	7	24
	Damaun...	104	40	2	2	41	2	0	128
	Surat......	70	23	3	0	76	3	0	198
	Broach....	36	14	2	4	125	3	12	234
	Baroda....	50	13	3	6	169	4	2	284
	Kaira......	45	16	2	4	110	4	19	329
	Bhooj.....	220	91	2	3	74⅓	8	14	549
MAILS FROM BOMBAY TO MHOW:									
Bombay to	Tannah....	24	7	3	3	27	0	7	24
	Malligaon..	157	49	3	1	14	2	8	181
	Dhoolia....	32	11	2	7	40	2	19	213
	Mundlaiser.	120	38	3	1	57	4	9	333
	Mhow.....	34	11	3	0	160	4	20	369
SOUTHERN KONKAN DAK:									
Bombay to	Dapoolee ..	* 95	51	1	6	202	2	3	* 95
	Rutnageery.	64	25	2	4	105	3	4	159
	Malwan ...	75	46	1	5	9	5	2	234

* Inclusive of the distance by sea to Woolwa.

POONA POST OFFICE.

TABLE SHEWING THE USUAL TIME OCCUPIED BY THE DAK TO AND FROM POONA, FROM AN AVERAGE OF TEN SUCCESSIVE DAYS IN APRIL.

Stations.	Distance.		Average actual Time between each Station.	
	MILES.		D.	H.
Aurungabad, *inward*....	146		1	7½
Ditto, *outward*........	....		1	9
Ahmednuggur, *inward*..	72		0	16¾
Ditto, *outward*......	....		0	17¼
Belgam, *inward*........	213	A	3	0
Ditto, *outward*.......	....		2	10½
Dapoolee, *inward*......	170	B	3	15½
Ditto, *outward*.......	....		2	19
Dharwar, *inward*.......	268		2	18
Gwalior, *inward*........	....		12	20½
Hydrabad, *inward*......	350		4	13
Ditto, *outward*.......	....		4	7½
Jaulna, *inward*.........	185	C	2	14¾
Ditto, *outward*.......	....		2	14
Kamptee, *inward*.......	446	D	5	15¾
Kulladgee, *inward*	....	E	3	15½
Madras, *inward*.........	739 ~~895~~		7	13
Malligaon, *inward*......	183	F	2	9¾
Ditto, *outward*.......	....		1	21
Mhow, *inward*..........	356 ~~419~~	G	5	3¾
Ditto, *outward*.......	....		5	1¾
Mysore, *inward*........	533	H	6	15¼
Nagpoor, *inward*.......	431		4	16
Ditto, *outward*.......	....		4	18¼
Oossoor, *inward*........	....		6	9
Rajkot, *inward*.........	....		8	22½
Seringapatam, *inward*...	525	I	6	13½
Sattara, *inward*	74		0	17¼
Ditto, *outward*.......	....		0	17½
Sholapoor, *inward*	157	K	1	15½
Ditto, *outward*.......	....		1	15
Surat, *inward*.	257	L	4	10¼
Tannah, *inward*........	90	M	1	21

REMARKS.

A—Detained on the dak route till the mail from Madras passes.

B—Detained at Panwell till the Bombay mail passes.

C—Detained till the Calcutta mail passes.

D—Detained at Nagpoor till the Calcutta mail passes.

E—Detained on the dak route till the mail from Madras passes.

F—Detained at Ahmednuggur till the mail from Calcutta passes.

G—Detained at Aurungabad till the Calcutta mail passes.

H—Detained till the Madras mail passes.

I—Detained till the Madras mail passes.

K—Detained at Padegaon till the Madras mail passes.

L—Detained at Panwell till the mail from Bombay passes.

M—Detained at Panwell till the mail from Bombay passes on to Poona.

NEEMUCH POST OFFICE.

TABLE SHEWING THE RATE OF TRAVELLING, AND TIME OCCUPIED BY THE MAILS BETWEEN DIFFERENT STATIONS.

STATIONS.	Distance.	Average time occupied.		Average Rate of travelling per hour.	
	MILES.	D.	H.	M.	F.
Calcutta	1115	14	6	3	2
Cawnpoor	530	5	13	4	0
Agra	380	5	6	3	0
Gwalior	310	3	7	4	0
Mhow	162	1	15	4	1
Ajmeer	160	1	20	3	5
Pertaubghur	31	0	8	3	7

MADRAS GENERAL POST OFFICE.

TABLE SHEWING THE RATE OF TRAVELLING, AND TIME OCCUPIED BY THE MAILS BETWEEN DIFFERENT STATIONS.

STATIONS.	Distance.	Average of the total time of travelling.		Average Rate of travelling per hour.		
	MILES.	D.	H.	M.	F.	P.
Northerly.						
From Madras to Calcutta	1056	10	23	4	0	5
Ganjam	673	6	11	4	2	29
Chicacole	537	5	6	4	2	4
Vizagapatam	481	4	15	4	2	26
Rajamundry	363	3	8	4	4	12
Ellore	309	2	19	4	4	36
Masulipatam	297	2	18	4	4	0
Guntoor	250	2	5	4	5	29
Ongole	186	1	16	4	5	8
Nellore	109	0	23	4	5	36

Stations.	Distance.	Average of the total time of travelling.		Average Rate of travelling per hour.		
	MILES.	D.	H.	M.	F.	P.
Southerly.						
From Madras to Quilon	436	4	7	4	1	34
Pallamcottah	382	3	15	4	3	5
Madura	282	2	16	4	3	10
Trichinopoly	202	1	22	4	3	5
Tanjore	216	2	8	3	6	34
Negapatam	190	2	3	3	5	32
Combaconum	193	2	2	3	6	35
Cuddalore	115	1	5	3	7	29
Pondicherry	102	1	0	4	2	0
Chingleput	35	0	8	4	3	0
Westerly.						
Bombay	835	9	5	3	6	9
Poona	739	7	15	4	0	12
Dharwar	497	4	17	4	3	7
Hurryhur	410	3	20	4	3	26
Chittledroog	359	3	10	4	3	1
Cannanore	450	4	14	4	0	29
Tellicherry	443	4	12	4	0	32
Mysore	321	3	1	4	3	7
Seringapatam	312	2	23	4	3	6
Mangalore	436	4	10	4	0	36
Nundydroog	260	2	12	4	2	26
Bangalore	222	2	3	4	2	33
Vellore	88	0	19	4	5	2
Chittoor	105	0	23	4	4	21
Arcot	76	0	16	4	6	0
North-westerly.						
Hydrabad	424	4	13	3	7	5
Bellary	316	3	3	4	1	28
Kurnool	294	2	20	4	2	23
Gootty	263	2	16	4	0	35
Cuddapa	171	1	16	4	2	8
South-westerly.						
Calicut	443	4	13	4	0	20
Coimbatore	328	2	23	4	4	38
Salem	221	2	1	4	4	3

Note.—The conveyance which travels between Madras and Tanjore, Combaconum, Cuddalore, and Pondicherry, as also on the greatest part of the road between Madras and Negapatam, is a dak and banghy conjointly.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

(*Government Advertisement.*)

The Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to revise the existing Postage Rates, the following Table is published for general information, to have effect from the 1st proximo.

Rules for levying the Rates of Postage under this Presidency on Letters in whatever direction dispatched:

Under 30 miles on single letters 2 annas.
From 30 to 50 miles on single letters 3 annas.
From 50 to 80 miles on single letters 4 annas.
From 80 to 120 miles on single letters 5 annas.
From 120 to 170 miles on single letters 6 annas.
From 170 to 230 miles on single letters 7 annas.
From 230 to 300 miles on single letters 8 annas.
From 300 to 400 miles on single letters 9 annas.

And so on at the rate of one anna for every hundred miles after the first three hundred.

Newspapers will continue to be received as heretofore, as single letters, for transmission by Post, but all Registers, Pamphlets, Parcels of Law Papers, Vouchers, &c. will be charged for at the rate of a single letter for every four tolas weight.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

Bombay General Post Office, 18th April, 1826.

R. SNOW,
Postmaster General.

TABLE EXHIBITING THE RATES OF POSTAGE BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL POST OFFICES UNDER THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

	Ahmedabad (Rs. qr. rs.)	Ahmednuggur	Asseergurh	Aurungabad	Baroda	Baroch	Belgam	Bhewndy & Tanna	Bhooj	Bombay	Dapoolee	Damaun	Deesa
Ahmednuggur	0 2 50												
Asseergurh	0 2 25	0 1 25											
Aurungabad	0 2 25	0 1 0	0 1 50										
Baroda	0 1 0	0 2 25	0 2 25	0 2 25									
Baroch	0 1 25	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 75								
Belgam	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 75	0 2 25	0 2 75	0 2 25							
Bhewndy & Tanna	0 2 25	0 1 50	0 2 0	0 1 75	0 2 0	0 1 75	0 2 25						
Bhooj	0 1 75	0 3 0	0 2 75	0 2 75	0 2 0	0 2 25	0 3 50	0 2 75					
Bombay	0 2 25	0 1 50	0 2 25	0 1 75	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 25	0 0 50	0 2 75				
Dapoolee	0 2 50	0 1 75	0 2 25	0 2 0	0 2 25	0 2 25	0 1 75	0 1 25	0 3 0	0 1 0			
Damaun	0 1 75	0 1 75	0 2 25	0 1 75	0 1 50	0 1 25	0 2 50	0 1 25	0 2 50	0 1 50	0 1 75		
Deesa	0 1 25	0 2 75	0 2 50	0 2 50	0 1 50	0 1 75	0 3 25	0 2 50	0 1 75	0 2 50	0 2 75	0 2 25	
Dharwar	0 3 0	0 2 25	0 2 75	0 2 50	0 2 75	0 2 50	0 0 75	0 2 25	0 3 50	0 2 25	0 2 0	0 2 50	0 3 25
Dhoolia	0 2 25	0 1 50	0 1 25	0 1 25	0 2 0	0 1 75	0 2 50	0 1 75	0 2 75	0 1 75	0 2 0	0 1 75	0 2 50
Kaira	0 0 50	0 2 25	0 2 25	0 2 25	0 0 75	0 1 25	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 75	0 2 25	0 2 50	0 1 75	0 1 50
Maligaon	0 2 0	0 1 25	0 1 50	0 1 25	0 2 0	0 1 75	0 2 25	0 1 50	0 2 50	0 1 75	0 2 0	0 1 50	0 2 50
Mhow	0 2 0	0 2 25	0 1 50	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 25	0 2 75	0 2 25	0 2 50	0 2 0	0 2 25
Poona	0 2 50	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 50	0 2 25	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 25	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 1 50	0 1 75	0 2 75
Rajkot	0 1 50	0 2 75	0 2 50	0 2 50	0 1 75	0 1 75	0 3 25	0 2 50	0 1 50	0 2 50	0 2 75	0 2 25	0 2 0
Rutnageery	0 2 50	0 2 0	0 2 50	0 2 25	0 2 50	0 2 50	0 1 75	0 1 75	0 3 25	0 1 50	0 1 25	0 2 0	0 3 0
Sattara	0 2 50	0 1 50	0 2 25	0 2 0	0 2 50	0 2 25	0 1 50	0 1 50	0 3 0	0 1 50	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 75
Sholapoor	0 2 75	0 1 50	0 2 50	0 1 75	0 2 50	0 2 50	0 1 75	0 2 0	0 3 25	0 1 75	0 1 75	0 2 25	0 3 0
Surat	0 1 50	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 75	0 1 25	0 0 75	0 2 50	0 1 50	0 2 25	0 1 75	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 2 0

	Dhoolia (Rs. qr. rs.)	Kaira	Maligaon	Mhow	Poona	Rajkot	Rutnageery	Sattara	Sholapoor	Surat
Dharwar	0 2 50	0 3 0	0 2 50	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 25	0 2 0	0 1 50	0 1 75	0 2 75
Dhoolia		0 2 0	0 0 75	0 1 50	0 1 75	0 2 50	0 2 25	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 50
Kaira			0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 25	0 1 50	0 2 50	0 2 50	0 2 75	0 1 50
Maligaon				0 1 75	0 1 75	0 2 50	0 2 25	0 2 0	0 1 50	0 1 50
Mhow					0 2 25	0 2 25	0 2 75	0 2 50	0 3 0	0 2 0
Poona						0 2 75	0 1 75	0 1 0	0 1 50	0 2 0
Rajkot							0 3 0	0 2 75	0 3 0	0 2 0
Rutnageery								0 1 25	0 2 0	0 2 25
Sattara									0 1 50	0 2 25
Sholapoor										0 2 25

TABLE

SHEWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE ON A SINGLE LETTER FROM BOMBAY TO DIFFERENT STATIONS UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

STATIONS.	Distance.	Postage.			STATIONS.	Distance.	Postage.		
	MILES	RS.	qr.	rs.		MILES	RS.	qr.	rs.
Agra, via Poona and Mhow	917	0	3	75	Dinapoor-Patna, via Nagpoor and Allahabad	1224	1	0	50
Allahabad, via Poona, Mhow, and Saugor	1078	1	0	0	Ellichpoor, via Poona and Aurungabad	426	0	2	50
Allahabad, via Nagpoor	1074	1	0	0	Fyzabad or Oude	1090	1	0	0
Ballasore, via Hydrabad	1241	1	0	50	Gwalior, via Poona and Mhow	804	0	3	50
Baitool, via Nagpoor	652	0	3	0	Hingolee, via Aurungabad	370	0	2	25
Banda, via Poona and Nagpoor	846	0	3	50	Hissar,	1149	1	0	25
Bareily, via Agra	920	0	3	75	Hurdwar,	1170	1	0	25
Barrackpoor, via Calcutta	1340	1	0	75	Hoossingabad, via Poona and Mhow	639	0	3	0
Benares, via Mhow and Kaunpoor	1156	1	0	25	Hydrabad, via Poona	440	0	2	50
Bhopal, via Poona and Mhow	642	0	3	0	Indore, via Poona or Baroda	504	0	2	75
Bhopalpoor, via Poona and Mhow	621	0	3	0	Juanpoor, via Mhow	1078	1	0	0
Calcutta, via Nagpoor	1308	1	0	75	Jubulpoor, via Nagpoor	730	0	3	25
Caunpoor or Kaunpoor, via Poona and Mhow	946	0	3	75	Jaudpoor, via Baroda	492	0	2	50
Chanda, via Nagpoor	660	0	3	0	Jeypoor, via Baroda, and Neemuch	750	0	3	25
Chatterpoor, via Poona and Mhow	825	0	3	50	Kotah, via Poona and Mhow	694	0	3	0
Chittagong, via Calcutta	....	1	2	0	Loodhiana, via Poona	1250	1	0	50
Cuttack, via Hydrabad	1026	1	0	0	Lucknow, via Poona, Mhow and Kaunpoor	996	0	3	75
Dacca, via Nagpoor	1454	1	1	0	Mooradabad, via Poona and Agra	1052	1	0	0
Delhi, via Poona and Mhow	1057	1	0	0	Meerzapoor, via Poona and Nagpoor,	1008	1	0	0
Dinapoor-Patna, via Poona, Mhow and Benares	1240	1	0	50	Meerut, via Poona and Mhow	1100	1	0	0
					Midnapoor, via Nagpoor	1208	1	0	50

Stations.	Distance.	Postage.	Stations.	Distance.	Postage.
	MILES	RS. qr. rs.		MILES	RS. qr. rs.
Mominabad or Amba-jogaee..........	256	0 2 0	Nusseerabad, (*Aj-meer*)............	795	0 3 25
Moorshedabad, via Poona, Nagpoor, and Calcutta.....	1442	1 1 0	Oojein, via Poona....	540	0 2 75
Muttra, via Poona and Mhow...........	945	0 3 75	Oomrowty, via Aurun-gabad...........	429	0 2 50
Nagpoor, via Poona	560	0 2 75	Raeepoor, via Nag-poor............	742	0 3 25
Neemuch, via Baroda	520	0 2 75	Saugor, via Poona and Mhow...........	735	0 3 25
Neemuch, via Poona	648	0 3 0	Saugor, via Nagpoor and Hoosingabad..	845	0 3 50

Note.—The postage to such of the above places as the dak to which passes through Poona, is one anna less at Poona than at Bombay. At Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, Seroor, Dhoolia, and Malligaon, the postage is two annas less than the Bombay rate. At Aurungabad three annas less. At Dharwar two annas more. At Baroda, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Sattara, and Dapoolee the same as at Bombay. At Surat, Deesa, and Rajkot one anna more: and at Bhooj two annas more.

TABLE

SHEWING THE RATE OF POSTAGE ON A SINGLE LETTER FROM BOMBAY TO DIFFERENT STATIONS UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

STATIONS.	Distance.	Postage.			STATIONS.	Distance.	Postage.		
	MILES	RS.	qr.	rs.		MILES	RS.	qr.	rs.
Allepee	890	0	3	50	Masulipatam	683	0	3	0
Anjengo	890	0	3	50	Mysore	630	0	3	0
Arcot	760	0	3	25	Negapatam	903	0	3	75
Bednore, via Dharwar	415	0	2	50	Nellore	740	0	3	25
Bangalore	614	0	3	0	Nundydroog	595	0	2	75
Bellary, via Poona and Dharwar	540	0	2	75	Nundeeal	591	0	2	75
Calicut	756	0	3	25	Pondicherry, via Madras	938	0	3	75
Cannanore	738	0	3	25	Palamcotta and Tinnevelly	935	0	3	75
Chicacole	892	0	3	50	Quilon	918	0	3	75
Chittledroog	503	0	2	75	Rajamundry, via Hydrabad	686	0	3	0
Chittoor	746	0	3	25	Ramnad	905	0	3	75
Cochin	838	0	3	50	Ryacotta	688	0	3	0
Coimbatoor	730	0	3	25	Salim	802	0	3	50
Colar	660	0	3	0	Samulcotta	727	0	3	25
Compta	619	0	3	0	Sadasewghur	428	0	2	50
Corinja	780	0	3	25	Serah	538	0	2	75
Cuddalore, via Madras	950	0	3	75	Seringapatam	618	0	3	0
Cummum	625	0	3	0	Tanjore	855	0	3	50
Dindigul	816	0	3	50	Tellicherry	744	0	3	25
Ellore	622	0	3	0	Trichinopoly	883	0	3	50
Ganjam	1024	1	0	0	Travancore and Cochin	872	0	3	50
Guntoor	611	0	3	0	Tranquebar, via Madras	998	0	3	75
Hullial	354	0	2	25	Vellore	714	0	3	25
Hurryhur	434	0	2	50	Vizagapatam	840	0	3	50
Jaulna	294	0	2	0	Wallajabad	765	0	3	25
Kuddapa	670	0	3	0					
Kurnool	558	0	2	75					
Madras	836	0	3	50					
Madura	854	0	3	50					
Mangalore, via Poona and Chittledroog	680	0	3	0					

Note.—The Rate of Postage at the principal Stations under the Presidency of Bombay, to Places in this table (with the exception of Jaulna) is as follows: At Poona one anna less than at Bombay: from Sholapoor and Sattara two annas less: from Dharwar three annas less: from Seroor, Ahmednuggur, Dhoolia and Malligaon, the same rate as at Bombay: from Dapoolee one anna more: from Surat and Aurungabad two annas more: from Baroda, Ahmedabad and Kaira three annas more: from Mhow, Rajkot, Deesa, and Bhooj, four annas more than at Bombay.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS AT BOMBAY.

SECTION I.

General Rules.

1st.—Persons addressing the Postmaster General, or his Deputies at Out-stations, respecting any delay in the delivery of their letters, are requested to transmit at the same time the envelopes of such letters bearing Post Office Stamps, which specify the dates on which they were issued for delivery.

2nd.—No person except those attached to the Department can be admitted into the interior of a Post Office, or allowed of themselves to examine the records; all complaints, or applications for information, must be made to the head of the office in writing.

3rd.—No money, jewels, watches, trinkets, or valuables of any description are allowed to be transmitted either by Dak or Bangy, consequently the Post Office Department is not answerable for the loss of property so transmitted.

4th.—Letters or Packets, whether official or private, for transmission through the Post Office, when they exceed 25 tolas weight, will be sent by the Bangy if to the Deckan, unless where the immediate despatch of the Packet is of importance, in which case the officer transmitting it is required to superscribe the word "*Despatch*" on the envelope, which will occasion it to be forwarded by the letter mail.

5th.—When the number of letters received for transmission at one time may be such as would render the bulk or weight of the mail inconvenient, the Postmaster General, or his Deputies at Out-stations, are authorized to detain a proportion of them for one day only; but those on which the word "*Despatch*" is superscribed are not to be detained.

6th.—Newspapers must be folded up within the dimensions of 5 inches by 3, with short envelopes, and unaccompanied by any letter or writing beyond the usual address.

7th.—No Post Office Packet shall be opened between one Station and another, unless a competent authority be present, or under circumstances of an urgent public nature, in which case the officer who opens it must see it carefully closed again, and afterward address a letter to the Postmaster General, explaining the circumstances which occasioned the measure.

8th.—No Letter or Packet delivered into any Post Office shall be returned without an official application in writing from the writer of the letter, giving satisfactory reasons for requiring its return; it is however to be understood that the Postage will in no case be returned.

SECTION II.

Rules respecting Inland Postage.

1st.—All Letters bearing Postage addressed to persons at stations where there is a Post Office shall be paid for at the time of despatch, or on receipt, at the option of the person transmitting them.

2nd.—The charges of Inland Postage are to be levied agreeably to the following progressive scale for single letters:

For every distance not exceeding 30 miles 2 annas; for every further distance not exceeding 20 miles 1 anna additional; above 50 miles and not exceeding 80 miles 4 annas; above 80 and not exceeding 120 miles 5 annas; above 120 and not exceeding 170 miles 6 annas; above 170 and not exceeding 230 miles 7 annas; above 230 and not exceeding 300 miles 8 annas, after which the Postage encreases at the rate of one anna for every hundred miles.

A Single Letter not to exceed in weight 1 tola: a Double 2 tolas: a Treble 3 tolas: a Quadruple 4 tolas, and so on: the rate of postage on a Single Letter being added for every additional tola to the extent of 25 tolas, to which weight Inland Letters and Packets are limited.

3rd.—The rate of Postage of a Single Letter shall be levied on all Registers, Vouchers, Parcels of Law Papers, Newspapers or Pamphlets (subcribed as such) transmitted inland, not exceeding four tolas in weight; and the same charge shall be superadded on every additional four tolas as far as 25 tolas.

4th.—All Letters or Parcels, covering Company's paper, ought to be registered at the Post Office, and sealed in presence of the Postmaster General, or his Head Assistant.

5th.—The Postage marked on Letters must always in the first instance be paid, and persons thinking themselves overcharged will afterward obtain redress by a representation, officially, to the Postmaster General.

6th.—All Letters refused by the party to whom they are addressed, or where the party to whom they are addressed cannot be found, and all Ship Letters on which the Inland Postage has not been paid, should be returned to the office from whence they were despatched; and the writer or the person who brought them to the office should be required to pay postage both to and from the place of address.

7th.—Should the writer of a Returned Letter refuse to pay the Postage due on it, the Postmaster is authorized to detain all future Letters to such person's address until the demand in question shall be liquidated; the same rule is applicable on all other occasions of refusal to pay postage.

Note.—The indistinct manner in which persons sometimes address Letters lead to their being sent occasionally in a wrong direction. It cannot be expected that a Post Office Clerk can be acquainted with every place in India, and much less in Europe, it is therefore recommended on all occasions to add the name of the province or country in which a place is situated.—*Compiler.*

SECTION III.

Rules respecting Ship Letters.

1st.—The Superintendant of the Marine shall cause the earliest intimation to be given at the Post Office of the arrival of all Vessels from Europe, and he is particularly required to cause every attention to be paid to the early landing of their Packets, and delivery at the Post Office.

2nd.—The same Officer will also give early intimation of the departure of all Vessels to Europe, the Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, South America, and all other parts of the world with which there is no inland communication.

3rd.—The same Officer will also transmit weekly a list of all ships in harbour whose destinations are known, specifying the probable time of their departure.

4th.—The boxes of letters for Europe, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and St. Helena, shall be forwarded to the office of the Superintendant of Marine, who will send them on board the departing vessel or vessels, obtain receipts for them, and transmit such receipts to the General Post Office.

5th.—Packets will be made up for transmission by every ship sailing from Bombay to Europe, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and to any of our British Eastern possessions or elsewhere, with which there is no inland communication. When a Packet is opened for the receipt of Ship Letters the public will be informed thereof by an advertisement in the newspapers, and by a notice exposed to view at the General Post Office.

6th.—Letters for New South Wales will be forwarded by way of Calcutta, Madras, the Isle of France, or the Cape of Good Hope, agreeably to the superscription, when no opportunity offers of transmission direct from Bombay.

7th.—The Postmaster General shall, as soon as convenient after the arrival of a Vessel from Europe, publish a list of all parcels containing books, newspapers, &c. remaining at the Post Office, but will not forward the same by post unless expressly instructed to do so by the parties to whom they are addressed.

SECTION IV.

Rules respecting Bangy Postage.

The Regulations and Rates of Postage for the Bangy between Bombay and Poona are as follow:

1st.—All parcels containing newspapers, pamphlets, or printed papers of any kind, and certified as not containing any writings, with the person's name who forwards them superscribed on the envelope, will be received for transmission at the rate of 4 annas for every 10 tolas weight.

2nd.—A parcel under four pounds weight, not exceeding the cube of one foot, and not containing any of the papers, writing, &c. specified above, will be charged one rupee postage.

3rd.—For each pound exceeding four pounds weight an additional sum of two annas will be levied.

4th.—The Postmaster General shall as soon after the arrival of a ship from Europe as may be covenient publish a list of all parcels, &c. received by her remaining in the office, but will not forward the same without special instructions to that effect, from the parties to whom they are addressed. Parcels addressed to persons in the Deckan will be forwarded at the above rates of Bangy postage. The rate of postage to other parts of the Presidency will be levied agreeably to article 3rd, of section II.

5th.—The Bangy is despatched three times a week, respectively, from Bombay and Poona, viz. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

6th.—The Department is not responsible for packages which may be lost or damaged, but should such accident occur every exertion will be made to recover the missing packet. During the rainy season parcels should be packed, and well secured, in wax cloth.

7th.—Any attempt made to pass contraband articles, or articles bearing duty, by Bangy, will subject the sender to the penalties enacted against such offences; and Postmasters are authorized to call on the party receiving parcels to open and exhibit the contents to them, when they have occasion to suspect fraudulent intentions.

Rules at the Public Buildings established for the Accommodation of Travellers between Panwell and Ahmednuggur.

1st.—A tax of two rupees for each family, or one rupee from each individual, per diem, is to be paid for the use of each Bungalow: this levy is to defray expence of sweepers, &c.

2nd.—In each Bungalow there are six chairs, two couches, and one table, travellers will be held responsible for any damage done to these articles during their stay.

3rd.—No person is to remain in any Bungalow more than three days, unless compelled to do so by sickness; and then he is not to exceed ten days, unless he cannot be moved without danger.

4th.—The first comer is entitled to the choice of rooms, but no individual is permitted to appropriate to himself more than one room, when the others are in demand.

5th.—Horses or cattle are not permitted within the Bungalow.

6th.—The person in charge at each Bungalow is instructed to assist travellers servants in procuring supplies, &c. for ready money.

7th.—A book is at each Bungalow, in which each traveller is requested to write his name, with remarks, if necessary, on the conduct of the person in charge, and the state of cleanliness in which it may be found.

8th.—The person in charge is ordered, on pain of dismission, to report for eventual representation to Government, deviations from these rules, either on the part of travellers or their domestics and followers, the master being held responsible for any infringement of them.

J. R. Snow,
Postmaster General.

John Clunes, *Dep. Postmaster,*
in charge of the Public Bungalows.

SECTION V.

PRIVILEGE OF FRANKING.

I.—List of Public Functionaries, Officers, &c. whose Correspondence, public and private, is exempted from Postage throughout India.

The Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs.
The Secretary to the Treasury.
The President, Members and Secretary to the Right Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.
The Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Directors, Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Honorable the Court of Directors.
The Governor General.
The Bishop of Calcutta.
The Naval Commander in Chief.

II.—List of Public Functionaries, Officers and others, to whom the Privilege of Franking has been granted by this Government, and to whose address all Letters, public or private, pass free.

The Governor of Madras.
The Governor of Bombay.
The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Bombay.
The Members of Council at Bombay.
The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court.
The Governors or Chiefs of Foreign European Settlements or Factories.

III.—All Letters superscribed "*Service*," to and from the following Officers, not Subordinates to this Presidency, pass free throughout this Presidency.

The Commander in Chief in India.
The Commander in Chief at Fort St. George.
Residents at Foreign Courts.
Political Agents to the Governor General.
The Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces in India.
The Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief in India.
The Senior Officers of His Majesty's Navy at any Station.
The Postmasters General at Calcutta and Madras.
The Superintendants of Lotteries at Calcutta and Madras.
The Surveyor General of India.
His Majesty's Inspector of Hospitals.

IV.—All letters superscribed "*on the Service*" to and from the following Officers, pass free throughout this Presidency.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

*The Secretaries to Government.
*The Secretaries, Private or Military to the Honorable the Governor.
The Secretary to the Civil Fund.
Reporter General on External Commerce.
*Residents and Political Agents to Governments at Foreign Courts, and Assistants, when in charge of the Residency or Agency.
Commercial Residents.

Collectors of Sea Customs.
Revenue Collectors and Assistants in charge.
The Warehouse Keeper, and Deputy in his absence.
Accountant General, or Deputy in his absence.
Sub-Accountant General, in absence of the Deputy, and 1st Assistant when officiating as head of the office.
Civil Auditor, and Deputy in his absence.
Revenue and Judicial Accountant, or Deputy in his absence.
The Military and Commercial Accountants, or Deputies in their absence.
The Sub-Treasurer and General Paymaster.
The Civil and Marine Paymaster.
Suprintendent of Stamps.
Mint Master.
Assay Master eorresponding with Collectors, and the Judge and Magistrate at Ahmedabad.
The Chief Judge and Puisne Judge of tha Court of Sudder Adawlut, and Sudder Foujdarry Adawlut.
Zilla Judges.
Registers of Zilla and City Courts.
Reporter of Select Causes.
Statistical Reporters in the Deckan and Konkan.
Postmaster General, and his Deputy when in charge.
Deputies at subordinate Stations.
Deputy Surveyor General of India at Bombay.
The Opium Agent and his Deputy in Malwa
Native Pension Fund Committee.
All Temporary Committees.
The Letters of Vakeels of Native Princes, or Jageerdars, are franked by the Chief Civil or Military Authority where they reside.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Archdeacon.
Chaplains corresponding with the Archdeacon on ecclesiatical affairs, and with the General and Division Staff on public matters.
Secretaries to the following Societies, &c. viz.
Bombay Education Society.
Bombay Native School Society.
Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society.
Bombay Auxiliary Church Missionary Society.
Bombay District Committee for promoting Christian Knowledge.
The Charity for relief of Sodiers wives.

THE SUPREME COURT, &c.

The Register.
Advocate General.
The Sheriff of Bombay.
The Three Stipendiary Magistrates of Police.
The Clerk to the Crown.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendant of Marine.
The Secretary to the Marine Board.

The Master Attendant.

Post Captains, Commanders or Lieutenants commanding ships of war, frank the official letters of the Officers of the Navy and Royal Marines under them, also the private letters of the warrant and non-commissioned Officers and Seamen, and Royal Marines under their command.

The Storekeeper.

The Victualling contract Agent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Secretary to the Medical Board.

Superintending Surgeons in correspondence with the Medical Board, Medical Officers under them, and His Majesty's Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

His Majesty's Deputy Inspector of Hospitals with the Inspector at Calcutta, the Medical Board at Bombay, and all medical men under the Presidency.

The Medical Storekeeper, his correspondence with Medical Officers at outstations only.

Deputy Medical Storekeepers, in corresponding with the Medical Storekeeper; and all Medical Officers in their division.

Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in charge of a regiment, troop, or detachment, with the Medical Board, and Medical Storekeeper.

Vaccinators corresponding with the Board, and with the Collector in the district they are employed in.

All Medical Officers, their official correspondence with the Medical Board, and the general, division, brigade, and regimental staff to which they belong.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*General Officers on the Staff.

*Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

*Secretary to the Military Board.

*The Adjutant General of the army, or Deputy in his absence.

Deputies Adjutant General of division.

*Quarter Master General of the army or Deputy in his absence.

Assistants Quarter Master General of Division.

Deputy Assistants Quarter Master General, their correspondence with the head of their department and division staff.

*Auditor General, or Deputy in his absence.

Judge Advocate General.

Deputy Judge Advocate General.

*Commissary General.

Assistants Commissary General.

Sub-Assistants Commissary General, when in charge of an office.

Agents to the Commissary General, their correspondence with the head of the department.

Conductors, Sub-Conductors, and Native Agents, in charge of a detached branch of the office of the army and ordnance commissariat, frank their own letters to the officer of the department under whom they are immediately employed.

Commissary of Stores at the Presidency and Subordinates.

Chief Engineer.

All the Officers of the Corps of Engineers, their correspondence with the Chief Engineer, the Accountant General, the Inspecting Officer of Division, the Division and Brigade Staff, Collectors and Paymasters, where they are employed.

Infantry, or other officers employed superintending public works frank their letters to the Inspecting Officer in their division.

Agent for Clothing.

Secretary to the Clothing Board.

The Revenue Surveyor in Guzerat. Officers in charge of surveys, in correspondence with the Chief Engineer, Deputy Surveyor General at Bombay, the Officers in charge of the civil and military authority where he is employed, and the Commissary of Stores.

Barrack Masters corresponding with the Quarter Master General, Division and Brigade Staff.

*Town Major of Bombay.

Inspector of the Pension List with Brigade and Battalion, Staff and Pensioners.

Inspectors of Hill Forts, corresponding with the civil and military authorities in their range of controul, and the Native Officers in charge of forts.

Major of Brigade, King's troops.

Majors of Brigade fixed at stations.

Superintendants of bazars, Assistants in charge of bazars, and Officers in temporary charge of bazars, in correspondence with the civil authorities generally, and the staff officers of the division and brigade to which they belong.

Military Paymaster at Bombay.

Paymasters at subordinate stations.

Paymasters of Royal Regiments corresponding with the Military Paymaster and Military Accountant at the Presidency.

All Officers commanding posts, stations and detachments corresponding with heads of departments, the Secretaries to the Military Board and Military Fund, Military Secretaries to the Honorable the Governor, and Commander in Chief, the Commanding Officer of their own regiments, the Division and Brigade Staff to which they belong on subjects of a public nature.

All Public Officers at subordinate stations in corresponding with the head of their department at the Presidency.

Officers absent from their stations on leave of absence, sick certificate, or on duty, should send their official letters, not addressed to officers named in the foregoing paragraph, to the Adjutant General to be franked, or to the chief station staff where they may happen to be.

All letters from or to non-commissioned officers or privates in His Majesty's army and navy, from or to European non-commissioned officers and privates in the Honorable Company's marine and military services, or from or to non-commissioned officers or privates of the Native Infantry, and Golundauze Corps, shall pass free of Postage; but in order to prevent any abuse of this indulgence, no letters from the above description of persons shall be exempted from Postage, unless they bear on the envelope, the official signa-

ture of their respective Commanding Officers.—Public Lascars and Dooly Bearers to be considered as entitled to the same privilege.

The letters of Patients in the European General Hospital to be franked by the Surgeon in charge.

The Officers with an asterisk (*) prefixed to their designation in this List, have the privilege of corresponding in a private form, on affairs unquestionably of a public nature.

It is expected that no officer will abuse the indulgence thus afforded to them of obtaining information on their official affairs in a private form, which is sometimes more convenient to them than the prescribed forms of office. And the Honorable the Governor in Council relies upon the Heads of Offices to whom this privilege is granted, repressing any attempt at evasion of Postage on private communications in such a manner as shall discourage repetition of the liberty taken with them.

These Letters should be superscribed "Private Service."

5th.—All Officers acting under a superior, to superscribe with their signature the words "By Order." This applies to Secretaries to Boards, &c. and Majors of Brigade.

6th.—Postmasters and Post Office Writers will exact Postage on all Letters franked by Officers not included in this List, or in which the prescribed from of address has not been attended to.

7th.—Any Officer, whether civil or military, not having the privilege of franking, who may have occasion to address letters, the Postage on which is chargeable to Government, may be indemnified on a representation of the case to the Postmaster General or Deputy Postmasters of Stations, or at his option he may charge the amount of postage in his pay abstract, forwarding as a voucher, a list of the letters, specifying the address and dates of despatch for which reimbursement is claimed.

8th.—In the case of a person not privileged to frank letters, having occasion to address a public officer on subjects connected with his Majesty's or the Honorable Company's Services, not having in view his own individual benefit, and there being no officer at hand to frank his letter, it shall pass free of postage on his making a declaration in writing on the envelope to the following effect, attested by his signature:

"*I declare that the contents under this cover are on the Public Service solely.*"

9th.—When a public officer under Government shall have occasion to correspond with individuals on the subject of transmitting bills of exchange, promissory notes, receipts, or any other description of government securities, &c. the public officer forwarding the letters shall, in such cases, superscribe on the envelope with his official signature, the words "*bearing Postage.*" And when, *vice versa,* such letters are addressed by an individual to a public officer, the Postage shall be received from the person delivering the letter at the Post Office.

10th.—All letters from subordinate officers to their respective Boards are to be addressed to the Board, and not to the Secretary, who is however to frank all letters from the Board in the form before directed, and all letters to the other public officers are to be addressed to the head of the office, and not to any subordinate officer in it.

11th.—There being reason to believe that officers privileged sometimes

frank packets containing native letters, among which are Sahookars letters, without the Officer so franking being aware of it, it is particularly recommended to Officers in such cases to ascertain whether the contents of packets brought to them to frank, are, *bona fide*, of the description on which Government remits the Postage. The Deputy Postmasters, and Post Office Writers, are instructed to demand that the sender, or receiver of packets, open and shew the contents when they have information, or have reason to believe, that the indulgence of Government has been abused.

Note.—This List has been prepared by a Committee, but should any officers discover that the mention of them has been inadvertently omitted, they are requested to send the authority under which they claim the privilege of franking, to the Postmaster General, who, upon being satisfied that it has been granted to them, will cause the necessary corrections to be made in the reprints of this List in the Code of Post Office Regulations.

RATES OF HIRE, &c.

TABLE I.

Usual Rates of Hire by the Trip of Hamals, Cattle, &c. in the Deccan.

Stations.	Ahmednuggur. Days allowed for the journey.	Ahmednuggur. Cart with one pair of bullocks.	Ahmednuggur. Hamals and Bangymen.	Ahmednuggur. Coolies.	Ahmednuggur. Tattoos.	Ahmednuggur. Pack bullocks.	Dhoolia. Hamals and Bangymen.	Dhoolia. Coolies.	Dhoolia. Tattoos.	Dhoolia. Pack bullocks.	Poona. Days allowed for the journey.	Poona. Cart with one pair of bullocks.	Poona. Hamals and Bangymen.	Poona. Coolies.	Poona. Tattoos.	Poona. Pack bullocks.	Sattara. Hamals and Bangymen.	Sattara. Coolies.	Sattara. Tattoos.	Sattara. Pack bullocks.	Sholapoor. Tattoos.	Sholapoor. Pack bullocks.
	A.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	A.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.	RS. AS.
Ahmednuggur	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 0	4 0	5 8	4 0	6	10 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	5 0	4 8	6 0	4 8	5 10	4 15
Asseergurh..	20	15 0	7 8	5 0	8 2	6 4	6 8	5 0	5 8	5 0	- -	50 0	15 0	- -	13 0	11 0	14 12	11 8	17 8	11 8	- -	- -
Amba-jogaee.	12	9 0	4 8	3 0	4 14	3 12	- -	- -	- -	- -	12	30 0	10 0	5 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 8	6 4	4 12	3 12
Aurungabad.	8	6 0	3 0	2 0	3 4	2 8	5 8	4 0	5 8	4 0	12	20 0	7 4	4 4	7 4	5 4	8 12	6 12	10 4	7 0	9 6	7 15
Bankoot....	14	10 8	5 4	3 8	5 8	4 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 8	2 8	3 8	3 0	3 8	3 0	4 8	3 0	- -	- -
Belgam.....	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18	- -	10 0	- -	9 0	5 8	6 8	5 4	7 12	5 4	6 12	5 10
Bhewndy...	16	12 0	6 0	4 0	6 8	5 0	7 8	5 0	7 8	6 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 0	5 8	8 4	5 8	- -	- -
~~Dapoolee...~~	~~8~~	~~6 0~~	~~3 0~~	~~2 0~~	~~3 4~~	~~2 8~~	- -	- -	- -	- -	~~7~~	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	~~3 0~~	~~2 12~~	~~4 0~~	~~2 12~~	- -	- -
Dharwar....	26	19 8	9 8	6 8	10 6	8 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	19	- -	11 4	6 12	11 4	8 0	10 8	8 8	12 0	8 8	8 0	7 0
Dhoolia.....	14	10 8	5 4	3 8	5 8	4 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 12	9 4	14 0	9 4	- -	- -
Ellichpoor...	26	19 8	9 8	6 8	10 6	8 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	45 0	12 0	- -	16 0	7 0	16 0	13 0	19 0	13 0	- -	- -
Jaulna......	12	9 0	4 8	3 0	4 14	3 12	6 8	5 0	6 8	5 0	14	30 0	8 8	5 0	8 8	6 0	9 8	7 8	11 4	7 8	7 8	6 4
Kopergaon..	6	4 8	2 4	1 8	2 7	1 14	4 0	2 8	3 8	2 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 4	6 8	9 12	6 8	9 6	7 13
Malligaon...	10	7 8	3 12	2 8	4 1	3 2	1 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	13	30 0	8 0	4 8	7 12	5 4	10 8	8 4	12 8	8 4	16 6	14 0
Malwan.....	20	15 0	7 8	5 0	8 2	6 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mhow......	26	19 8	9 8	6 8	10 6	8 2	8 8	7 0	8 8	7 0	- -	- -	22 8	- -	21 0	13 0	16 4	13 0	19 8	13 0	- -	- -
Nagpoor....	34	25 8	12 12	8 8	13 13	10 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	80 0	25 0	- -	21 0	15 0	19 4	15 8	23 4	15 8	18 12	15 10
Nasik.......	9	6 12	3 6	2 4	3 10	2 13	4 8	3 8	4 8	3 8	9	25 0	5 4	3 4	5 12	3 12	7 12	6 4	9 4	6 4	11 4	9 6
Oomrowty..	25	18 12	9 6	6 4	10 2	7 13	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 0	5 8	6 8	5 8	- -	- -
Panwell.....	- -	12 0	6 0	4 0	6 8	5 0	9 8	7 0	8 8	7 0	5	12 0	3 0	1 12	3 0	2 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 9	8 0
Punderpoor..	12	9 0	4 8	3 0	4 14	3 12	- -	- -	- -	- -	10	25 0	5 8	3 4	5 8	4 0	3 12	3 0	4 8	3 4	1 11	1 8
Rutnageery..	16	12 0	6 0	4 0	6 8	5 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	11	- -	8 0	- -	7 0	7 0	4 8	3 12	5 8	3 12	- -	- -
Sattara.....	12	9 0	4 8	3 0	4 14	3 12	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	12 0	2 12	1 12	2 12	2 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 10	4 11
Seroor......	3	2 4	1 8	0 12	1 7	1 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	3	- -	1 8	1 0	1 8	1 4	3 12	3 8	4 8	3 8	7 8	6 4
Sholapoor...	14	10 8	5 4	3 8	5 11	4 6	11 8	8 0	10 8	8 0	11	30 0	6 12	4 0	6 12	4 12	5 8	4 8	6 8	4 8	- -	- -
Surat.......	40	30 0	15 0	10 0	16 4	12 8	6 8	6 0	6 8	6 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 8	10 12	16 4	10 12	14 1	11 12

A Bullock should carry 160lbs. of any article, and every three bullocks should have one driver.

Two Tattoos should be accompanied by one driver.

A Cooly should carry 18 quart bottles of liquor, or 50lbs. of any other article.

By the Poona Bazar Regulations, if the journey occupies a greater number of days than is marked in the column of days (A.) the fare is entitled for each day over as follows. A Hamal 5 annas per diem: each Tattoo 6 annas: each Bullock 2½ annas: and a Cooly 4 annas.

Carts are seldom procurable to go long journies in the Deccan, so that it is difficult to determine the usual, or average rate of hire. Twelve rupees between Poona and Panwell includes cooly hire up or down the ghât.

Camels are occasionally to be hired, but the rate depends upon the wants of the traveller and camel driver. For short journies I have been in the habit of paying a rupee a day in the dry, and about 1½ rupees in the rainy season.

In every military bazar there are Mokudums, separately over each class of persons, whose duty it is, on being applied to, to afford assistance from his class. These Mokudums are remunerated by the person to whom he is serviceable, by an established fee for each Hamal, Cooly, Cart, Camel, Tattoo, or Bullock he provides.

The Rates in this Table are for the dry season: a proportionate advance, seemingly, about 15 per cent, is demanded during the wet season.

It should however be understood, that as people cannot be compelled to engage at these rates, so travellers may engage carriages, cattle or people, as much under them as they can.

The wholesale price of one market day seems to be the standard by which goods are sold until the next

TABLE II.

Usual Rates of Hire in Gujerat of Carts, Hamals, Carriages, Tattoos, &c.

Stations.	Ahmedabad. Cart with one pair of bullocks. Rs.	As.	Ahmedabad. Hamals and bamboo coolies. Rs.	As.	Ahmedabad. Pack bullocks Rs.	As.	Baroda. Cart with one pair of bullocks. Rs.	As.	Baroda. Hamals and bamboo coolies. Rs.	As.	Baroda. Coolies. Rs.	As.	Baroda. Tattoos. Rs.	As.	Baroda. Pack bullocks Rs.	As.
Ahmedabad	~~10~~ -	~~0~~ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baroda			2	12	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broach	18	0	4	4	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	3	0	5	0	2	0
Cambay	6	0	2	4	4	0	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jumbooseer	15	0	3	8	6	0	4	0	3	0	2	4	5	0	1	4
Kaira	2	0	0	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malligaon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajkot	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	0	-	-	9	0	-	-	-	-
Surat	22	0	5	12	8	8	9	0	7	0	5	0	8	0	3	2
Tankaira Bunder	17	0	3	8	6	0	5	0	4	0	3	0	5	0	2	0
Bombay to Tannah.	*2*	*0*	*0*	*3*	——		——		——		*0.2.56*					
Tannah to Panwell.	——		*0*	*3*	——		——		——		*0.2.56*					

Stations.	Broach. Cart with one pair of bullocks. Rs.	As.	Broach. Hamals and bamboo coolies. Rs.	As.	Broach. Coolies. Rs.	As.	Surat. Cart with one pair of bullocks. Rs.	As.	Surat. Hamals and bamboo coolies. Rs.	As.	Surat. Coolies. Rs.	As.	Surat. Tattoos. Rs.	As.	Surat. Bulocks Pack Rs.	As.
Ahmedabad	11	8	9	8	7	4	18	0	12	0	10	0	-	-	13	0
Baroda	5	0	4	0	3	0	10	0	7	0	5	8	-	-	8	0
Broach	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	3	0	2	8	-	-	4	0
Bombay	-	-	15	0	14	8	-	-	12	3	10	0	-	-	12	0
Cambay	-	-	5	0	3	0	14	0	9	0	6	0	-	-	10	0
Jumbooseer	3	0	2	0	2	0	8	0	6	0	5	0	-	-	7	0
Kaira	10	0	8	0	6	0	16	0	11	0	9	0	-	-	12	0
Malligaon	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	0	12	0	10	0	-	-	13	0
Rajkot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	0
Surat	5	0	3	0	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tankaira Bunder	4	0	3	0	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0

TABLE III.

Usual Rates of Hire per month of Artificers, Coolies, &c. at the Principal Military Stations.

Description of Artificers.	Baroda.		Kaira.		Malli-gaon		Mhow.		Poona.		Rajkot.		Surat.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Basket or Matmaker	10	0	7	8	10	0	6	1½	10	0	-	-	7	8
Blacksmith *Maistry*	15	0	15	0	15	0	-	-	15	0	22	8	10 to 15	0
Blacksmith	12	0	7	8	10	12	-	-	10	0	15	0	8	0
Blacksmith Hammerman	7	8	6	0	10	12	-	-	10	0	13	0	9	0
Blacksmith Bellows boy	5	0	5	0	6	0	-	-	5	10	9	0	7	8
Bricklayer *Maistry*	15	0	15	0	15	0	11	4	15	0	15	0	15	0
Bricklayer	12	0	10	0	10	0	9	6	10	0	12	0	9¾ to 12	0
Carpenter *Maistry*	15	0	15	0	15	0	-	-	15	0	22	8	15	0
Carpenter	12	0	10	0	10	0	11	4	10	0	15	0	9¾ to 12	0
Chupperbund *Maistry*	10	0	7	8	-	-	7	8	15	0	14	0	7	8
Chupperbund	7	8	6	0	-	-	4	10	10	0	12	0	6	0
Hamall *Mokudum*	10	0	9	0	9	0	-	-	B		12	0	8	0
Hamall	8	0	7	0	7	8	-	-	7	8	10	0	6	0
Horsekeeper	8	0	6	0	8	0	-	-	7	0	8 to 9	0	6 to 10	0
Labourer *Man*	7	0	5	0	6	0	-	-	5	10	7	8	4	14
Labourer *Woman*	4	0	3	0	4	0	-	-	3	12	5	10	3	6
Labourer *Boy*	2	12	2	12	4	0	-	-	3	12	5	10	3	6
Labourer *Girl*	2	12	2	8	-	-	-	-	3	0	-	-	2	10
Painter Oil	12	0	12	0	-	-	-	-	15	0	15	0	7	8
Potter or Tilemaker	12	0	7	8	.	-	-	-	10	0	15	0	7	8
Sawyer	7	8	12	0	25	0	-	-	30	0	12	0	24	8
Shoemaker or Chuckler	10	0	7	8	10	12	-	-	10	0	15	0	7	8
Stonecutter 1*st Class*	15	0	12	0	15	0	-	-	15	0	15	0	15	0
Stonecutter 2*nd Class*	12	0	10	0	-	-	-	-	11	4	12	0	7	8
Tailor 1*st Class*	15	0	10	0	15	0	9	6	15	0	15	0	7	8
Tailor 2*nd Class*	12	0	7	8	9	0	7	8	10	0	10	0	7	8
Weaver	-	-	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Artificers, in general, work by the month or day, there are however many instances in which they do not.

Basket or Matmakers work oftener by the number of baskets or cubits square of mat; and the price allowed on these articles admits of them earning a fair compensation.

At Poona (B) the Mokudum who is employed to procure hamals, or the Choudry who brings artisans or workmen (there being a Choudry over each class) is entitled to an established fee for each person he provides.

Bricklayers and Chupperbunds often contract for their labour, the first by the measure of length called a brass, the latter by the cent square cubits in the superfices.

There are few good Oil Painters to be met with, but they usually work by the day.

Tiles are purchased in most places by the thousand; and the price is as remarkably different as the quality of the materials. At Poona 3½ to 4 rupees is the price per 1000; while at Panwell very far superior tiles are purchased for 1¼ to 1¾ rupees per 1000.

Sawyers are of all castes, and work in all ways, agreeably to the local usage of their class.

Stonecutters usually work by the cubit, and the roughness or fineness of the work determines the price.

The Weaver, who is only to be found in towns or cities, is paid by a per centage on the value of his goods.

These tables are prepared in rupees and annas, whereof sixteen annas go to the rupee, or four annas to the quarter rupee.—Though this is not the money of account at the Presidency, it is nevertheless the best suited to Tables which apply to stations throughout the territories adjacent to, and connected with it.

TABLE IV.

Estimate of the Expence of a Dak laid from Poona or Panwell:

	RS.	AS.
Tuligaon, 2 days at 5 annas per diem.........	7	2
Wulwun, 4 Ditto.........................	15	0
Khalapoor, 6 Ditto.......................	22	2
Panwell, 8 Ditto.........................	30	0
If a Bangyman to each set, additional........	6	1
If with a Mausal to each set................	6	1
Muckadum's fees.........................	3	0
Total Rupees.	90	2

Note.—Oil not included.

Posted Bearers:

Posts or stations are divided into distances of 18 miles, or as nearly so as possible, and for each stage 12 Hamals are required; that is for moderate sized travellers, and each Hamal is entitled to 5 annas for every day he may be absent, whether he carries or not.

Hamals once posted and recalled to receive at the rate of 5 annas for every day they may be absent.

One gentleman taking up another's Dak, is to pay for two days, namely, the day he is carried, and another to return; but if he delays the people longer of course they must be paid at the rate of five annas for every day so detained.

Gentlemen travelling with a couple of light baskets of cloth, a Bangyman to each set will be required, whose pay is the same as that of a Hamal.

Hamals cannot be compelled to carry bundles or boxes and work with the Palanqueen also, nor are they to be compelled to carry lanthorns or other lights.

(signed) W. D. Robertson,
Sup. Bazars, P. D. A.

APPENDIX

TO THE

ITINERARY

FOR

WESTERN INDIA,

CONTAINING

BRIEF ACCOUNTS

OF THE

PRINCES AND ZUMEENDARS

HOLDING POSSESSIONS WITHIN THE TERRITORIES THROUGH WHICH THE ROUTES IN THE ITINERARY LEAD:

TOGETHER WITH

SHORT NOTICES OF THE PRINCIPAL PERSONS AT THE DIFFERENT DURBARS.

ALSO,

ADDITIONAL ROUTES,

POST OFFICE ADVERTISEMENTS,

AND

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF WESTERN INDIA.

BY

CAPTAIN JOHN CLUNES,

12TH REGIMENT BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE AMERICAN MISSION PRESS.

1828.

TO THE READER.

Section I.—Copies of the different papers from which this account of Chiefs, or families of rank, in Western India, has chiefly been compiled, were transmitted to the Bombay Government upwards of a year ago in order to obtain its sanction for their publication, together with such additional matter as might be collected from the very partial notices, which are to be found on points of this nature, in the public records. However, as any additions, or emendations, which might be derived from that quarter, do not appear to me likely to prove of much importance, I have thought it unnecessary to wait for any such aid, and have therefore printed the work in its present form. What is now published may be depended upon as authentic, except where the reader is warned that it might possibly be otherwise. Nearly the whole of this section is formed of original materials, the result of my own enquiries, but enriched by the contributions of friends. I am, however, principally indebted to original, or native sources, whether by gleanings from old chronicles and tales, or, oral information collected in conversations with well-informed natives. Difficulties having been experienced by officers of official rank and influence, in discovering the genealogy, or history of native chiefs, (who always afford any account of themselves with great reluctance,) it may easily be supposed that impediments to this end must have been severely felt in my own case; and the liberal critic will readily find an excuse for any error he may discover. Those only, who have been engaged in inquiries of a similar kind, can be aware of the difficulty of determining what is truth, and of avoiding error, in researches of so intricate a character: but I shall be amply repaid for my labour, if the work is considered useful. A knowledge of the people among whom we live, cannot be considered otherwise than beneficial to the officer, who is desirous of filling his office respectably; and this knowledge is best acquired, next to having personal intercourse with them, by a study of their history,—whatever facilitates this, be it ever so unpretending, is at least not labour in vain.*

I have generally avoided going into fabulous origins of families, which would have swelled this work, to the great danger of exhausting the patience of some of my readers; who probably will neither feel interest in, or afford credit to, the tale,

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* The lineage of the Soobehdar of the Deccan, and the list of his Nobles and Officers, is extracted from an account written by my own Moonshee, a Native of Hydrabad, but which place he left eighteen years ago, and it has been compared with an official account written in 1816. This is mentioned, because, though corrected up to the latest date, it may turn out that new actors have come upon the stage, and some of those noticed may have disappeared, without such occurring to the recollection of the gentlemen who were good enough to examine the manuscript list at my request. I have also, in page 33, noticed the army of the State in a manner calculated to mislead. Besides the military force of the Durbar, the permanent Subsidiary furnished to His Highness by the Honorable Company, consists of eight Battalions of Infantry of 1,000 men each, and two Regiments of Cavalry, with the usual proportion of ordnance, &c.: the payment of the whole being provided for by territorial cessions in perpetuity.

that the Sirowi family are the spurious offspring of a goddess, and hence derive their name of Deora. It is equally immaterial that the Deoras were, some few centuries ago, Rulers in Meywar, till driven from their throne and kingdom by Oodè Sing, the founder of the city of Oodeepoor: or that the latter is descended of the Rawuls of Chittoor, who trace their genealogy to the great Ramchundra, the son of the Sun. This unconcernedness to legend, the marvellous tale, or the amusing anecdote, may evince a want of submission to prevailing taste, but when I began, my intention was, to convey useful FACT, *upon a broad page, with a narrow margin, and a readable type.*

With respect to the spelling of names, I have deferred to the common modern practice, but though often wrong in doing so, I trust that my anxiety to render the subjects clearer, by using the familiar mode, will plead my excuse with the oriental scholar: in forming words which have never been expressed by aid of the English press, I have followed the Asiatic Orthography.*

Sect. II.—The Routes, now published, are selected from a number in my possession, and are those most in request. I should have been happy to have given some account of the voyage and journey to the healthful and interesting region on the Neela Purbut (Neelgeeries,) in addition to what I have formerly published, but improvement is making such rapid strides in India, that any thing, I may be able to communicate might become obsolete in practice before many months. I hope to see ere long, steam packets established upon this coast, between Tankaria and Calicut; a scheme which, when effected, will, in facilitating travelling and communication, do much, probably, for India. The Post from Madras to Calicut occupies 4½ days,—let the mercantile community, who are most interested, and those who are better judges of steam Navigation than myself, determine, whether it would not be more advantageous to communicate with Calcutta by this apparently circuitous route, than by the present direct line through Nagpoor. It would be invidious to notice the snail-like speed,† at which the dâk proceeds along the Konkan from Surat to Malwan, were the causes of such a nature as could be removed,—these are, numerous creeks to be crossed affected by the tide, and a jungly country in many places, which the runners are afraid to travel through at night. The expense of the establishment of Runners might be well applied to the encouragement of Steam Navigation.

The routes are arranged in the most concise form, and equally wellcalculated for the use of troops, as for individual travellers. The measurement is usually from village to village, and a good Quarter-Master I think, usually sets up the Head-Quarters flag-staff beyond the village when he can find ground there. The ground of encampment however, depends so much upon the season, the state of cultivation, the direction of the march, the intervention of a river, the facility of obtaining water and forage, &c. that I do not suggest it, even, where perhaps I could do so with some degree of accuracy: a village servant, is always ready to point out the usual encamping ground for troops, and place of accommodation for travellers. Towns and Kusbas are distinguished by being printed in capital letters, but when the latter are small, they have a K. annexed. The population of a village is best shewn by the number of houses it is supposed to contain;

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* I might be accused of affectation, or perhaps of not knowing better, were I to omit the article before Gaekwar, or to designate the Soobehdar of the Deccan by any other name than "the Nizam."

† Tables See at page 186 of Itinerary.

and when within the limits of the Company's territory, and not the Company's property, the name of the chief it belongs to is generally expressed in Italics.

Sect. III.—The late improvements in Palankeen Dâk travelling are shewn in the third section, but it is to be hoped, that, for the mutual benefit of travellers, and of the hamals themselves, these will be further extended.

Sect. IV.—The Account of Weights and Measures is prepared from a careful collation of Reports, from all the Revenue Collectors under this Presidency, which were called for by this Government in 1821, *and furnished during that, and the following year. Among these is a voluminous and valuable Report elucidatory of this intricate, and extensive, subject, by Captain Thomas Jervis, of the Bombay Engineers, highly creditable, I take the liberty of observing, to his talents and research. I have made but few extracts from it, because the Report itself is too valuable not to be published, sooner or later.*

Reader! in the humble hope that my labours may not be deemed useless, I bid thee farewell.

J. C.

BOMBAY, 12th April, 1828.

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SECTION I.

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INTRODUCTION.

When the Mahomedan Dynasties, which reigned over the Kingdoms, into which the Deccan was divided in the 16th and 17th centuries, had at length been subverted, after a series of wars with Aurungzeeb and Sivajee, there arose, upon the ruins, a Hindoo and a Mahomedan Sovereignty: the former separated, in the time of the grandsons of Sivajee, into the Mahratta States of Satara and Kolapoor, where their descendants still reign; while the Viceroy of the Emperor established for himself the present Mahomedan Kingdom, and dynasty, of Hydrabad. The descent of the principal families in the Deccan, from the adherents of the founders of these Sovereignties, and their immediate successors, is traced in the following pages, as far as I have been able to do so; the origin of some few of the families, however, belongs to a more remote, and obscure, period.

JAGHEERDARS, AND PRINCIPAL FAMILIES, UNDER THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN THE DECCAN.

THE EX-PESHWA, BAJEE RAO.—Every information, regarding the progress of this family of the Peshwas to sovereignty, is to be met with in Grant Duff's "History of the Mahrattas." Here it may suffice to say, that Balajee Wiswanath,* the first of the family, who attained eminence, officiated as a Karkoon with the army under Dhunajee Jadhow, the distinguished ancestor of the present Rutun Singh Jadhow Rao; and from which office, with his son, he was elevated to the rank of Peshwa in 1717. He died in 1720, leaving the office to his son Balajee, Bajee Rao, who died in 1740, and was succeeded by his son, Nana Sahib: in his time Sahoo Raja died, without heirs, in 1749; and the Peshwas were acknowledged supreme in the state, which they virtually had been during the reign of Sahoo. Nana Sahib died in 1761, and his eldest son having fallen the year before at Paniput, his second, and third sons, and also the posthumous son of the latter, reigned in succession. The part, which Ragoba Dada, the brother of Nana Sahib, took in the administration during the three last reigns, is not suited to a brief notice of this kind; but his son, Bajee Rao, succeeded as Peshwa, and, notwithstanding the exceptionable character of his father, with the strongest good will of the nation. After a reign spent in intrigues against the power, which restored him to his government, and sustained him in it afterwards, he abdicated on the 3d June 1818, and retired to Bit,hoor, or Brimhawurth, a place of pilgrimage in Hindoostan, where he enjoys an annual Pension of 8 Lacks of rupees. His brother, Chimnajee Appa, receives 2 Lacks; and Venaik Rao, the son of Amroot Rao, the adopted son of the Ex-Peshwa's father, receives 7 Lacks: Amroot Rao retired to Benares in 1803.

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* The family of Balajee Wiswanath appear to have been Deshmookhs of Dhunda-Rajpoor, and Balajee had farmed the Customs of the Port; but it proving an unprofitable speculation, he was unable to make up the deficiency, and fled. The Peshwa's deshmookhy claims upon Dhunda-Rajpoor, amounting to 10 or 12,000 Rupees, are, I believe, still paid.

The Ghorpuray family of Kapsee.—The legend of this family derives it from a Rajpoot origin, in Hindoostan. Be this as it may, Mhaloojee, as well as his father, Buerjee, appears to have served under the Kings of Beejapoor, and to have received the title of Hindoo Rao. Mhaloojee had three sons; the title of Hindoo Rao has remained with the line of the eldest, named Buerjee, from whom the Gunjundurgurh family is descended. The second was the famous Suntajee, the Suenaputee of Sivajee, and from whom the present family of Kapsee is derived: from the third son originated the family, styled Ameer-ool-Oomra.*

(2) † Ghorpuray.—Bhoojung Rao, *styled Hindoo Rao*, holds the Fort, and estate, of Gunjundurgurh, which appears to be a very ancient possession of the family: this estate was conferred upon it by the Raja of Kolapoor, and is rated at 17,651 rupees. Seedojee Rao, the son of Buerjee, was the first Suenaputee of the Kolapoor State; and his sons, Morar Rao of Gooty (the Morari Row of Orme) and Dowlut Rao, were distinguished for their courage and enterprize, against the Mysore, and Hydrabad States, during the Coromandel war. The fort and valley of Sondoor, now in dispute, was acquired by Seedojee about 1713, and devolved upon Morar Rao; who, having no children of his own, adopted either Soobarao his brother's son, or Khundeerao, who was killed in the action, at Ashta, in February 1818. The son of the latter, Shewrao, at present possesses the estate.

(2) Ghorpuray, *styled Ameer-Ool-Oomra.*—Jeswunt Rao, a great grandson of the first of this title, is distinguished as the only man of family, who openly espoused the British cause in 1817-18. He was Vakeel, on the part of Sindhia, with Sir Arthur Wellesley in 1803, and was afterwards Sindhia's Resident agent at Poona. He died, shortly after the establishment of order in the Deccan, in 1819. Shew Rao, the son of the elder brother of Jeswunt Rao, has an unsettled claim upon Sondoor. The district of Dhutwar, rated at 25,000 rupees, which was granted to the family by the Kolapoor Raja, belongs, half to Shew Rao, and the other half, equally, to Maloojee and Nursing Rao, the legitimate sons of Jeswunt Rao: the latter have a pension each, of 5,500 rupees per annum, and have had the districts of Supt Sagur, and Berug, granted by the British government between them. The illegitimate children of Jeswunt Rao, have distinguished themselves, under British officers; and one of them, Dajee Sahib, is a Risaldar in the Poona Auxiliary horse: Dajee has the village of Sewapoor, rated at 1,200 rupees, 18 miles S. of Poona, in enam; and has a pension, besides, from the British Government.

(1) Ghorpuray of Moodhol. Venkut Rao Raja.—Bajee Ghorpuray, an ancestor of this family, was a zealous partisan under the king of Beejapoor, and a determined opponent to the cause of his countrymen, in their first efforts at emancipation; and Sivajee is said to have taken a signal vengeance, by cutting him off, together with his whole family, and followers, to the number, it is said, of about 3,000 persons in Moodhol, which he burnt. The present Raja is the seventh, in descent, from Bajee. The Raja, Narraen Rao, had two wives, the last married was mother of the eldest son, at present Raja. Govind Rao, the second born, but of the first wife, fell, with Gokla, at Ashta in 1818, but a person now assumes his name at Poona. The Raja still holds the ancient possessions of the family, in the Pergunnas of Moodhol, Lokapoor, Dowleshwur, Jenujee, and Maknoor; the revenue is rated at 2¼ Lacks, but the estate realizes 1,07,540 rupees only.

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* For the Kapseekur Ghorpuray, see among the Kolapoor Jagheerdars.

† The number, which precedes the name of each chief, shews the class to which he belongs. I have not been successful in meeting with a list of chiefs, divided into classes, which would have enabled me to complete the information on this point—desirable, because each class have their distinct privileges: the head of the family, or his widow, and the eldest son hold equal rank; but brothers, and younger sons of the first class only, are entitled to the privileges of the second, or next, class. Cadets, in the second class, rank in the third class.

GHORPURAY. Inchel-Kurinjeekur, a bramin family. Venkut Rao, now about 20 years of age, is married to the daughter of Chintamun Rao, Putwurdhun, of Sanglee. Narraen Rao Joshee, the first of his family, distinguished himself while in the service of the Kapseekur Ghorpuray, and had the villages of Inchel-Kurinjee, &c. conferred upon him: he then took the name of Ghorpuray. A descendant married into the family of the Peshwa, and had the Deshmookhy of Meeruj conferred upon him, in lieu of which, he subsequently received other estates; and what are now held by the family may be rated at 75,000 rupees.

(I) THE PUTWURDHUN FAMILY.—The founder of this family was Hur Bhut, a Konkanee Bramin, originally in the service of the first Bajee Rao, Peshwa: of his six sons, Govind Hurry, Trimbuk Hurry, and Ramchunder Hurry rose to distinction, as military chieftains; and Gopal Rao, and Purusram Bhao, his grandsons, were among the greatest chiefs of the empire, under the Peshwa: the family estates lie in the vicinity of the Kolapoor Raja's dominions. The following are the present chiefs of this family, with the estimated revenues of the Mahals, assigned to each, for personal expenses, as well as for the support of a party of troops, which they are liable to be called on to serve with; except Chintamun Rao, of Sanglee, whose Jagheer is for personal expenses: Chintamun Rao, however, maintains a greater number of military followers, since the settlement of the country, than any other of the southern Jagheerdars, Appa Dessaye Neepankur excepted.

CHINTAMUN RAO PANDOORUNG, styled Appa Sahib, of Sanglee.—Personal Jagheer rated at 3,75,000 rupees. GUNPUT RAO, styled Tattia Sahib, is now in charge of the Fort of Meeruj, as heir to the eldest branch of the family, has a Jagheer rated at I,85,336 rupees. MADHOO RAO, styled Baba Sahib, the second chieftain of Meeruj, resides outside the Fort, and has a Jagheer, rated at I,I8,4I3 rupees. GOPAL RAOJEE, the 3d chieftain of Meeruj, resides in the Fort—Jagheer rated at Rs. I,0I,348. WAMON RAO, the 4th chieftain of Meeruj, resides at Sahonee, and is hence styled Sahoneekur—Jagheer Rs. 92,274. These chiefs are descendants of GOVIND HURRY; the first being the son of his third son, and the other four being the descendants of his fourth son.

The descendants of TRIMBUK HURRY are, KRUSHN RAO of KOORUNDWAR, whose Jagheer is rated at I,53,358 rupees; and GUNPUT RAO of SHEDBAUL, whose Jagheer is rated at I,22,925 rupees.

The grand children of PURUSRAM PUNT BHAO are, GOPAL RAO of JUMKHUNDEE, whose Jagheer is rated at 2,64,I44 rupees: GOVIND RAO NANA of CHINCHNEE, whose Jagheer is rated at 2,26,125 rupees: and PURUSRAM PUNT BHAO, the adopted son of Gunput Rao, Jagheer rated 2,56,888 rupees; the two former have no family, or prospect of an heir, and are very anxious about the future disposal of their estates.

PUAR OR POWAR. Perhaps the most respectable Mahratta family of this name is that of Multan, a village 30 miles N. E. of Poona: some members of it were conspicuous, during the period in which the Mahratta supremacy was established over Hindoostan; and some principal families in Malwa derive their origin from that of the, comparatively, obscure family at Multan. It is immaterial, what feats Sabajee Puar, or his son Krustnajee, performed, to benefit their country, or themselves; so I have made no enquiry on the subject: the latter, however, had three sons, Boobajee, Ryajee, and Keroojee; Boobajee had two sons, Kaloojee, and Sumbhajee, who were the ancestors of the Rajas of Dhar, and Dewass, (of whom see the accounts in Sir John Malcolm's "Central India.") The present Patel of Multan has Jagheers, principally, I believe, in Khandes, rated at 9,637 rupees; and he has about 25 horse, which accompany him on occasions of ceremony. The members of this family being numerous, I have given the genealogical tree of it; and it may be necessary to explain, that, where the line is extinct, I have given the name in italics; but, where adopted into another line, or family, I have affixed a number, to facilitate reference; for instance, Manajee, the son of Khundeerao, has been adopted by Ranoojee, the son of Boobajee; adoption is distinguished by dotted lines.

Genealogy of the Family of Puar.

Kalojee.

Sumbhajee.

Krustnajee.

Tookooje of GUNIGAOM, Per. Khurda.

Jewajee, Patel of HINGNEE on Goor R a village belonging to Jes. Rao Ghorparay

Manajee.

Oudajee, Patel of MULTAN, near Seeroor.

Anund Rao, Patel of KOWTA, near Seroor, is the first of this line, who established himself at Dhar.

Jugdeo, of CHITTEGAOM, Perg. Nassik.

Malojee, son of Ryajee.

Deerojee, son of Keerojee.

Jug Jewan Rao.

Sewrao. *Kerojeerao.* Ramchunder Rao.

Boobajee.

Krustnajee, (5).

Sudaseo.

Anund Rao.

Yadhoorao.

Khundee Rao.

Chunder Rao Darkoojee.

Eshwunt Rao first confirmed as Raja of Dhar.

Ryajee, possessor formerly of GUNGRAR, and DUG, in Malwa.

Darkoojee Rao.

Mulojee. *Anund Rao.* *Bulwunt Rao.*

Sewrao. *Kerojee.* *Derojee.* *Purtab Rao.*

Krustnajee, (5) *Mahadoo Rao* Ranojee.

Tookajee, (6) one of the Rajas of DEWASS

Rukma.

Hybut Rao.

Chundur Rao. Pension 5,000 Rs.

Amrut Rao. *Neelkunt Rao*, (2.)

Manajee, (1.) Yadboorao, Patel of PATHREE *Krushnajee*, (4.)

Mulhar Rao.

Khundee Rao.

Mulhar Rao.

Wittul Rao.

Owdhoot Rao, now in Poona, has Jagheers, raetd at Rs. 5,400.

Abajee, Patel of WAGULA, resides mostly at Nassik.

Krustnajee, (4.) of NUGUR DEEOLA, in Khandes.

Tookoojee (6) Manajee, renamed Boobajee of SOOPA, has a pension from the British Gov't. of Rs. 5,000 per ann. payable at Ahmednugur.

(2) Neelkunt Rao, re-named Anund Rao—family estate at Deoor, but he is one of the Rajas of DEWASS.

Muheeput Rao, Patel of SOOPA.

Gopal Rao, (3) Moorar Rao Martund Rao.

Gopal Rao, (3) re-named Eshwunt Rao, of MULTAN, has Jagheers, rated at Rs. 9,637.

Anund Rao, the late Raja of DHAR, left no children, but his widow adopted his sister's son, now called Ramchunder Puar. He has since been married to the daughter of Dhabary, by his wife, the daughter of the late Dowlut Rao Sindhia.

Bulwunt Rao, and Ryajee have a Jagheer, rated at Rs. 7,500, at Ahmedabad, near Seeroor.

Mahadoo Rao, of SOONDURSEE.

A Son, CHITTEGAOM in Gungthuree.

(I) THE CHIEF OF RAMDROOG, Narraen Rao, (lately deceased) and the CHIEF OF NURGOOND, Dadajee Rao Venkatesh, hold territories, rated at Rs. 76,062, each. These formed one estate, till divided in 1809. The common ancestor of these chiefs was Ram Rao Dadajee, who appears to have been appointed to the office of Suchew to the Kolapoor State, in 1713, on Naroo Shunkur receiving the investiture of this office from the State of Satara. On the death of Ram Rao Dadajee, the Jagheer was conferred upon his son, and nephew, together. The Jagheer fell subsequently under Hyder Ali, whose tyrannous conduct, towards the chiefs, induced them to look for foreign protection; which was afforded by the Peshwa, and led to a war in 1785. The Peshwa, in the following year, became possessed of the Jagheer, and retained it, until the year 1791; when it was conferred upon the descendants of the former proprietor, Ram Rao, and Venkut Rao; on the death of the former, the estate was divided; his son, Narraen Rao, receiving Ramdroog, and Venkut Rao having Nurgoond assigned to him—each stipulating, to furnish a contingent of Troops, when called upon: on the accession of the British Government, the Jagheer was made personal, and the contingent was remitted. The Ramdroogkur left no children; the Nurgoondkur left three sons, the el[illegible]t named Baba Sahib.

(1) [illegible]EDOOJEE RAO NAIK NIMBHALKUR,* commonly called Appa Dessaye Nepankur, Surlushkur of the late Peshwa's army. He is the son of the Dessaye of Nepanee, which village, with another, together rated at Rs. 2,000, was conferred on his ancestor by the Raja of Kolapoor, in whose service Appa Dessaye also was. He afterwards entered the Peshwa's service, and accompanied the British army, in the year 1803-4; and was employed some years after by the Peshwa, to wrest Chikoree, and Menowlee, from the Raja of Kolapoor. Part of these districts, together with the district of Nepanee, he now holds. On the settlement of the country, he lost, in common with other Jagheerdars, all his lands, within the Nizam's boundary; but he got estates in lieu; and those, he now holds, are rated at 3,30,585 rupees.

(2) RAJA BAHADUR, OF MALLIGAOM.—Gopal Rao Trimbuk holds surinjams, valued at Rs. 21,195, in the Pergunna of Nimbayet, in Khandes; and also Rs. 7,000 upon the customs of Malligaom. His brother Mahdoo Rao Trimbuk, also styled Raja Bahadur, holds Jagheers in the turuf Belapoor, district Ahmednugur, rated at Rs. 34,772. These are the grandsons of Naroo Shunkur, who distinguished himself, as a military leader, in Gujurat, and particularly at the siege of Ahmedabad, in 1755. He was one of the principal commanders with the Bhao, on his disastrous expedition to Hindoostan, and was left in charge of Delhi, on its capture, before the battle of Paniput. He was afterwards appointed Soobehdar of Jhansi, which office he held fourteen years, when he was recalled to the Deccan: he built the strong fort at Malligaom. This family held Jagheers in Jhansi, amounting to Rs. 2,35,200. Gopal Rao has adopted a son, named Shew Rao, now about six years of age: Mahdoo Rao has also adopted Trimbuk Rao, aged nine years.

(2) THE VINCHOORKUR.—Nursing Rao Wittul, styled Punt-Raj-Adnya, and Oomdut-Ool-Moolk Bahadur, titles conferred upon his grandfather, Wittul Sewdeo, one of the leaders under the Bhao in Hindoostan. The members of this family have always been distinguished as military leaders, and their Jagheers for troops, under the late Peshwa, exceeded thirteen lacks of rupees. Baloba Vinchoorkur, the manager of the family, retired with Bajee Rao to Bit,hoor; and the present chief enjoys personal Jagheers, valued at Rs. 57,566, with enams, valued at 9,809 rupees. He lives at Vinchoor, in Gungthuree.

(2) POORUNDHUREE.†When Balajee Wiswanath was appointed to the office of Peshwa, in 1714, his friend Umbajee, commonly called Abba Poorundhuree, was appointed his Mootaliq, or deputy; and, as such, remained in charge

* Colonel Briggs' Genealogy, and Mahratta Manuscripts.

† Grant Duff, and Manuscripts.

of the duties of Peshwa in the Deccan, when Balajee carried the Mahratta army into Hindoostan, in 1720. Abba was, originally, Koolkurny of Sassor, near Poorundhur; and his descendants still reside there. Neelkunt Rao Mahadeo, commonly called Abba Poorundhuree, who commanded the family contingent in the war of 1817-18, died about July 1826; and, when dying, adopted his younger brother, (same parents) as a son, in order that he might succeed to the family estates. The only lineal descendant of the founder is Wittul Rao Mulhar, who has a Jagheer, rated at 10,832 rupees. Ram Rao has Damarry, and other villages, rated at 15,000 rupees, in Jagheer. Krushn Rao Ram has a Jagheer, rated at 4,750 rupees. The family of Abba have pensions, as follows—His two widows 3,000 rupees, his mother 3,000 rupees, his daughter 300 rupees, and his adopted son an enam village, worth 1,000 rupees.

(2) Rastia, Bulwunt Rao, styled Bala Sahib.—Principal residence Waee, near Sattara, and Talikot, in the Doab. This family trace their origin, as chieftains, to two brothers, who served under the Bejapoor dynasty: their greatness however may be dated from the marriage of Gopeeka Baee, the grand-aunt of the present representative, to Nana Sahib, Peshwa. The Jagheers, held by the family, were rated at this time at ten lacks; but they were resumed by the Peshwa, in 1815, who inherited all his father's hostility to the Rastias. The personal Jagheers, now held in the name of Bala Sahib, for support of the elder branch, are rated at 60,362 rupees; about two thirds of which consist of 17 villages, in the Pergunna of Khurda, in the Ahmednugur collectorate, and the rest near Talikot. Their enam, or freehold estate, is rated at 5,550 rupees. The descendants of the younger brother are, Kasseenath Narraen, who has a Jagheer village, worth 700 rupees; Gopal Rao, who has a pension of 5,000 rupees; and Wiswas Rao, who has a pension of 6,000 rupees, and a village besides, rated at 5,000 rupees.

(I) The Nuwab of Savanoor or Shahnoor. Abdool Khuer Khan has villages, rated at Rs. 57,II9, granted to him by the Peshwa, from possessions formerly held by his ancestors; and he has also a pension, of Rs. 6,000 per annum, from the British Government: this nobleman is the fourth in descent from Abdool Duleel Khan, who held the office of Foujdar, of the Talook of Bankanoor, under the Bejapoor government: he was confirmed in this office by Aurungzeeb, in I692, with charge of districts, rated at nearly twenty lacks of rupees, and fixed his residence at Savanoor, which, from a small village, then became a large town. He was succeeded by his son, Abdool Ghufoor Khan; and after him by his grandson, Abdool Muzeed Khan; about which time the family paid 75,000 rupees, yearly, to the Mahrattas. Abdool Hakeem Khan succeeded in the year I754; and next year the Mahrattas, having invaded the Carnatic, took Bagulkot, Badamy, and other places, from him, and proceeded to besiege Savanoor: the Nuwab, reduced to extremities, relinquished territory, rated at 8,23,926 rupees, with the forts of Hoobly, Keroor, and Belgaom, with additional territory for their support, together with eleven lacks of rupees, in cash. The country then left to him, rated at 8,30,068 rupees, was afterwards taken possession of by Tippoo, in I785, whose sister he had married six years before. But the Nuwab, who had become a Jagheerdar of Tippoo, failed to keep up his contingent of 2,000 Patan horse. In the partition of the districts, ceded by Tippoo some years afterwards, the estates of the Nuwab were included in the share, which fell to the Mahrattas; and Rs. 4,000 a month were granted to him, out of the revenues, for subsistence. Abdool Hakim Khan died in I798, and was succeeded by the third of his nine sons, Abdool Khuer Khan, to whom villages were assigned, in lieu of his pension, which had always been very irregularly paid by the Mahratta district officer. One of these sons was blown away from a gun, for heading an insurrection against the late Peshwa; and another now enjoys a pension, of 200 rupees a month, at Poona.

(2) The Nuwab Mahmood Alum Khan, Jagheerdar of Bela, is son of the late Abdool Hoossain. The ancestor of this chief, Mukbool Alum Khan, was appointed, by Nizam-Ool-Moolk, Soobehdar of the districts, under Joo-

neere. He afterwards joined in Nasir Jung's rebellion, together with the Nuwabs, or Killadars, of Trimbuk, and Ahmednugur, which led to their further advancement, on his accession to the musnud. These chiefs were disliked in a corresponding degree by Nizam Ali, who first ordered Kuvee Jung to plunder, or despoil, the Nuwab of Bela, and afterwards punished Kuvee Jung, on pretence of his having kept back from the Nizam one of the female captives. When the country afterwards fell into the hands of the Mahrattas, the family were allowed to retain their personal Jagheer, which is rated at 9,665 rupees.

(2) THE LATE NUWAB KUVEE JUNG, of Hewra, enjoyed at the time of his death, six months ago, a pension of *Rs.* 6,000 annually, in lieu of his Jagheer. This family is descended from Toork-tas-Khan, a native of Bokhara, who came with Aurungzeeb to the Deccan, and distinguished himself at the last, and long, siege of Golconda, in 1687; at which his father was killed. He was afterwards appointed Foujdar of Ahmednugur, and had twenty-five villages in the district conferred upon him, in enam. His descendants appear to have continued in possession, until 1759, when Kuvee Jung, the grandfather of the late Nuwab, disgusted with Nizam Ali, transferred his allegiance to the Mahrattas, and gave up the fort for an equivalent, round Hewra. Mahomed Kaem, styled Foujdar, a most respectable man, who now lives in Hewra, is the descendant of an adopted son of Toork-tas-Khan.

THE NUWAB OF RASIN. Khajeh Jaffur Khan, styled Kuvee Jung, has the same ancestor as the Nuwab of Hewra. His original estate, Sendee-Pukoordee, &c. on the Seena river, close to Ahmednugur, he exchanged for others, more remote, principally situated in the vicinity of Rasin, rated at 20,000 rupees.

(3) THE PANSAY FAMILY have held the command of the artillery, at Poona, from the time of Sahoo Raja, till a few years after the accession of Bajee Rao; and many members of it have died on the field of battle. The defeat of the English army at Wargaom, in January 1779, towards which Bhao Rao Pansay greatly contributed, procured a personal Jagheer for the family, of *Rs.* 75,000, and three Pergunnas, yielding Rs. 1,00,000, for the support of 300 horse; but these the Peshwa resumed. The late Gunput Rao Pansay commanded the Peshwa's infantry, and guns, when defeated by Sir Thomas Munro at Sholapoor, in April 1818. The family still hold estates, and pensions, rated at Rs. 15,200. The principal representative at present is Krushna Rao Madhoo, whose share of the estate is rated at Rs. 5,888. His principal abode is at Gungapoor, in Nowlgoond Pergunna.

(2) RUTUN SINGH JADHOW RAO, of Maligaom, near Baramuttee, holds enam lands in the Nizam's Pergunna of Goonjootee, rated at *Rs.* 10,055; and has also a pension of *Rs.* 10,000. Dhunajee Jadhow, the great ancestor of this family, was a distinguished leader, under Sivajee, and was rewarded with the office of Suenaputee by Shao. Balajee Wiswanath, the ancestor of the last line of Peshwas, was one of his Karkoons, and continued as such, with his son, until 1713, when the latter, dissatisfied, went over to the Moghuls. Balajee, who became Peshwa the following year, adopted, from respect to the Jadhows, a distinguishing part of the family banner in his aftabgeer, which his successors have continued to use. Umer Singh, the father of Rutun Singh, died 10, or 12 years ago, reputed to be nearly 100 years old.

FURKIA, HURRY PUNT.—The only surviving descendants of this distinguished commander, are, Pandoorung Mahdoo Rao, his grandson, who has an enam village, rated at Rs. 700, now deserted, near Poona, and receives a pension of 3,600 rupees, annually, from the British Government; Trimbuk Moreshwur, a grand nephew, who receives 5,000 rupees, annually; and Hurry Punt's youngest son, now living at Benares. Hurry Punt Furkia was the intimate friend of Nana Furnavees, and confidential secretary to the great Mahdoo Rao. After the death of Mahdoo Rao, and murder of his brother, he commanded the Mahratta army, against the usurper Ragoba Dada, in 1774; he

held a principal command, when the English army were defeated at Tuligaom, in January 1779; as also when the Mahratta troops marched, as allies, to join Lord Cornwallis. He died in the year 1793, and his eldest son died in 1815. The daughter of the latter was espoused by the Peshwa, in February 1797, two months after his accession to the Musnud.

KOONJUR.—Pandojee, and Narraen Rao are sons of the late Balajee Koonjur, who, from a very low rank in life, attained to great influence in the Durbar at Poona, where he acted, for a short time, as minister. It was during his administration, that Wittoojee Holkar was put to death, by being tied to the feet of an elephant, and dragged through the city. Dread of Jeswunt Rao Holkar occasioned him, afterwards, to take refuge in Sindhia's camp, where he remained, as the Peshwa's agent, for many years. He died at Punderpoor in 1816; and his sons have each a pension of 4,400 rupees per annum, besides the Surpattelgy of the Poona Punch-Mahals, between them. His brother, Sudaseo Koonjur, has a pension, of 1,200 rupees.

LUKSHUMUN RAO SUDASHEO, has the village of Temboornee in enam, valued at Rs. 6,053, which was granted by the Nizam; and a personal Jagheer at Baramuttee, rated at Rs. 28,773. He is the son, (adopted by his widow) of Sudasheo Bhao Mankeshwur, who, from the humble office of news-writer at Hydrabad, for the Mahratta envoy there, in 1797, rose to be head of the Peshwa's administration in 1803. He died in 1817, just as the war broke out, leaving behind him the reputation of an able minister, though he could not stem the current of his master's evil fortune. He left considerable wealth, which has devolved to Lukshumun Rao. Mulhar Rao Bajee, nephew to Sudasheo Bhao, has a Jagheer village, rated at 1,000 rupees.

RAMCHUNDER CHOWDRY is the adopted son of Roopram Chowdry, who had charge of part of the Peshwa's artillery, and a battalion of infantry: he had also charge of the districts of Ranee-Bednore, Hungul, &c. in the Carnatic, and of Singhur, and the district under it. He died shortly before the war, but his manager, Dajeeba Sewray, defended Singurh in 1818. The Jagheers were resumed, and a pension, of 12,300 rupees per annum, with the village of Chas, in the Jooneere district, rated at 3,400 rupees, were conferred on the family.

(2) BULWUNT RAO KRISHN MENDLEE, has Jagheer villages, rated at 10,587 rupees; and Gunput Rao Anund Mendlee has others, rated at 6,600 rupees: these are descendants of Bulwunt Rao Mendlee, who held charge of the Mahratta conquests, in the Carnatic, during the Coromandel war, about 1756, and was killed at Paniput, in 1760: the first is the adopted son of a grandchild, the second a grandchild.

(2) RAMCHUNDER VENKATESH of Nowlgoond, manager to the Gokla family, but now with the Peshwa at Bit,hoor, has enams, rated at 10,367 rupees, and a pension of rupees.

(3) GOPAL SHASTREE, is son of Ram Shastree, the judge, or Nyadesh, of Poona, whose name is cherished throughout the Deccan, as the most learned among Shastrees, and the most incorruptible among Judges. He never received fees, or gifts of any kind, and the only allowances he had were 2,000 rupees Salary; 1000 rupees Palankeen allowance; 1000 rupees he received at the Dukshuna; and 200 rupees for clothes. His son, who is scarcely known, has had 3,200 rupees of the above continued to him.

(3) TRIMBUK RAO PETTHY. The great grandfather of this person was Trimbuk Rao Mama, a chief, who is celebrated among his countrymen, as a soldier, a statesmen, and a painter. He held charge of the Satara districts, and Raja's establishment, for several years, was distinguished in the war against Tippoo, and fell in action, fighting for the ministerial party, in 1774. His estates were continued to his family, until 1802, when the present Trimbuk Rao, having undertaken the mission to Satara, to bring the clothes of investi-

ture, for the instalment of the son of Amrut Rao, as Peshwa, forfeited the favour of the restored party, and his Jagheers were resumed. He has now a pension of Rs. 2,000 a year, and some enam villages in the Ahmednugur district.

GOVIND DIKSIT PATUNKUR, of Kaigaom, on the Godavery, has Jagheers in Sendoornee Pergunna, in Khandes, rated at 15,000 rupees; also Kaegaom, and another village near it, valued at 8,050 rupees; some rights in Hursool, &c. altogether, 24,550 rupees per annum.

(3) VENKUT RAM. DABHOLEEKUR, and APPAJEE RAO, are descendants of Appa Khundee Rao, formerly Furnavees, and General accountant, under Sindhia's Government. They hold Enams in the Ahmednugur Collectorship principally around Aukoolnair, rated at 15,909 rupees.

(3) KESHOO RAO, son of Ram Rao Appajee, Pulseekur, and grandson Appajee Ram, formerly an Officer under Holkar's government, has Jagheer and Enam villages, &c. in the Ahmednugur Collectorship, in the Newassa Pergunna, rated at 11,480 rupees; and in Parneir Perg. rated at Rs. 6,140.

KUDDUM BANDY.* The ancestors of this family were officers under the Beejapoor Kings; but, when Sivajee became the assertor of Hindoo independence, they joined their countrymen, and became distinguished leaders. Kantajee Kuddum Bandy† was the principal officer under the Suenaputee, and led one of the Mahratta hordes, which co-operated in annual inroads, made from Khandes, into Gujerat, about 1720. The chouth of the whole of that province, north of the Muhee, was conferred upon Kantajee, in 1724, for the aid afforded to Hamed Khan, the deputy of Nizam-Ool Moolk, in battles fought near Ahmedabad, and at Bussoo, in which the armies of the emperor were annihilated. It was in Kantajee's service, that Mulhar Rao Holkar first acquired distinction, and, from a tender of sheep, became, at length, the founder of one of the greatest States in India. The estates, belonging to the family, are the enam villages of Runnala, Toorkeira, Kopreil, and Tanna, all situated upon, or near, the Taptee River, in Khandes. These villages are rated at 3,606 rupees, on the records; but they are now worth 10,000 rupees, by the good management of the family.

BHOETAY.* A family distinguished in an early period of Mahratta power. Their Jagheers in Khandes were resumed, in 1813, by Trimbukjee Dainglia, on an order by the Peshwa, and the family were left nearly destitute. They now have a pension of 4,300 rupees, granted by the British Government, in addition to the revenues of four villages, in the Perg. of Edilabad, granted by Sindhia.

TOKHAY,* ABHONYKUR, Chutr Sing. This family, which is Rajpoot, holds 19 enam villages, yielding about 8,000 rupees, annually, in the Pergunna of Kunassy, and Korally, in Gungthuree, granted in the time of Aurungzeeb.

(1) GUNPUT RAO RAMCHUNDER KANADAY, has Satawunee, Brimha-Wakry, and two other villages in the Nizam's Pergunna of Purtoor, rated at *Rs.*6,820: this person is the great grandson of Ramchunder Gunesh, one of the principal Officers, who accompanied the army to Malwa, in 1769, under Veesajee Kishen, Beenewala. He was killed in Dec. 1780, while in command of the Mahratta army, in an assault upon Colonel Hartley's camp, at Doogaur, in N. Konkan, leaving behind him the well earned reputation of a skillful, and brave commander. His party, consisting of 300 horse, with Jagheers, amounting to 2 or 3 lacks for their support, were confirmed to his son, Mahdoo Rao Ramchunder, a respectable civilian, who was left by the Peshwa, as his deputy, at Poona, when he proceeded upon the campaign against the Nizam, in 1795. He died shortly after, and his son, Ramchunder Mahdoo Rao, enjoyed his Jagheers, till they were resumed by Bajeerao, and a pension of Rs. 2,000 conferred upon him. He was killed by a fall from the top of his house, 5 years ago.

* Colonel Briggs', and Mahratta MSS. † The late Capt. Macmurdo.

(2) SEEDESHWUR MUHEEPUT RAO, *styled Beenewala*, or Quarter Master General, now enjoys a pension, of Rs. 2,000 a year. This person is the grandson of Visajee Kishen, Beenewala, but who commanded the Mahratta army, in the campaign to Malwa, in 1769. He had under his command Tookajee Holkar, and Mahadjee Sindhia. After a successful campaign, Visajee Kishen fully restored the Mahratta influence in Hindoostan, and seated Shah Alum on the throne of Delhi, in December 1771. A well fought battle, in which Visajee Kishen led against the Emperor, in the following year, raised the Peshwa to the rank of Bukshee, and Commander in Chief, of the Moghul army. He, and his followers, are said to have brought great wealth into the Deccan, principally obtained at the capture of Putturghur. He died at Poona, about 1790, and his Jagheers, principally about Belgaom, were confirmed to his son, Muheeput Rao; but were afterwards resumed by the Peshwa, Bajeerao. He is of the Khuradee sect of Bramins, and resides at Poona.

(3) TANAJEE RAO RAJA SIRKAY, holds Jagheer villages in the Konkan, and Mawuls, rated at Rs. 4,500, and enams rated at 1,500. His brothers, and cousins, also hold personal Jagheers: viz. Gunput Rao Sirkay, Rs. 887: Anund Rao Sirkay, Rs. 436: Amur Sing Sirkay, Rs. 974. These persons, now dwindled to the rank of respectable Silladars, are the descendants of a Raja, who held possession of all the Konkan Ghat-Mahta, from Poona to the Warna River: a mountainous tract, in which were preserved those seeds of Hindoo independence, which, at no very distant period, sprung up into a goodly tree, extending its boughs to the remotest corners of India. Sivajee's principal Ministers, and one of his two wives, belonged to this family.

(3) HUNMUNT RAO DURRYKUR, has the village of Ambla, in the Poona districts, worth 800, or 900 rupees: I notice him, that I may mention an anecdote of his father. The Peshwa, Mahdoo Rao, sitting in full Durbar, in camp near Seedatek, had sent for some elephants to look at. One of them, on the way, became furious, and running direct to the Durbar chandnee, or awning, threw it up, and had reached the spot where Mahdoo Rao sat, and kept his seat, while the whole of a numerous assembly fled, except Khundee Rao Durrykur, a Silladar, and Appajee Rao Patunkur, both of whom stept in front of the Peshwa: the elephant turned off at this instant; but the intrepidity, or devotion, of these persons, occasioned the first to be made Surlushkur, and the other was always, afterwards, supposed to have the greatest influence at court, during the lifetime of Mahdoo Rao.

(2) BALAJEE PUNT NARAEN NATHOO, rendered valuable and essential service to the British interests, in 1817-18. To use the words of Capt. Grant Duff, (vol. III. p. 412.) "His vigilance, judgment, fidelity and firmness, at that "trying period, entitled him to the munificent reward, which was conferred up- "on him;" this was a pension of 6,000 rupees per annum. He has also freehold estates, rated at Rs. 12,000. He is the most respectable Bramin, in appearance, whom I have seen; and is as diffident, and respectful, as in former days. He has written a history of his own times.

DEODHUR, Pandoorung Rao Anna, surnamed DHUMDHERI, was a great favourite of the Ex-Peshwa, who married his niece, since dead. The Jagheers, which had been held by Ambékur, a meritorious officer, and remarkable person, in Nana Furnavees' time, were, mostly, conferred upon Deodhur, and his relations. Pandoorung Rao now holds Jagheers, rated at 20,090 rupees, being principally at Kurinjgaom, in Gungthuree, Mehoonbara and Joorga, in Khandes, and he resides at Apty, on the Bheema. His son, Ramchundur Punt Abba, has about 15 Jagheer villages in the Patoda Pergunna, in Gungthuree, rated at 12,000 rupees, and he now resides with the Peshwa. Moro Rugonath Dhumdheri has a pension of 5,000 rupees, and resides at Poona.

(3) PURUSURAM BULWUNT, PURSHOTUM BULWUNT, and BALKRISHN BULWUNT, are grandsons of Nagoo Ram, formerly a distinguished commander in the Paga, and sons to Bulwunt Rao Nagonath, one of two officers, to whose

custody, in the fort of Shewnair, Nana Furnavees entrusted Bajee Rao; and his brother, Bulwunt Rao, was thrown into a hill-fort, for permitting a correspondence between Bajee Rao, and his cousin, Mahdoo Rao, the young Peshwa. They hold Wamboory, near Ahmednugur, in Jagheer, rated at 15,009 rupees.

(2) LUXIMUN RAO JADHOW, of Waghoolee, near Poona, and LAROJEE JADHOW RAO, of Waree, near the Dewee Ghat, are descendants of Peelajee Jadhow. The first holds Jagheers, rated at 25,811 rupees, part of which, including Chicultana, near Aurungabad, is within the Nizam's frontier; and the other has a pension of 5,000 rupees.

(2) NARRAEN RAO NEELKUNT, *Moozumdar*, has Walki, near Ahmednugur, in Jagheer, with other villages in the vicinity, rated, together, at 14,201 rupees. He also holds the Enam village of Bhopkel, W. of Poona, rated at 700 rupees. This officer was the auditor of accounts under the late Peshwa, and is a descendant of the person, who held this office under Shao.*

(2) GUNPUT RAO NARRAEN, of Ranzee, about 18 miles S. of Poona, son of Naroo Gunesh, formerly Dewan to Holkar, holds Jagheer villages, principally in the Shewgaom Pergunna, in Gungthuree, rated at 23,627 rupees.

(2) GUNGADHUR MADHOO RAO, is the great grandson of Gungadhur Yeswunt, who was dewan to Mulhar Rao Holkar, when first advanced to command, and continued to hold the office, but with less credit to himself, in the time of his high minded daughter, Aylah Baee. He was afterwards the supporter, in rebellion, of Rugonath Rao, against the great Mahdoo Rao. He holds Newassa, and some villages in the vicinity, in Jagheer, estimated, together, at 26,084 rupees, but rated, on the government records,† at 66,789 rupees. His cousin, Khundee Rao Krishn, has an enam, rated at 5,000 rupees.

(2) VENAIK RAO CHINTAMUN, Deshmookh of Someshwur, near Rutnagheery, once a principal Officer in the Dufter, (record Office,) is now at Bit,hoor with the Ex-Peshwa. The Jagheer villages, held by him in various places, are rated at 9,200 rupees.

(2) KUNG DIKSIT MARATAY, son of Moro Diksit, the Minister, who fell in the battle of Khirkee, resides at Waee, on a pension of 3,000 rupees, from the British Government. Moro Diksit's brother has also a pension, of 1,200 rupees.

(2) GOKLA. Bhaskur Ram, and Deenkur Ram, brothers to the late Visajee Punt Gokla, have, together with an adopted son, and the widow, of the late Visajee Punt, pensions of 2,000 rupees each, and reside at Meeruj.

(2) MAHOMED HUNEEF, Moonshee, an old servant at the British Residency, at Poona, has Jagheer lands, rated at 7,000 rupees, in the vicinity of Katruj, where he resides. His son also has a Jagheer, worth 2,000 rupees.

(3) GUNPUT RAO DAINGLIA, son of the notorious Trimbukjee, has 1,200 rupees allowed him, by the British Government. He is a fine boy, about twelve years of age, and lives at Nimbgaom, in the Ahmednugur Collectorship.

(3) BAPOOJEE NAIK JHONDULAY, holds Alkootee village, in the Ahmednugur Collectorate, in Jagheer, rated at 5,000 rupees. He is the son of Byajee

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* Shao is the familiar appellation of the Raja Sahoo, the son of Raja Ram, among the Mahrattas; and even intelligent Bramins give him this name.

† Jagheer villages are, sometimes, rated at much more, than they produce, and, occasionally, at much less. This arises principally from the manner, in which the grant is made, or the way, in which it is understood by the district officer. A village, of 1000 rupees Kumal, may greatly exceed its real revenue. The Kumal is the greatest revenue, realized in any one of a series of years. The Tunkha is the average of a series of years, and, under the Mahomedan Governments, was the standard assessment; although still entered in the accounts, it is obsolete in practice. The Akar, is a general term, applied to the rent of a village; and the Hal-Akar, I conceive, to designate present realizations.

Naik Jhondulay, a Naik of Hirkaras, who acquired some importance, by being entrusted with the conveyance of official, and sometimes difficult, communications, between the Poona Durbar and British Residency, during many years.

(3) PURUSRAM KHUNDEE RAO, RATAKUR, was Soobehdar of the district of Basseen, in the Konkan, and Joonere, in the Deccan, at the time of the war breaking out, in 1817. He has now a pension of 5,000 rupees per annum.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, AND FAMILIES, UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF SATARA.

RAJA OF SATARA, Purtab Sew, Bhosla.—His titles are, Sreemunt, Maha-Raja, and Chuterputee. This prince is the fifth in descent from the great Sivajee, who, in his contest with the Mahomedan kingdoms of the Deccan, established Hindoo independence, and mainly contributed to the subversion of these dynasties, by Aurungzeeb, afterwards. Sivajee was born in 1627, and died in 1680. A legend of the family gives it a Rajpoot origin*. It seems, however, that his grandfather, Maloojee Raja, Patel of Deoolgaom, near Patus, and of other places, was an active partisan under the king of Ahmednugur, and had a Jagheer conferred upon him, which descended to his son, Shahjee, afterwards a principal Mahratta leader, under the Beejapoor dynasty. He acquired, in Jagheer, nearly the whole of what now forms the Collectorship of Poona, together with part of the Mawuls under Satara; and it was in these valleys, that his son, Sivajee, matured his plan of Hindoo independent soveieignty. Under his successors, his elder grandson, Sahoo, and the Peshwas, the Mahratta possessions continued to increase, till, by a want of vigour, in controlling servants, and dependents, it was dismembered, and divided into five, distinct, states;† the rulers of which, however, rendered at first a real, but afterwards a nominal, obedience to the original state. On the death of Sahoo, in 1749, a minority ensued; and from that day, the Peshwas, nominally ser-

* The Bhonslay, (Bhosla) and Ghorpuray families pretend to derive their origin from a common ancestor. It does not appear, however, by the legend, which has been read to me, that the latter family correctly assume the name of Bhonslay. The probability of a common origin is sufficiently borne out, by the circumstance of their not intermarrying; for Hindoos never marry into their own family, though the degree of relationship may be hidden in the obscurity of ages.

By the legend it appears, that Bapoo Raoul reigned at Chitoor, in Rajpootana, in the year 131 of the Christian era. The twenty-third king of his race had two sons, Bharatsee, and Bheemsee. The latter attached himself to the brother-in-law of the Prithee-raj Chohan, of Delhi, and obtained permission to possess himself of Nepaul. He promoted the worship of Ghooruknath Mahadeo, the tutelar deity of the country, and with him originated the name of Ghoorka. The Rajpoot tribe, called Bheemsee, still exists in Nepaul. A chief of this family is said to have returned to Rajpootana, in 1442, and assuming the title of Raja, with him originated the states of Doongurpoor, and Banswara. The thirteenth Ruler of this race, at Doongurpoor, named Abheesee, and styled the Maha Rana, left the Government to his sister's son, in prejudice of his own children. One of the latter, named Sujunsee, came to the Deccan, and entered the service of the King of Beejapoor, who conferred upon him the district of Modhul, comprising 84 villages, with the title of Raja. Sujunsee had four sons. Bajee Raja, in whose line descended the Modhulkur estate; the second died without family; and from Wolubsye is the Kapseekur Ghorpuray; Sugajee, the youngest, had a son, named Bhosajee, from whom is derived all the Bhonslays: he had ten sons; the eldest settled at Deoolgaom, near Patus, and originated the line of the great Sivajee: Second, at Hingnee, probably Hingungaom: Third, at Bherdee: Fourth, at Sawuntwaree, where his descendants have continued to rule: Fifth, at Wawee, out of which family the father of the present Raja of Satara was adopted: Sixth, at Moongy, better known as Moongy-Pytan: Seventh, at Shumboo Mahadeo: Eighth, at Boregaom: Ninth, at Jeentee (Hydrabad Road:) and the tenth at Khunwutta, out of which family the present Raja of Kolapoor's father was adopted. The reader will recognise the descendants of most of these families, at the present day hovering about the place, where their progenitor settled.

† Nagpoor, Sindhia, Holkar, the Guikwar, and that, left under the Peshwa.

vants, became the real masters, holding the Rajas prisoners, and pageants, till the result of the battle of Ashta, in February 1818, liberated the family; and the present Raja was raised to the throne of a territory, supposed to yield 15 lacks of rupees, exclusive of Jagheers. The Raja's younger brother is named Shahjee, and styled Appa Sahib.

(1) BUJABA NIMBHALKUR, *styled Naik,** *and Phultun Rao.*—The districts, called Phultun des, situated on the south bank of the Neera River, have been held by this family, in Jagheer, for probably some centuries. The Jagheer realizes 2 lacks of rupees of revenue, and the chief furnishes 75 horse, for the service of the Raja. The Naiks of Phultun were enterprizing leaders, under the kings of Bejapoor, and among the most active opponents, that Sivajee had to contend with. Nor did this family join the cause of their religion, till many years after Sivajee's death, though connected with him by marriage. The late chief, Jan Rao, died in 1825, at an old age, without heirs; but leaving two widows. He left a paper of adoption, in favour of Bujaba Naik, the present chief, which was confirmed by H. H. the Raja, with the concurrence of the British Government.

DUFFLAY, Ram Rao Chohan, the Jagheerdar of Jhutt.—An ancestor of this chief was an active partisan, in the service of the kings of Beejapoor, in the time of Sivajee. It does not appear, at what time he joined his countrymen. The present chief has, besides his hereditary freehold estates, which are rated at Rs. 19,162, Jagheers, rated at Rs. 1,48,101; including however alienations, on account of religious establishments, amounting to Rs. 9,115, and money payments to relations, amounting to Rs. 11,250. He furnishes fifty horse, for the service of the Raja of Satara.

THE NIMBHALKURS, OF WATAR, (a village between Phultun and the Mahdeo hills) are a branch of the Phultun family. The family, which is very numerous, and extremely wealthy, has enriched itself by mercantile undertakings. Watar is worth about Rs. 2,500; Koonty, a village given to them by Sindhia, is worth Rs. 2,500; and Body, in the Seerwul district, given by Punt Suchew, is worth Rs. 1,000 more. A lady of this family was married to the present Raja of Kolapoor, but is deceased.

(1) RAJA OF AKULKOT.—Mallojee Rao Bhonslay, the present Raja, succeeded his father, Futteh Sing, who died in April 1823. His Jagheer, personal and for troops, together, amounts to *Rs.* 2,17,075, and he is obliged to furnish 100 horse, for the service of the Raja of Satara. The first Raja was the orphan son of the Patell of Parud, in Gungthuree, who having fallen in the assault of a town, led to his son's being adopted by Sahoo, about the year 1707, and to his bearing the Satara family name, of Bhonslay. The Jagheers, held by the first Raja, amounted to thirty-five lacks, annually.

The Purdhans, or Ministers, at Satara.†

(1) THE PUNT, PRITHEE-NEEDHEE, Purushram Sree Newas.—This title was intended, to exalt the holder above all the Purdhans, being Alter Ego in fact. It was created by Raja Ram, to reward Prillhad Nerajee for very distinguished services. Purushram Trimbuk, who, from the humble office of a Koolkurny, had raised himself into notice, succeeded him, and the present chief is the fourth from him, in lineal descent. His ancestors possessed very extensive Jagheers; but what remain to him are valued at *Rs.* 1,55,000. He rebelled against the Peshwa, in 1806, but was subdued, the following year, by Bapoo Gokla, who brought him to Poona, where he was kept in confinement by the Peshwa, for many years. Gokla took possession of the Jagheer, but never

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* The Naik of Phultun, and the Moodhulkur, claim the privilege of exemption from performance of Moojra, or the obeisance of a subject.

† The Peshwa was the first in rank of the Purdhans, previous to the creation of the office of Prithee-Needhee.

accounted for its revenues to Government. The Punt now resides at Ounde, near Satara.

(1) THE PUNT SUCHEW, Chimnajee Shunkur, died in October 1827, and is succeeded by his adopted son. He was a lineal descendant of Shunkrajee Narraen Gaudékur, the Suchew of Sivajee, who, after his death, joined the Kolapoor party, and died a suicide. Sahoo Raja, nevertheless, invested his son, Naroo Shunker, then two years old, with the office of Suchew to the state of Satara. An hereditary assignment, of 6 per cent upon the revenue of certain districts, and villages, in the Deccan, and Khandes, called the Sahotra, was conferred upon him at the same time, with an extensive Jagheer in the Mawuls. His chief town is Bhore, situated in Heerdus Mawul, a district S. W. of Poona, which entirely belongs to him. His revenue may be now rated at, from 3,75,000 to, 4 lacks of rupees. His duty was that of State Secretary, and Record Keeper.

(1) THE PUNT AMAT. Surwuttum Baboo Rao, is a lineal descendant of Neeloo Punt Sondeo, the first Moozimdar, or Amat, under Sivajee. He was the Minister of finance, and auditor of accounts. Ramchunder Punt, the son of Neeloo Punt, having joined the party, in support of a Regency in the person of the widow of Raja Ram, with which originated the Kolapoor state, his descendants, by his elder son, adhered to the house of Kolapoor, under which they hold the Fort, and district, of Bowra. Surwuttum Baboo Rao is the grandson of Ramchunder's younger son, who was appointed Amat at Satara, after his father's death, when Shao forgave the defection of the parent. He now holds the enam villages of Chamoordee, and Gospooree, worth 5,000 rupees, and Jagheer villages, worth 10,000 rupees ; also a pension, from the British Government, of 5000 rupees per annum.

(2) THE MUNTREE, Juewunt Rao, is grandson to the adopted son of Naroo Ram; the first of this family, who held the office. He was appointed, by Sahoo, in 1717. This office was called first under Sivajee Waukanees, and his duty was, to inspect the private accounts, &c. His personal Jagheer, at Bagnee, south of Kurar, is rated at 8,100 rupees; and he resides at Islampoor, in the vicinity.

THE SUENAPUTEE,* Bulwunt Rao Raja Bhosla, commonly called Bala Sahib, is the son of Chutr Sing Bhosla, and cousin-german to the Raja. He was installed as Suenaputee, by H. H. on the Dussera of 1826, commands H. H. troops, and officiates as one of the Purdhans.

THE PUNT SOMUNT, called formerly, under Sivajee, Dubeer, or Minister for foreign affairs. The present Punt, Bulwunt Rao Kishen, was invested by the Raja, on the Dussera of 1826, with the concurrence of the British Government. He is a lineal descendant of Balajee Aoujee, Sivajee's private Secretary.

THE PUNDIT RAO, Rugonath Rao Ramchunder. He was formerly called the Nyashastree, and his duty is, to expound the law, and the shasters.

(2) THE AJAHUT SURDESHMOOKH, Venkut Rao. This office, which is that of general agent for collecting the Surdeshmookhee, has been a sinecure, since the return of the Peshwa from Bassein, in 1803. The incumbent has an enam village, worth Rs. 3,500, and a pension of Rs. 2,000. He lives at Bagnee. This family is related to the Muntree family.

BULWUNT RAO JOSHEE, is the adopted son of the late Tattia Joshee, the grandson of Krushnajee Naik, of Baramutee, who was appointed treasurer, by Sahoo. He still holds the office, and perquisites attached, as a sinecure ; besides a pension of Rs. 4,000. He holds an office under the Prithee-Needhee.

DINKUR RAO MOHITEY,* styled Humbeer Rao, commonly called Nana

* Sirdars connected with the Raja's family, and who have a salary from H. H's treasury.

Sahib. He is a descendant of Husajee Mohitey, the Suenaputee to Sivajee, who gave him the title of Humbeer Rao. He commands the Paga at Satara.

KUNDEE RAO SIRKAY, is the brother of H. H mother, and is commonly called Mama Sahib: he has a stipend from the Treasury.

PATUNKUR Appajee Rao. The district of Patunkhora, comprising 40 villages, situated between the Warna and Koheena rivers, west of Kurarh Pritheeneedhee's possessions, were conferred upon an ancestor of this chief, by Raja Ram, in 1692. This family is distinguished in Mahratta history, and Bulwunt Rao Patunkur, who is married to a daughter of the late Dowlut Rao Sindhia, and now holding a chief command in the Gwalior service, belongs to it. Several of the Patunkurs receive pensions from the British Government, in lieu of Jagheer lands.

(2) KHAN MAHOMED, son of the late Sheikh Meeran, of Waee, (who died a few months ago,) has been confirmed in his late father's estates; consisting of the enam village of Pusurny, rated at 3,025 rupees, and a Jagheer, rated at 21,382 rupees, for the support of 25 horsemen, though he only serves the Raja with ten.—Sheikh Meeran, the great grandfather of the present chief, rendered essential service to the Raja Sahoo on his return to the Deccan, after his liberation by Aurungzeeb, to claim his inheritance, "the sovereignty of the Mahrattas," then held by his aunt, Tara Baee, which led to his own advancement.

NAGOJEE RAO GHATGAY, *styled Jhoonjhar Rao,* Deshmookh of Mulaoree, a town situated west of Punderpoor, is descended of one of the Mahratta chiefs, who served under the Beejapoor dynasty, till it was subverted by Aurungzeeb. Their estates are rated at 25,000 rupees per annum.

SUKARAM THORAT, WALWAKUR, has a freehold estate valued at 10,000 rupees, in the neighbourhood of Walwa, and a Jagheer, rated at as much more.

UNTAJEE WASADEW, MOOTALIQ, is deputy, or Mootaliq, to the Pritheeneedhee. He resides at Kurarh, and holds a Jagheer of 12,000 rupees.

KRUSHN RAO DHOOLUP, is the son of the late Anund Rao Dhoolup, formerly admiral of one of the Peshwa's fleets. He resides at Viziadroog, near which he holds the village of Nagerka in enam, rated at 1,000 rupees, and Kopurda, north of Kurarh, rated at 250 rupees.

NARRAEN BABOO RAO, WUED, resides at Waee; he was formerly envoy at Nagpoor from the Peshwa. He has a pension, of 1,200 rupees, from the British Government, and has two villages, Mohoree and Samblee, near Bhore, rated, together, at 1,300 rupees.

MAUN SINGH RAJA MAHAREEK, of Tarla, is related to the Raja of Satara. He has a Jagheer, worth 6,000 rupees, including Tarla, his residence.

SOUTHERN KONKAN.

ANGRIA, the chief of Kolaba, *styled Vizarut Mal, and Surkhel.* The present chief, Rughoojee Angria, succeeded to the government, on the death of his father, Manajee, about December 1817; and, being a subject of the Peshwa, his allegiance was transferred to the British Government, on the abdication of that prince. His territory yields a revenue, of between two and three lacks of rupees, including large alienations, on account of religious esestablishments. This chief is a lineal descendant of the once powerful Kanoojee Angria, admiral of the Mahratta fleet, during the early part of the last century. It is said, that he was appointed to the rule over the Konkan, from Sawunt-Waree to Kalian, with a commission to make conquests against the Seedee, the Moghul, and the Portugueze. The family is well known to

The Dewanjee Venkut Rao Pureshram had certain villages and lands granted to him by Rughoojee Angria for past services and guaranteed to him by the Honble Company in the Treaty of July 1822 valued at 10,382 rupees besides 4618 rupees in Cash to be enjoyed by him and his descendants forever.—

European nations, by their practice of an indiscriminate, and successful piracy, without respect to any flag, till the treaty of Bassein, with the Peshwa, in 1802, when it ceased. The future relations between the British Government and the State of Kolaba, were fixed by treaty, concluded with Rughoojee Angria, in July, 1822: by which also the Jagheerdars and Enamdars were guaranteed in their lands and rights, and provision made for the relatives and dependants of the family.

THE SEEDEE OF JINJEERA. Seedee, or Hubshee,* Mahomed Khan, the present chief, is the eldest son of the late Ibrahim Khan; who, after a reign of about 24 years, died towards the end of 1826. The country, over which his authority extends, lies along the sea coast, between the Rewdunda and Bankoot Rivers, and produces a revenue, of about 1,75,000 rupees, annually. The legend sets forth, that, about the year 1489, a party of Abyssinians, in the service of one of the Nizam-Shahee kings of Ahmednugur, disguised as merchants, obtained permission, from the chiefs of the island, to land 300 boxes, each of which contained a soldier; by which means they possessed themselves of Dhunda-Rajpoor. It afterwards formed part of the dominions of the King of Beejapoor, under whom, in the time of Sivajee, the government of the Southern Konkan was held by the admiral of the Beejapoor fleet, who was an Abyssinian, and whose officers and crews were his own countrymen. Being hard pressed by the Mahrattas, the Captains of the fleet appear to have formed themselves into a republic,† and to have offered their services to Aurungzeeb, then at war, equally, with Beejapoor and the Mahrattas. Since that time, till within 15 or 20 years ago, they have been engaged in constant wars, by sea and land: but the principality, though circumscribed in its limits, maintains its independence to this day. The Seedees were terrible, as pirates, and more dreaded, than all others, on the pirate coast. The town and district of Jafferabad, on the south coast of Katteeawar, is a colony belonging to this petty state, and to which it sends a Governor, periodically. The Seedee's personal appearance and manners are much in his favour, and his complexion is very fair for an Asiatic. His subjects talk of the mildness of his government, and his country is a refuge for all in distress. During a late famine, Ibrahim Khan, directed that all strangers should be hospitably received by his subjects wherever they entered the country.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, AND FAMILIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF KOLAPOOR.

RAJA OF KOLAPOOR.—Shahjee, the present Raja, succeeded his half brother, Sumbhajee, styled Aba Sahib, who was murdered, under circumstances of great suspicion, in 1822, by a chief of the house of Mohitay. These were sons of Sivajee, a member of the Khunwutta‡ family, adopted about the year 1762, by the widow of Sumbhajee, the last of the lineal descendants of the great Sivajee. The State of Kolapoor may be said to have been founded by Tara Baee, the widow of Raja Ram, about 1707, when Sahoo Raja, being liberated by Aurungzeeb, a few months before his death, returned to claim his inheritance, as head of the Mahratta nation, from his aunt, Tara Baee, and her stepson, Sumbhajee. After a series of wars, Sumbhajee was acknowledged, as head of the Kolapoor State, by his cousin Sahoo, in 1731; and, boundaries being fixed, it became, thenceforth, a distinct, and independent, sovereignty.§ The present Raja has married six wives, of whom five are still living; but he has no family. His brother left a son a year old, but he is since dead.

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* Hubshee, or Seedee, is a name given in India to Abyssinians, or their descendants. It is assumed, as a title, by the head of the Jinjeera (corruption of Jhuzeera, an island) Principality.

† Orme's Fragments, (page 57.) and Manuscripts. ‡ See Note to page 20.

§ The Revenues of the Kolapoor State are rated at 12, or 13 lacks of rupees, including Jagheers. Many of the Jagheerdars, under the Peshwa's Government, held Jagheers under the Kolapoor Government: a system, which could not be otherwise than inconvenient, when these rival states warred with each other.

The Military Establishment of the Kolapoor state was limited by the last treaty, (1827,) with the British Government, to 400 horse, and 800 infantry, exclusive of weak garrisons to the forts: the forts of Kolapoor, and Panala, are, however, garrisoned by British Troops.

The Purdhans, or Principal State Officers.

THE PRITHEE-NEEDHEE,* Mahdoo Rao Bhugwunt, holds the fort of Vishalgurh, and Jagheers under it, rated at 1,00,000 rupees. He is an adopted son of Bhugwunt Rao Abajee, the fifth in lineal descent from Purushram Trimbuk, the first person who held this office under the Kolapoor state; and to whom the fort and district of Vishalgurh was granted in Jagheer, which they still hold. It appears to have been subsequently confirmed to Bhugwunt Rao, the grandson of Purushram, jointly by Sahoo Raja of Satara, and Sumbhajee Raja of Kolapoor, on their reconciliation, about 1732, when they were settling their respective boundaries.

THE AMAT,* Babajee Moreshwar, is about 25 years of age. He holds the fort of Bowra, and districts under it, in Jagheer, rated at about 80,000 rupees. He is the seventh in descent, by lineage or adoption, from Neeloo Punt Sondeo Deshmookh of Kalian, who is said to have assisted the great Sivajee in the capture of Poorundhur, and was rewarded with the office of Amat. His son Ramchunder Neelkunt, who had also eminently distinguished himself under Sivajee, and his son, Raja Ram, espoused the cause of Sumbhajee, the younger grandson of Sivajee, and had the fort of Bowra, which he had taken by assault, conferred upon him, and which has descended in his family.

THE SUENAPUTEE,* ‡Suntajee Ghorpuray, holds the town and district of Kapsee,† an ancient possession of his family, in Jagheer, rated at 25,000 rupees. This chief is a lineal descendant, the fifth remove, from Suntajee Ghorpuray, a distinguished leader during the period in which Hindoo emancipation was effected. Seedoojee Ghorpuray, his nephew, the first of this family, who held the office of Suenaputee, under the state of Kolapoor, was appointed to it in 1712. Ranoojee Rao, Moorar Rao, and Sumbhajee Rao, the sons of Narraen Rao, who was granduncle to the present chief, hold the villages of Kurkawaree, Nagnoor, and Pandooranga, in enam, rated at 24,000 rupees, being 8,000 rupees to each, and Bala Sahib, the uncle of the chief, holds Husoor, rated at 15,000 rupees, in Jagheer, for the support of the members of that branch.

THE RAJ-ADNYA.—Narraen Rao Rutnakur, officiates as minister. He is the son of Rutnakur Punt Appa, who, from the humble office of Karkoon, under the Potnees, rose to be at the head of the military department, and conducted the wars with the Putwurdhuns to a successful termination. The father was out of favour at the time of his death; but the Raja became reconciled to the son, and conferred upon him the situation of minister, with the Kusba of Hookeeree, rated at 6,000 rupees, in Jagheer, which he now holds. His son is twenty years of age.

*BHOW MAHARAJ,‡ is, nominally, Gooroo, or spiritual Director, to the Raja. He is the second son of the late Seedeshwur Bawa, otherwise Bhutjee Maharaj, who formerly held this office. His estates, which are freehold, lay in the Pergunnas of Chickooree, Menowlee, and Hookeeree, and are rated at 40,000 rupees. They were conferred upon him by the Raja, to whom he was, in fact, minister. He conducted the negociations which recovered the districts of Chickooree, Me-

See the Amat and Pritheeneedhee, under the Satara state, pages 21 and 22.
* All these offices are sinecure, and held on a hereditary tenure. † See Note at page 20.
‡ These chiefs hold their Jagheers under the guarantee of the British Government, which has also the power of appointing the Minister.

nowlee, and Hookeree, from Appa Dessaye to the Raja; and transferred the district of Malwan to the Company. He lives, usually, at Poona, and has no influence in the Durbar at Kolapoor, being at variance with the Raja. He, however, takes his place next the Raja, on particular occasions of ceremony. He has two sons, Tatia and Dada.

Bawa Maharaj,‡ is the elder brother of Bhow Maharaj. He has succeeded his father, as Gooroo, and holds Jagheers, in the vicinity of Kolapoor, rated at 25 000 rupees. He has three sons, Bapoo, Aba, and Unna, severally styled Maharaj. He lives at Kola-Nursingpoor, near Kurarh, a place of pilgrimage, which has been enriched by his father.

The Dep. Minister, Sudaseo Jotee, is cousin-german to the Raj-Adnya. He has three villages in the Chickooree Pergunna, which were conferred upon him, as a Jagheer, in 1785, rated at 5,000 rupees. He lives at Kolapoor.

The Surnobut. This office is held by two brothers, Bawa and Tatia, in succession to their father, Ryajee Jadhow. They have the districts of Seerala and Goomty in Jagheer, for personal expenses, and the support of the Paga, together.

The Surlushkur, Hunmunt Rao Nimbhalkur, styled Rao Sahib Khurdakur, is of the Phultun family. He has an old Jagheer, rated at 15,000 rupees, and a new one rated at 10,000 rupees. His mother is a sister of the Raja.

Hybut Rao Gaekwar, and Deenkur Rao Gaekwar, have the villages of Kuradagee, Kokee, and Moree, in the district under Panala, rated at 25,000 rupees, in Jagheer. They hold the office of Khowaus Khana: their duty is to hold the morchul behind the Raja, on occasions of state, and sit behind him on his elephant: the office is highly respectable at all native courts.

The descendants of the other original Purdhans, are: Rowjee, Wankanees, who has a Jagheer, rated at 5,000 rupees; and who is in great favour with the Raja.—Suddaseo Rao, Muntree, who has a Jagheer rated at 2,000 rupees, and lives at Kolapoor.—Unna, Dubheer, who has a Jagheer of 5,000 rupees, and lives also at Kolapoor.—the Pundit Rao, has three villages in Jagheer, worth 5,000 rupees: he lives in Kolapoor, and has two sons, Gopal Acharry, and Bucha Acharry.—Govind Rao, Suchew, and his brother, have, for the support of both their families, a Jagheer of 5,000 rupees, and Anund Rao, Moozumdar, has a Jagheer, rated at 5,000 rupees. Bulwunt Rao Chitnees, otherwise Buer Rao, is of the Khuradee sect, has an enam village, in the district of Hookeree, rated at 3,500 rupees.

Narraen Rao Bhonslay, commonly called Khunwuttakur.*—This person is the brother of the Raja's father, who was adopted by the widow of Sumbhajee, the last of the lineal descendants of the great Sivajee: his Jagheer is 12,000 rupees.

Dhondoo Rao, son of Appajee Rao, Nimbhalkur, of the Watar family, had a Jagheer granted to him six years ago, rated at 12,000 rupees. He resides at Kolapoor. His sister (since dead) was married to the present Raja of Kolapoor.

Ghatgay of Kagul,‡ Jue Singh Rao,† *styled Hindoo Rao*, as well as his brother, are in Sindhia's camp. Their mother, who is half sister to the Raja, resides at Kagul, the ancient hereditary possession of the family.

Neelkunt Rao Sindhia, of Menowlee, *styled Sena-Sahib-Sooba*, holds Jagheers, rated at 12,000 rupees.

* See Note at page 20. † See among Sindhia's Officers. ‡ See Note at page 25.

NARRAEN RAO KHANWELKUR, is nephew to Jeejajee Rao Khanwelkur, who had lately charge of the fort of Kolapoor, with large Jagheers assigned to him for its support, but which have been lately resumed. An enam village, rated at 7,000 rupees, is all that remains for the support of the family. Doorga Baee, the late pugnacious Ranee of Sawunt Waree, belonged to this family, and another member of it is a well known officer under Dowlut Rao Sindhia.

THE DESSAYE OF WUTMOOREE, has an estate rated at 8,000 rupees; and resides, principally, at Kolapoor.

THE DESSAYE OF JULALPOOR, is of a very ancient family, and has an estate rated at 4,000 rupees.

The foregoing account of the Kolapoor Purdhans and Jagheerdars, is not derived from a very authentic source, and is inserted in this publication, because no better account is procurable.

To have rendered the work more complete, I should have here inserted an account of the Dessayes of the Southern Mahratta country, the principal of whom are those of Dumul, Havanoor, Jambootee, Noulgoond, Jalihal, Talikot, Hoongoond, Bagulkot, Hutanee, &c. Their names, and the registered estimated value of their estates, which are freehold, is the only authentic information concerning them, which I have been fortunate enough to meet with.

SAWUNT WAREE.

THE DESHMOOK OF SAWUNT WAREE, is an independent prince, ruling over a small territory, yielding about two lacks of rupees, situated between Goa and Malwan. The Collector, at Rutnageery, is the British Agent with this state. Khem Sawunt, from whom this family traces its origin, was an officer under the Beejapoor Kings, and held charge of Khoodal Prant,* during the declining period of that monarchy. He formed an alliance with Sivajee Bhonslay, who at this time was rising to sovereignty; and having seized upon the rights of all the Dessayes, assumed, and was confirmed by Sivajee in, the titles of Dessaye, and Sur-Dessaye, of Sawunt Waree. He agreed to pay half the revenue to Sivajee, after deducting the usual percentage as Deshmook; and to maintain a contingent of Infantry, for the other half. He reigned twelve years, and was succeeded by his son, Poond Sawunt, who joined the cause of Tara Baee, of Kolapoor, in 1707, and died, after a reign of seven years. His brother, Lukum Sawunt, succeeded, and appears to have been the most distinguished personage of the family. The Kolapoor forces, under Ramchunder Punt, Bowrakur, the Amat, invaded Sawunt Waree, and it was only saved from entire subjugation, by the intervention of Ghorpuray Enchul-Kurinjeekur, who accompanied the invading army, and who bore in mind favours, which had been conferred upon him by Poond Sawunt. Luckum Sawunt, at this time, says the legend, assumed the name of Bhonslay; and, having taken possession of Badeewaree, the only place remaining to the Moghuls, in the Konkan, assumed the insignia of an

* The ancient name of a district, including the greater part of Southern Konkan.

independent prince. He died, after a reign of twenty four years, without children, and was succeeded by his nephew, Khem Sawunt, the son of his brother, Poond Sawunt, who reigned thirty two years. He was succeeded by his nephew Poond Sawunt the son of his brother, Nar Sawunt, in whose time Salsee was taken possession of by Angria. Poond Sawunt had eleven sons, the eldest, Nar Sawunt, was killed in an affray, arising in an attempt to seize him, by his father's orders; who, grieved at the occurrence, resigned the Gaddee in favour of his grandson Ramchunder, son of the deceased, and then only four years of age,—giving him his uncle, Jueram Sawunt, as manager: he reigned seventeen years, and was succeeded by his son, Khem Sawunt, a minor. During his minority, Jeoram Subnees managed affairs for twelve years. Khem Sawunt had four wives: the 1st, Lukshmee Baee, was the sister of the distinguished Junkoojee Sindhia; 2d, Doorga Baee, of the house of Khanwelkur, of Kolapoor; 3d, Nurmada Baee; and 4th, Saweetree Baee, the daughter of Ghatgay, of Kagul. He had, however, no male issue, but several daughters. On Khem Sawunt marrying into Sindhia's family, he received some privileges of nobility, and took the style, and title, of Raja, Khem Sawunt, Buhadur, Surdessaye. From this time, (about forty years ago,) the Sawunt Waree and Kolapoor states were frequently at war. Their disputes were at length referred to the Peshwa, who induced them to make mutual restoration of rights and territories which each had usurped from the other. Khem Sawunt afterwards went to war with the Portugueze, invaded the Goa territory, and took from them the district of Chowkul. After his death, Lukshmee Baee became regent; and, having no children, Son Sawunt, styled Aba Sahib, and Shreeram Sawunt, styled Rao Sahib, grand uncles of the late Raja, began intriguing to have their sons adopted by Lukshmee Baee. The dispute ran high, and the former took possession of Rairee and Eshwuntgurh, in which last place, being beseiged by Shreeram, he set fire to the house, in which he resided, and perished with all his family except his son, Poond Sawunt, who continued shut up in Rairee, while Shreeram Sawunt ravaged the open country. He attempted to wrest the government from Lukshmee Baee; and she was obliged to promise, that his son, Bhow Sahib, should be adopted by her. At this time, the Kolapoor army invaded the Waree country, but Appa Dessaye Neepaunkur, having come to their assistance, the Kolapoor troops returned within their own boundary, and Neepaunkur remained. Poond Sawunt then visited the Raja of Kolapoor, at his Capital, and soon after his return to Waree, Bhow Sahib was found strangled. An insurrection afterwards took place, headed by an impostor, who assumed his name, and who is said to be now living in the town of Mhar near Bankoot. At this time Soobarao Ghatgay, who was in the service of Neepaunkur, brought his grandson, Bapoo Sahib, the son of Poond Sawunt, then five years of age, from Torghul to Waree, and endeavoured to persuade Lukshmee Baee to adopt him; but, failing, Bapoo Sahib was taken back to Torghul, and the Neepaunkur's troops returned to their country. Lukshmee Baee, after a turbulent reign of seven years, died. Doorga Baee succeeded, and committed the charge of affairs to Poond Sawunt; during whose time the company found themselves obliged to interfere, and a treaty was made; by which Vingorla changed owners. Doorga Baee died about eight years ago. During her dotage, and Bapoo Sahib's minority, affairs were managed, but very badly, by Chundrapa, the Killadar of Hunmuntgurh, and Sumbhajee Sawunt, a dependent of the family. Bapoo Sahib now reigns.

The Family of Heera-Chundagurh. Myna Baee, the widow of the late chief, now holds this estate, which is rated, on the records, at 14,373 rupees. The fort of Gundhargurh, where the family reside, is six miles from the town. The district is a jungly and hilly tract, situated about thirty five miles W. 6 N. of Belgaom, and about twenty miles from that part of the Syhadree range, which bounds the Waree country. In the confusion, which prevailed during the minority of the last Khem Sawunt of Waree, his uncle, Nagh Sawunt, established himself in this district, and the present possessor is his son's widow.

CHIEFS IN THE NORTHERN KONKAN.

The Raja of Jowar, Puttung Shah, is of the Koolee tribe. He was invested with the chiefship, in December, 1822, by the British Government; but, being a minor, the conduct of affairs was entrusted to his mother, Sugoona Baee, Ranee. The territory is a mountainous tract, situated below the Syhadree range, N. E. of Tanna, containing many fertile valleys; but cultivation is greatly neglected: the population is composed of predatory Koolee, and other jungle, tribes, who are mostly armed with bows and arrows, spears, or matchlocks. Joyah Mookney, the founder of this petty state, established himself in the strong country about Jowar, nearly 500 years ago, and subsisted by freebooting. He was succeeded by his son, Nem-Shah, on whom the emperor of Delhi, by imperial Firman, conferred the title of Raja. In A. D. 1758, the Raja possessed the whole of the country, which lies immediately below the Syhadree range, from the latitude of Basseen to the Damungunga: he then had ten forts, and held also the Foujdaree of Bhewndy. His land revenue was rated at 1,00,000 rupees; but the exactions from travellers, and merchants, amounted to about 2,50,000 more, making his total revenue 3,50,000 rupees. Previous to 1760, quarrels had arisen with the Poona State; which, subsequently to this date, assumed a right of interference in the family feuds. In 1766, Puttung Shah, the grandfather of the present raja, had been adopted by the widow of his predecessor, and established upon the Gaddee by the help of the Peshwa, by whose encroachments the estate was reduced, about this time, to its present limits, yielding a revenue of 15, or 20,000 rupees, but burdened with a fixed tribute of 1000 rupees per annum, and a Nuzur on the investiture of every new Raja. The Jowar, and Gunjad, districts, produce a good deal of timber. The Raja is within the jurisdiction of the Collector of Tanna.

Raja of Penth and Hursool, Lukshudeer, *styled Dulput Rao,* is descended of a very ancient Rajpoot family, the chief of which, at some unknown period, was converted to Mahomedanism. It does not appear, that the Poona Government had ever interfered with this estate, until 1790, when Chimnajee, the father of Lukshudeer, incurred a debt of 25,000 rupees, to the Peshwa's Mamulutdar of Nassik, who, in consequence, attached it. Chimnajee then appealed to the Peshwa, and agreed to pay a Nuzur of 1,25,000, (which, with the original debt, and interest, amounted eventually to 1,75,000 rupees) in nine yearly instalments. In 1801, the estate was sequestrated; and in 1805, we find Lukshudeer, who is a Mahomedan, receiving a subsistence of 2,500 rupees yearly; and Neelkunt Rao Dulvee, *also styled Dulput Rao,* of the Hindoo branch of the family, receiving 1,500 rupees per annum. In 1813, the former was reduced to 1,800 rupees, and the latter to 750 rupees. The revenue realized in the territory, in 1813, by the accounts, was 18,000 rupees; though it is calculated to realize about 35,000. The estate has since been restored to the Raja, but a tribute of 3,500 rupees, is paid, annually, to Government. The territory, comprizing ninety-nine villages, situated in the midst of thick forests, is in length, from the Wag River, north, about fifty miles, and about twenty miles in breadth. The country is extremely poor, and the inhabitants, are principally, Koolees. Both Rajas could not command 100 horse and foot, exclusive of Bowmen. They are under the agency of the Collector of Ahmednugur.

BHEEL NAIKS IN THE ADJUNTA RANGE, Westward.

Byajee Wulud* Tar, Naik of the Kalduree Hills. This chief formerly had his huttee, or encampment, in the Kalduree hills; which is

* Wulud (Arabic) the son of.

that portion of the Adjunta range, adjoining the fort of Untoor; and with his Bheels, whose numbers were constantly fluctuating, he ravaged the country, and carried off the cattle both above and below the Ghats. He has been lately settled at Bhurgaom, a town about forty miles south east of Dhoolia, where he enjoys a pension from the British Government, of 400 rupees annually, and Enam lands in the neighbourhood. His followers are also now living in their villages in the plain, and cultivating the soil for their subsistence.

SAIBA WULUD MADH, NAIK, GAEKWAR NAIK OF THE SATMALLA HILLS. This chief had his huttee close to the Adjunta pass. He was one of the wildest, and most savage, of the Bheel Naiks in this range; but is now quietly settled, with about thirty of his followers, at Gunéshpoor a village in Khandes, about sixty miles south of Dhoolia. The rest of his followers, who were as wild and savage as their chief, have also taken to the plough. Saiba Naik receives a pension, of 660 rupees annually, from the British Government.

RORA WULUD SECOO, NAIK MORA AR NUDDEE. The Ar Nuddee is a small mountain rivulet, which takes its rise in the Adjunta hills, about fifteen miles westward of the Amba Ghat, and on the bank of which this chief formerly had his huttee. He, like the other Naiks of the Adjunta hills, has now taken to the plough, and is settled, with his followers, at Peepree, a small village, about twenty five miles east of Maligaom. He réceives a pension from the British Government, of 1,500 rupees per annum.

SEEOORAM WULUD NUND, NAIK OF GOOJURDUREE, is a descendant of Chundee Naik, a man of great influence, about fifteen years ago, in the Patoda, and other districts, North of the Godaveree. He died a prisoner in the fort of Unkaee, and Seeooram Naik is now settled at a small hamlet, close to Jateegaom, with about forty followers, who cultivate for their subsistence. This chief has a small pension from the British Government, and considerable claims on that of the Nizam.

DAOO WULUD ABJEE, NAIK, Huttee Sukapooree. A nephew of Kal Naik, another chief of notoriety in the stormy times, about thirty years since. This young man is now settled at the plough, with about thirty followers, at Roeela *Boojrook*, a village about fifteen miles south west of Kunnur. He receives a small pension from the British Government, and has also some claims on the Nizam.

SUTWA, NAIK. The Huttee, or encampment, of this Naik was at Satkoond, a place about fifteen miles west from the town of Kunnur. It was here, also, that his uncle Panjee Naik, a man of great influence amongst the Bheels, resided, about twenty-five years ago, at the head of a large body of followers, and preserved the tranquility of the country. It is said, that, during

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REMARKS ON THE BHEELS.—The Bheels are considered to be in common with the Koolees of Gujerat, and the Gonds of the eastern part of the peninsula, or Gondwana, the remains of the aborigines of India. Their numbers are greatly kept up by constant accessions from the plains; and wretches of desperate fortune, such as have, by crime or misfortune, been ejected from their caste, or profession, flock to their standard. There is nothing in their ideas, either of morality or religion.

When pursued, they evince uncommon dexterity; and a Bheel, with a child on each shoulder, will spring from rock to rock, and from bush to bush, with as much dexterity as a wild goat; and, when pushed, will coil himself up in a bush, so snugly, that his pursuer will, in all probability, pass without observing him. Although they are generally armed with bows and arrows, they take a few matchlocks with them when they expect much opposition. They never poison their arrows, and generally fire from ambush. They frequently shift their quarters, and a Huttee, or Bheel village, is soon formed.

The Bheels are by no means deficient in intelligence; are lively, patient of fatigue, and vigilant. They are attached to their offspring; and, when pursued, make a desperate resistance at some particular point, until their wives and children have had time to escape, in an opposite direction, when they take to their heels.—*Extract from Asiatic Journal*, 1821.

Panjee Naik's life time, the Bheels remained quiet, but that disturbances broke out almost immediately after his death. Sutwa Naik is now settled at Boltek, a small hamlet close to Champaner, with about fifty followers, who have all taken to the plough. This Naik receives a small pension from the British Government, and has also considerable claims on the Nizam.

Kishneea Wulud Ankhoos, Naik. The father of Kishneea Naik had his huttee at Hunmunt Soonda, near the Gaotala Ghat. This was formerly one of the principal passes from Aurungabad into Khandes, through the Adjunta hills. But it is now scarcely practicable for laden cattle. Kishneea Naik has a small pension from the British Government, and resides in a hamlet close to Kunnur, where, with about thirty followers, he has taken to the plough. He likewise has claims on the Nizam's Government.

Bapoo Wulud Ruttun, Naik, Huttee Nangeerghur—a small fort, now in ruins, a short distance from Kunnur. Bapoo Naik is now settled at Pulasgaom *Khoord*, a village about five miles south of Kunnur, with fifteen or twenty followers, who have all taken to the plough. Bapoo Naik receives a trifling pension from the British Government, and he has also, like the other four Naiks, above named, claims on the Nizam.

There are several other Naiks living in the districts, below this part of the range, of Adjunta hills; but they are too inconsiderable, to deserve notice here.

I regret that I am unable to give an account, in this place, of the Bheel Naiks in the Sautpoora range, who furnished employment for so large a portion of our disciplined troops in Khandes, in 1818-19: *or of the Ramoosy Naiks, and their followers, in the hills within the Poona Collectorate, and in the adjacent territory of the Punt Suchew, and the Konkan, who have, in like manner, during the present year,* (1827-28,) *given employment to large detachments from the troops in their vicinity.*

JAGHEERDARS, &c.

The NOBLES, and OFFICERS, under the GOVERNMENT of HYDRABAD.

Lineage of the Soobehdar of the Deccan, commonly, called the Nizam.

Nizam-ool-Moolk, otherwise Asif Jah, the founder of the present dynasty of Hydrabad, was deputed from Delhi, to the Deccan, as viceroy, in 1713; assumed sovereignty over all the Moghul possessions, south of the Nerbudda, in 1723; and died at Boorhanpoor in March, 1748, in the 78th year of his age. He left six sons, and six daughters, by various mothers. The eldest, legitimate, daughter was married to Khajeh Baba Khan, the Soobehdar of Lahore, and the younger to the Nuwab Mootuwussil Khan, afterwards the father of Moozuffir Jung.

The eldest, legitimate, son, Ghazee-ood-deen, was, at the time of his father's death, employed at Delhi, as his representative at court, and was confirmed in the succession to his posts and honours. He assembled an army in 1752, to assert his right to the musnud of Hydrabad, then occupied by Sulabhut Jung; but having, on his arrival at Aurungabad, accepted an invitation from the mother of Nizam Ali, he ate of a poisoned dish, and died, in September of that year.

Nasir Jung, the second, or youngest, legitimate son, succeeded his father in the Government of the Deccan, but was assassinated at Arcot, by Himmut Bahadur, the Nuwab of Kurnool, in 1750. He was succeeded by his nephew, Moozuffir Jung,* who reigned a few months, and was also assassinated by the Patan Nuwabs.

Sulabhut Jung, the third son, but eldest illegitimate, succeeded his nephew, and reigned till 1762, when he was imprisoned at Beder, by his brother, Nizam-ood-Dowla, otherwise Nizam Ali; where he was strangled, it is said, the following year.

Nizam Ali, the 5th son, succeeded to the throne in 1763; and, having been concerned in many great political changes in India, died in 1803, after a long reign, remarkable for vicissitude, intrigue, and crime. During his reign, the Hydrabad dominions were greatly extended, and a distinct, perhaps permanent, boundary acquired, by treaties with neighbouring states.

The fourth son, Busalut Jung, was appointed governor of Beejapoor, in 1756; but that province being ceded to the Mahrattas in 1760, the districts of Adoni, Rachoor, and Guntoor, were granted to him in Jagheer. With Adoni for his capital, he then endeavoured to establish an independent principality, and his conquests from the Mahrattas, at length, gave him the Krishna for his northern boundary, and Tippoo's dominions for his southern.

The sixth son, Moghul Ali Khan, otherwise Meer Moghul, took part with Rugonath Rao, against his brother, in 1761: but returned the following year, and threw himself on his clemency: He commanded a division of the Nizam's army in 1786, in the war against Tippoo; was some time after committed to prison at Beder; and was enlarged in 1796, by his nephew, Ali Jah, then in rebellion; when he returned to reside at Hydrabad. He left one son.

Of the six sons of Nizam-ool-Moolk, descendants of two of them only, are of any consideration in the Deccan: viz. of Nizam Ali, and Busalut Jung. Gazee-ood-deen, however, left a son, named Meer Shaboodeen, who succeeded

* Moozuffir Jung was the first prince in India, that made a subsidiary engagement with an European power. He subsidized the party under M. Bussy, and assigned the northern circars for their payment.

to his father's posts, and honors, at Delhi; and, shortly after, became vizier of the empire. He was equally remarkable for talents, ambition, and wickedness: after bearing a conspicuous part, in the troubles and crimes of the period, at Delhi, he is said to have visited the Deccan, and, as if to fill up the measure of his guilt, suggested to the ill-fated Rugonath Rao, his accession to power by the murder of his nephew, Narraen Rao. He afterwards made a pilgrimage to Mecca, and, returning from thence, died at Kalpee, in Hindoostan, in the year A. D. 1800. He left a number of children, but two only of his sons were legitimate, and they receive a pension of 6,000 rupees a year, from the Nizam. Nizam Ali* had eight sons, by his different wives. Ali Jah, the eldest, raised a rebellion, in 1796, against his father, which was suppressed by the French Corps, under Monsieur Raymond; and Ali Jah fell into his hands: this officer was conveying his prisoner to Court, with the respect due to the heir apparent, but, on the route, having received orders from the minister to cover up the Howdah in which the prince rode, after the manner of women, the prince, whether from shame, grief, or despair, took poison. SEKUNDUR JAH, the second son, and present Nizam, commanded the Hydrabad contingent, which joined Lord Cornwallis, in the war against Tippoo, in 1791; and succeeded his father on the musnud, in 1803. The third son, Furreedoon Jah, together with his brother, Jumshaid Jah, who was the fifth son, are both deceased, and their sister is married to the Nuwab, Shums-ool-Oomra. The fourth son, Jehandur Jah, is deceased. The sixth is Akber Jah, brother, by the same mother, to the present Nizam: he is a Munsubdar of 12,000, and has a personal allowance of 72,000 rupees a year. The seventh son is Sooleemun Jah. And Kywan Jah, the eighth, or youngest, son, was born in July 1799.

Busalut Jung died in 1788, leaving three sons: the eldest, Mohubut Jung, styled Dara Jah, gallantly defended Adoni, in 1787, against Hydur Ali, until succoured; Adoni, however, was nearly destroyed, and Mohubut Jung removed his residence to Rachoor, where he died in 1794. His second son is Roostum Jung; and third, Shah Boodee Khan.

Mohubut Jung left, on his death, one son, a minor, Ghoolam Hoossain Khan; in whose name a rebellion, against his feudal superior, the Nizam, was raised in 1795, which was suppressed by the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force: his fort, Rachoor, was reduced in March, 1796, and the whole of the territory, acquired by Busalut Jung, now called the ceded districts, was, in 1800, transferred to the East India Company.

SEKUNDUR JAH, who is at present on the throne, is styled the Nizam by Europeans only; his own subjects call him Bundeegan-i-Aalee, literally, Slaves of the Most High. He has only one son by his marriage, named, Meer Tufuzzool Ali, who was born in 1804, and since married to the niece of Mooneer-ool-Moolk:—he has also eight natural sons, the elder of whom, Nasir-ood-Dowla, Sumsam-ood-Dowla, and Moobariz-ood-Dowla, are Munsubdars of 7,000; and have each a personal allowance, of 27,000 rupees a year. The two latter are violent characters, and were confined in Golconda in 1816, for repeated outrages, till released on the intercession of the resident.

The most efficient part of the Nizam's military establishment, are six Regiments of Infantry, of 800 men each, who are officered by gentlemen, many of whom are lent from his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's service. They are clothed, armed, disciplined and paid, in every respect, as the regular troops in the Company's service. There are also four Regiments of Cavalry, of 550 men each, commanded by Europeans, but somewhat differently constituted. Besides the above, there is a Regiment of Cavalry of 550 men, and two of Infantry of 650 men each, officered and constituted in like manner, paid by the Nuwab of Ellichpoor, for a description of which see. The parties of the principal Jagheerdars are also noticed under their names.

* Nizam Ali lost all power of motion, it is said, by the Palsy, in 1796.

Civil and Military Officers under the Nizam.

THE LATE AZIM-OOL-OOMRA, styled also Moosheer-ool-Moolk, the able minister of Nizam Ali, left no male issue; his only son having died before him, leaving two daughters, one of whom is married to Sekundur Jah, the present Nizam, and the other, who is illegitimate, to Shab Yar-ool-Moolk. Azim-ool-Oomra was born at Ellichpoor about 1734, began life on an allowance of 50 rupees a month, and was one of the five persons, associated in the murder of Hydur Jung, the dewan of the French party: during his ministry the Nizam acquired an additional territorial revenue, principally by cessions, or conquests, in Berar, and of Tippoo's territory, of ninety lacks of rupees. In 1775 the minister, Rokun-ood-Dowla, was assassinated by order of the Nizam, and the powers of minister were entrusted to a commission of three persons, viz.: Wukar-ood-Dowla, Sumsam-ool-Moolk, and the Roy Royaun. In 1783, Moosheer-ool-Moolk, was admitted to a share in this joint ministry, in succession to Wukar-ood-Dowla, deceased; and gradually made himself independent of his colleagues: henceforward he continued to conduct the administration of affairs at Hydrabad, (excepting in the year, 1795-96, while he was a prisoner at Poona) till his death, which happened in May 1804. During his stay at Poona, he effected a treaty with the Peshwa, by which the territory and tribute, obtained by the Mahrattas, by the treaty of Kurdla, was again relinquished to the Nizam. He was the founder, and constant promoter, of the Nizam's alliance with the British Government.

MOONEER-OOL-MOOLK, (Chunda Meeah) the ostensible Dewan, or prime minister. His grandfather, Sher Jung, accompanied Nizam-ool-Moolk from Delhi, as Padshah-i-dewan, and was appointed Soobehdar of Aurungabad. Mooneer-ool-Moolk was born about the year 1764, and succeeded to his father, in the office of Padshah-i-dewan, in 1792. He married the daughter of Meer Alum; and, in 1809, was appointed his successor. He holds a Jagheer in the Pergunna of Mortizapoor, valued at 3,86,609 rupees, for the maintenance of a party of 541 horse: his salary, as minister, is fixed at six lacks (6,00,000) of rupees per annum, in lieu of fees.* He is a Munsubdar of 5,000. His sister was married to the son of Moosheer-ool-Moolk, and is mother to the wife of the present Nizam. He had two brothers, older than himself; the eldest was master of the household, and died in 1798; the second was Soobehdar of Aurungabad, and died in 1801.

THE NUWAB, SHUMS-OOL-OOMRA, Commander of the Paga, (by which he takes precedence, next below the minister) was born in 1781. His Jagheers, (A. D. 1816,) for the support of 4,369 horse, of which 2,200 are considered to form the Paga, or household troops, and 2,395 foot, are estimated at 29,57,301 rupees; and his personal Jagheer at 82,243 rupees a year. He is the grandson of Ghoolam Imam Khan, who struck the first blow, in the assassination of Hydur Jung, in the tent of Nizam Ali, at Aurungabad, about the year 1758. The Nizam, under pretence of having taken medicine, had retired during the transaction.

RAJA, CHUNDOO LALL, is the Peshkar-i-dewan, or deputy to the minister, but is, in point of fact, the real minister, as, by acting for his principal, he presides over every department of the state. He is nephew to Naneck Ram, one of the officers, who came from Hindoostan with Nizam-ool-Moolk, and during many years held an office in the customs, or excise, in Hydrabad;

Note.—The following words, attached to proper names of Mahomedans, are titles, beginning with the lowest grade: 1st Khan, 2d Bahadur, 3d Jung, 4th Dowla, 5th Moolk, 6th Oomra, 7th Jah. Titles granted to Hindoos, are: 1st Rae, 2d Raja, 3d Wunt.

* These fees, on an average of seven years, between 1807 and 1814, produced 17,13,344 rupees per annum.

which office was also held by Chundoo Lall, in the time of Moosheer-ool-Moolk. He is paid by a commission upon the revenue, which produced to him, on an average, between 1807 and 1814, 2,86,390 rupees a year: if it had been fully realized, it should have given an annual average of 8,72,458 rupees. His party consists of 2,000 Cavalry, and 2,350 Infantry. His son, Bala Purshaud, is Killadar of Mulungoor, and has an assignment of 8,666 rupees, for the support of the fort; and also a personal Jagheer, rated at 11,957 rupees. His nephew is Killadar of Suggur-Shahpoor.

Raja, Govind Buksh, the brother of Chundoo Lall, and one of the ablest men in the Nizam's Court, was appointed Soobehdar of Aurungabad, and Ellichpoor, in 1807, and intrusted with the whole Civil, and Military, authority in Berar, which he held till about the year 1820: he now resides at Hydrabad, and has a personal Jagheer, of 12,457 rupees. His elder son Ram Purshaud, otherwise Ram Buksh, has one, rated at 10,268 rupees a year.

Raja, Khooshal Chund, and Chimna Raja Ram, are the ministers of Finance; the latter, who is the son of the late Roy Royaun, acting by his deputy, Teermak Pundit. He has a Jagheer in the Thunklee, and Waroorh Pergunnas, rated at 15,000 rupees. The former succeeded his brother, the late Raja Kewul Kishen, and holds also the office of Duftur-i-Mal, and Kanoongo, of the Soobeh of Bedar.

Shah Yar-ool-Moolk, is a Munsubdar of 5,000, and has a party of 594 horse, and 176 foot. The Jagheers, held by him, lay principally in the Pergunnas of Tandore, Cheetapoor, Ulpoor, and Owsa; and of the fort of the latter name he is the Killadar. The portion for troops is rated at 4,83,717 rupees, and for personal expenses at 1,17,282 rupees. Shah, Yar-ool-Moolk, was nephew to Muzzufir-ool-Moolk, who commanded the division of Punneo Pattans at the important, but almost bloodless, battle of Kurdla: this division had been equipped at enormous expense, partly by wealthy individuals, of this sect, in Hydrabad; but they fled, panic struck, from the field at the onset, leaving their standard, to be picked up by the Mahrattas: Muzzufir-ool-Moolk, in this emergency, took the place of his elephant director, who was killed, and shewed a noble example to the Moghuls, together with his nephews, Shah Yar-ool-Moolk, Munsoor-ood-Dowla, and Ahmed Ali Khan, who, with a few adherents, recovered their standard, though they could not restore the day. Munsoor-ood-Dowla has a personal Jagheer, rated at 10,306 rupees a year.

Ruffut-ool-Moolk, is a Munsubdar of 4,000: his great grandfather was Meer Baba Khan, Bahadur, a native of Bokhara, who was in the service of Aurungzeeb. Two of Meer Baba's three sons, viz.: Syed Zureef Khan, and Syed Lushkur Khan, styled Rokun-ood-Dowla, who afterwards performed a conspicuous part in the transactions of his time, accompanied Nizam-ool-Moolk to the Deccan; and from these are descended several of the nobles, and great officers, under the Nizam's Government. The son of Syed Zureef Khan were, Syed Meeruk Khan, and Syed Yoosoof Ali Khan: the former at first served Busalut Jung, who conferred on him the title of Zoorawar Jung;* that of Ruffut-ool-Moolk being conferred on him by Nizam Ali, who appointed him to the charge of the districts, about Nandeir. He left several sons, besides the present Ruffut-ool-Moolk, who succeeded to his civil charge, and also the command of his party; but he has since been dispossessed by Raja Chundoo Lall, of the greater part of his Jagheer, which is now rated only at 25,000 rupees.

Ameen-ool-Moolk,† (Tara Meeah,) brother to the minister, holds, together

* He is said to have been able to draw up a moat of water, the ordinary performance of two bullocks.

† Ameen-ool-Moolk died about a fortnight ago, but his son, Doorgahee Koolly Khan, will, in all probability, succeed to his Jagheer.

with his son, Doorgahee Koolly Khan, for the payment of troops, and personal allowance, Jagheers in the Pergunnas of Yedlabad, Saugur, &c. estimated at 2,08,084 rupees. He is perhaps the wealthiest noble of the Nizam's Court.

DOORGAHEE KOOLLY KHAN, has the Pergunna of Alfoor, as a Jagheer, for troops, in his own name, rated at 50,368 rupees; also Jagheers in the Pergunnas of Rakeegaom, and Puttuncheroo, rated at 12,500 rupees.

IFTIKHAR-OOL-MOOLK, is a Royal Munsubdar* of 6,000, and Padshah-i-Bukshee at Hydrabad. It was part of his duty to proclaim, and register, the titles conferred by the Emperor of Delhi; but his functions are now nearly nominal, and he possesses no importance, or weight, at court. He has a personal Jagheer of 13,424 rupees. His brother, Iftikhar-ood-Dowla, has one of 4,118 rupees a year: and his son, Meer Dost Ali, has one of 2,133 rupees.

HISSAM-OOL-MOOLK, otherwise Nizam Yar-ood-Dowla, a Munsubdar of 4,000, Killadar of Kulburga, and also of Eedgeer. He has the Pergunna of Zootbalum, in Jagheer, rated at 54,000 rupees: he served against Tippoo in 1799, and commanded the Nizam's contingent, which accompanied the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force, in pursuit of Muheeput Ram, in 1808. He is a nephew of Meer Alum, the late minister, and is married to a niece of Mooneer-ool-Moolk. His party consists of 169 horse.

THE NUWAB, RUSHEED-OOD-DOWLA, succeeded his father, the Nuwab, Ihtissam-ool-Moolk, as Moonshee-Moomalik, or Chief Secretary of Correspondence. He has no command of troops, but possesses a personal Jagheer. His brother, Wuheed-ood-Dowla, is Killadar of Purinda.

ULLEE YAWUR-OOD-DOWLA, a commander in the Risala: he is the son of the late Nuwab, Noor-ool-Oomra, who was in the service of the late Nuwab of Oude, when invited by his relation, Moosheer-ool-Moolk, into the Nizam's service. He came from Lucknow in 1799, when the command of 3,000 horse, and 2,000 foot, was conferred upon him, with Jagheers for their payment; rated at upwards of sixteen lacks of rupees a year. By the loss of Court favour, his party was reduced to 733 horse (1816), and lands, in the direction of Warangol, assigned for their payment. He was of the Mural tribe.† Nadir-ood-Dowla, the illegitimate son of Noor-ool-Oomra, is married to a daughter of Sekundur-ood-Dowla, and has a personal Jagheer, of 3,720 rupees a year.

SEKUNDUR-OOD-DOWLA, Jagheerdar of Phoolmurree, and a Munsubdar of 4,000, is son to the sister of Moosheer-ool-Moolk. His Jagheer is assumed to be 1,51,062 rupees, whereof 1,38,736 rupees are for the support of his party, 263 horse; and 12,326 rupees are personal. His son, Surfuraz Ali Khan, also has a personal Jagheer, of 10,295 rupees a year.

JULAL-OOD-DOWLA, otherwise Alla Saheb, Jagheerdar of Sangwee, and formerly a Risaldar in the reformed horse. The village of Sangwee is estimated at 4,000 rupees per annum, and his pension, as Risaldar, is 400 rupees a month. He is a grandson of Shah Nuwaz Khan, the author of the Muasir-ool-Oomra, and a principal actor in the politics of the Deccan, between 1744 and 1758, when he lost his life, together with one of his sons, in a tumult, which arose upon the assassination of Hydur Jung.

IMTIAZ-OOD-DOWLA, the eldest, illegitimate, son of Moomtauz-ool-Oomra, who was first cousin to the present Nizam, is Killadar of the Forts of Kalliannee, Moodgul, and Mooshkee; towards the support of the first named

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* Royal Munsubdars are those, who have their patents of command from the Emperor.

† This tribe pretend to derive their origin from Noosheerwan, the just King of Persia, one of whose descendants, the founder of the sect, is said to have been reanimated, after death.

fort, he has lands in the Talook of Kalliannee, yeilding 50,692 rupees; and he has Jagheers besides, which seem to be personal, rated at 2,72,356 rupees a year. His wife was a daughter of Busalut Jung, and his eldest son, Mohna Sahib, is married to a daughter of Sekundur Jah. Mohna Sahib has Jagheers near Kalliannee, managed by his agent, Suntokrae, rated at 92,311 rupees.

Raja, Rumbhajee Nimbhalkur, styled Rao Rumbha, a Royal Munsubdar of 7,000. He is the descendant of an enterprizing Mahratta chief, bearing the same name, and title, in the service, first of the Emperor, and afterwards of Nizam-ool-Moolk. The latter conferred upon him, in 1727, the fort and district of Kurmulla, in Jagheer, worth five lacks of rupees; which descended to his family, till a few years ago, when the rebellious conduct of his eldest son, Khundee Rao, led to the resumption of the Jagheer. Rao Rumbha is now, at the great age of seventy-five years, residing at Hydrabad, on a pension of 100 rupees per diem.

Boochur Mull, formerly deputy to Raja Beer Bhan, one of the principal officers in the financial department, has a party of horse, and foot, and Jagheer assignments for their payment, amounting to rupees, in the district of

Be Nuzeer Jung, and Shuokut Jung, sons of Moeen-ool-Moolk, otherwise Hissam-ood-Dowla, and grandsons to Shuokut Jung, commander of the rear guard, who was killed in the sanguinary battle of Rakshusbowan, in 1763, when the Mahrattas encountered the Moghuls, under Nizam Ali. The first is Killadar of Kummummet, a fort, about 130 miles east from Hydrabad, and has 10,597 rupees for its support.* The latter is Killadar of Bhowangeer, a hill fort, thirty miles N. E. from Hydrabad; and, besides the fort allowance, has a Jagheer for troops, of 3,000 rupees.

The two Sons of the late Bahram-ool-Moolk, the Jagheerdar of Koolpauk, have succeeded to their father's personal Jagheer, which is rated at 38,767 rupees. The father was the Bobadil of the Nizam's Court, and the sons bear exactly the same character.

Jehangeer Yar Jung, Killadar of Oodgeer, and a Munsubdar of 4,000, is grandson to Hissam Moolna Khan, who was an officer under Nizam-ool-Moolk, and son to Suzawar-ool-Moolk. He has one sister married to Rusheed-ood-Dowla, another to Meer Moosa Khan; and he had a third (since dead) married to Hissam-ood-Dowla. He has an assignment upon Oodgeer Pergunna, for the support of the fort, rated at 34,181 rupees; and a personal Jagheer, rated at 4,390 rupees. He resides always at Oodgeer, and is addicted to an immoderate use of opium.

Hafiz Yar Jung, a Munsubdar of 2,000, has a party of fifty-five horse, and a Jagheer, rated at 13,634;† of which 5,290 rupees is personal: he is a respectable man.

Ali Yar Jung, a Munsubdar of 3,000, has a party of fifty horse, and a personal Jagheer, rated at 57,834 rupees a year. He is the son of the late Mahomed Azeem Khan, a person of considerable consequence under the late Nizam, and a commander in the Paga, under Shums-ool-Oomra.

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* This may be considered a personal allowance, as garrisons are generally composed of troops, borne on the regular returns of the army.

† Of the Jagheers, nominally for troops, some are nearly gratuitous, and some amount to a small portion only of the pay of the chiefs' party; who, in such cases, generally hold assignments upon other lands. Indeed, though the annual military charges of the Hydrabad State exceed 230 lacks of rupees, not more than one fourth of this amount is defrayed from lands, formally granted in Jagheer: on the other hand, we may conclude, that the civil officers, who have small Jagheers, have stipends from the treasury besides.

MORTUZZA YAR JUNG, (Meer Illahee Buksh Khan) Jagheerdar of Runjunnee, Killadar of Untoor, and a Munsubdar of 2,000, is a native of the Punjaub. He was formerly a Bargeer in the service of Suddasheo Reddey, the powerful Jagheerdar of Maiduck, and associate in Ali Jah's rebellion. He afterwards collected a small party of horse, and visited Moosheer-ool-Moolk at Poona, when he entered into the immediate service of the Nizam. His Jagheers in the Pergunnas of Nagapoor, Peshor, and Dabary, near Jafferabad, for the support of 515 horse, are rated at 60,000 rupees. This is a respectable chief, and always civil to European officers, who pass Dabary, where he resides; one of his sons, Murdhan Ali Khan, is a Risaldar in the Nizam's regular horse.

SEKUNDUR YAR JUNG, formerly teacher to the Prince, Sekundur Jah, is the son of the late Mo,een Islam Khan, formerly chief Kazee of Hydrabad: he is good scholar, but bears otherwise an exceptionable character. He is the chief in the Suddur Adawlut, and holds Jagheer assignments, to furnish a small body of troops.

MAHOMED SAHIB, the son of the late Nuwab, Mahomed Idroos Khan, has the Pergunna of Musaloon, rated at 92,367 rupees, for the support of troops: his father, who was a good soldier, had charge of the districts on the Kistna, round Paugtoor; and managed them very well: his grandfather, Mahomed Ameen Khan, an Arab, was an officer of distinction, and served under Lord Cornwallis.

MEER MOOSA KHAN. The Minister, Rokun-ood-Dowla, who was assassinated in 1775, had no family, but adopted his nephew, Ushruff-ood-Dowla, who left one son, the present Meer Moosa Khan. He has Jagheers in the Pergunnas of Pemgul, Satoli, &c. amounting to 51,000 rupees. Mokhim Jung, the younger brother of Ushruff-ood-Dowla, has a personal Jagheer of 32,607 rupees a year; and his son, Ahmed Yar Khan, has a Jagheer, for the support of a party of forty-nine horse. The surviving females, of the family of Rokun-ood-Dowla, have each small Jagheers for their support.

AMAUN ALI BEG KHAN, holds the Pergunna of Koolkoonha, rated at 1,93,240 rupees, for the support of troops.

THE NUWAB, BAHADUR-OOD-DEEN KHAN, succeeded his father, Shahmut Jung, as keeper of the state jewels, and valuables.

AZEEM JUNG, Jagheerdar of Purlee, holds personal Jagheers, rated at 45,000 rupees. He is son of Yoosoof-Ali-Khan, and nephew of the first Ruffut-ool-Moolk. Yoosoof-Ali-Khan had the title of Meer Joomlu conferred upon him, by the Emperor Mahomed Shah; and, through the influence of his uncle, and father-in-law, Siyud Lushkur Khan, was appointed Soobehdar of Aurungabad. In this situation, he was reported a revenue defaulter, in the sum of eighteen lacks of rupees, of which he repaid half; but the minister, Moosheer-ool-Moolk, not being satisfied, the old man took refuge within the Poona territories, and resided occasionally at Poona, and Ahmednugur, till 1816, when he was reconciled to his own government, and recalled. The Jagheerdar of Peepulgaom, near Dharoor, is called Aazim Jung; his Jagheer is rated at 10,000 rupees.

RAHUT JUNG, otherwise Seedee Assud'Oola, a commander in the Infantry, and a Munsubdar of 2,000. He is the son of Dilawar-ool-Moolk, a native of Abyssinia, who commanded the Infantry under Zuffur-ood-Dowla, the powerful Jagheerdar of Neermul, and was killed in an action near Beder, in 1796, fought against Ali Jah. The corps of Rahut Jung, consisted (in 1816) of 1,325 men, in two battalions, which are principally officered by descendants of his own countrymen; and, for their payment, he holds the Pergunna of Hutnoor, estimated at 1,57,404 rupees. He has a personal Jagheer, rated at 10,000 rupees. The principal officer under him, Seedee Miskul Khan, has a

personal Jagheer, in the name of his son, Seedee Mahomed, rated at 1,900 rupees.

THE NUWAB OF ELLICHPOOR, Mahomed Namdar Khan, is son of the late Sulabhut Khan, and grandson to Ismael Khan, Soobehdar of Ellichpoor, who was killed in an engagement against the Nizam's troops, led by Zuffur-ood-Dowla. He is a Munsubdar of 7,000; but in point of real power, and importance in the state, he stands, perhaps, next to Shums-ool-Oomra. His troops are well appointed, and his cavalry, one regiment, is probably the best in the Nizam's army. His infantry, (1,300 men) is formed into two battalions, well paid, disciplined, and appointed, and under British officers. He also maintains about 1,000 Rohillas, and other irregulars, for the local duties of the districts, which compose his Jagheer, in which Ellichpoor, and Balapoor, are the principal towns. His Jagheer is rated at 15,83,440 rupees, of which 1,36,560 rupees is personal, and 14,46,880 rupees for troops: the Pergunna of Balapoor, alone, is rated at 8,70,000 rupees. Namdar Khan is much attached to the English, and occasionally wears the English dress. His brother-in-law, and Dewan, Futteh Jung Khan, has a personal Jagheer, of 20,000 rupees; and his son has one, of 22,000 rupees a year. The family is of the Ghyrmehdee sect.

DOOLA KHAN, styled Kurar Nuwaz Khan, a Munsubdar of 700, Killadar of Dharoor, with charge of the surrounding districts, began life as a private horseman. He has a party of 291 horse, and 278 foot, the latter being disciplined, and armed, after the European mode. His personal Jagheer, in the Pergunna of Nuldroog, (in which place he resides,) amounts to 18,600 rupees. He was with the Nizam's army at Seringapatam, and with the contingent, under Hissam-ool-Moolk, in 1808. He has served often with our troops, and is fond of English society; and is a brave, zealous, and active soldier. He occasionally pays a visit to the British cantonment at Sholapoor, and is well known to most of the officers there.

KOOTUB ALI KHAN, a Munsubdar of 3,000, is Jagheerdar of Karinjah, and son to the Nuwab, Soobhan Khan, the associate of Muheeput Ram, in the Government of Berar, between 1804 and 1808. His party, then, consisted of 1,105 horse, and 300 foot; and his Jagheer was rated at 10,11,320 rupees: His party, however, and Jagheer, have both been very much reduced.

RAE SEETUL DOSS, is a first cousin of Chundoo Lall. He commanded the troops, acting against Kona Row, the rebellious Zumeendar of Elgundel, in 1816. His party at present consists of , and they are paid by assignments upon the districts of

THE LATE NEAZ BAHADUR KHAN, an active, enterprizing officer, was killed in an affray in the streets of Hydrabad, between the Punnee, or Ghyrmehdee, Patans, a faithless, and violent sect, and the other Mussulman inhabitants of the city, on the 3d day of the Mohurrum, in A. D. 1823: it was a religious quarrel, and the Ghyrmehdee sect were expelled from the Nizam's dominions in consequence, as they had been, before, from the dominions of Tippoo. Raja, Chundoo Lall, selected him to command the body of 4,000 horse, which was to have joined Sir Thomas Hislop's army, in 1815; but he, subsequently, was directed to act, with Soobhan Khan, against the Pindarries.

MAHOMED DAWOOD KHAN, is son to the elder brother of the father of Munuwur Khan, the present Nuwab of Kurnool. He receives 17,000 rupees a year from the Treasury, as a compensation for his family Jagheer, which was resumed, besides a pension from the Nuwab of Kurnool. He is a respectable man, and of some consideration. He has a younger brother, named Khizr Khan, who has a command in Chundoo Lall's party.

LODEE KHAN, a Munsubdar of 4,000, has a party of 105 horse; his Jagheer is rated at 86,836 rupees, of which 63,976 rupees are for the support of

his party, and 22,860 rupees are personal. He has two sons, Muhboob Khan, and Poordil Khan.

Nadee Ali Beg Khan, a Munsubdar of 400. He holds Jagheer assignments upon the Pergunna of Koheer, amounting to 18,783 rupees, for the support of a corps of infantry, which does duty at the Nizam's palace. His son, Hussun Ali Beg, has a Jagheer of 1,600 rupees a year.

Meer Abbas Ali Khan, Urzbegee, or receiver of petitions, a master of the ceremonies. This officer has a personal grant, of 1,800 rupees a year, upon Pergunna Bowangeer; and an assignment for troops, upon Pergunna Hutnoor, amounting to 46,000 rupees. He is brother of Rusheed-ood-Dowla.

Noor Mahomed Khan, styled Ali Yar-ood-Dowla, has the Pergunna of Alood, estimated at 1,39,000 rupees, made over to him, for the payment of troops. This officer was formerly a dealer in timber for building.

Dilawur Khan, Urzbegee to Chundoo Lall, has assignments upon the Pergunna of Anbural, amounting to 33,000 rupees, for the support of troops.

Hussin Ali Khan, and Bakir Ali Khan, are two of the five sons of the late Talib-ood-Dowla, appointed Kotwal of Hydrabad, in 1796; which office he held under three administrations. As he boasted of having no principle, his own character, and the state of the police of Hydrabad, may be judged of. Hussin Ali Khan has assignments for troops, upon Pergunna Neiloor, rated at 62,000 rupees; he is also Killadar of Goolbal, and receives 5,733 rupees for its support. Bakir Ali Khan has Jagheers, rated at 5,000 rupees.

Mahomed Sahib, Talookdar of Kunukgeeree, born about 1789, is son of Sultan Meeah, who came, as a merchant, from Hindoostan to Hydrabad; in which capacity he acquired great wealth: He is also Peerzada, or spiritual director, to the Punnee Puttans. His party, consisting of 542 horse, is paid from the revenue of the Pergunna of Kunukgeeree, which is rated at 1,56,000 rupees, and some villages, amounting to 14,000 rupees more. Meer Kuleel Oola, his brother-in-law, has a Jagheer, (Kusba Cheetc,) rated at 20,200 rupees.

Jan Mahomed, (1816 A. D.) commands a corps of 1,428 Infantry, originally formed out of the remains of the French Corps of Mons. Raymond, in which he was a Soobehdar: his men are distributed, some at the Nizam's palace, some in Golconda, and others in the country.

Meer Gholam Hussain, has the Pergunna of Sailgaom, valued at 70,000 rupees, for the support of troops.

Raja, Shumboo Purshad, is the son of the late Raja, Sheo Purshad: he holds the office of Treasurer to the state, a sinecure.

Jug Jeewan Doss is the Vakeel of the Nuwab of Arcot, which office has been held by his family, since 1767. He is a well informed, and respectable man. He has a personal Jagheer in Nurkhora Pergunna, rated at 950 rupees.

Koowin Nain Singh, succeeded his father, Raja, Puddum Singh, as Killadar of Kowlass, a fort thirty miles N. of Beder; and has an assignment upon the district, rated at 20,046 rupees, for its support.

TRIBUTARIES TO THE NIZAM.

The Raja of Shorapoor, Pid Naik, *(commonly called the Ramoosy Raja; himself and the greater part of his subjects, being of the Ramoosy tribe.)* The ancestor of this chief, having aided Aurungzeeb, in the subjugation of the Beejapoor State, of which he was a subject, was then made a Raja, and a Royal Munsubdar of 5,000. The district of Shorapoor is situated, between

the Kistna and the Bheema, immediately above their junction, and is about forty-five miles from east to west, its greatest length. The Raja purchases a nominal independence, by paying an annual tribute to both the Nizam, and Peshwa (1816); the first receives 1,45,000 rupees, the latter claims 85,000 rupees, and each, also, levies a fine, on the accession of a new raja. His family, and also his principal dependents, are Ramoosies. His revenues, formerly, amounted to eight lacks of rupees; but they do not now exceed six lacks. In 1802 the troops, which the Raja had collected, to resist the Nizam's army, were estimated at 4,000 cavalry, 8,000 infantry, and 4,000 Behdurs, or Ramoosies, who form a Militia, but are employed only when urgently required. He probably has not now above 2,000 men, in regular pay. His principal forts are Shorapoor, Wakunkhera, Windroog, and Gurketah.

THE RAJA OF GUDWAUL, Seetaram Bopaul, is of the Koonbee, or cultivating, class. The district of Gudwaul is situated between the Kistna and Toongbudra, just above their junction, and extends about 30 miles from north to south. The accession of his ancestor to rank, and his own relative situation towards the Nizam and Peshwa, appear to be similar to that of the Raja of Shorapoor. The revenues may be about four lacks of rupees a year; the tribute, which the Nizam claims, is 1,20,000 rupees: the Peshwa (1816) claims only 17,500 rupees. The Raja has 500 troops in constant pay, and about 1,000 Behdurs. His principal forts are Gudwaul, Dawur, Borepelly, and Nizamkoonda.

THE ZUMEENDARS IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE NIZAM'S COUNTRY.

RAJA, SAWAIE ASHWARAO, Zumeendar of Pallooncha on the Godavery, and a Royal Munsubdar. The family held the Talooka of Pallooncha in Jagheer, and were obliged to maintain a party of peons in the Fort of Kumummet. The present Raja has a small district assigned to him, for his maintenance, worth about 10,000 rupees a year; the rest of the estate, worth above a lack of rupees, is now under the management of the Government. The Raja's rights have not been entirely abolished; he still retains his titles, &c. and may be restored to his estate, at the pleasure of the Government.

KONA RAO, ZUMEENDAR OF ELGUNDEL, a powerful chieftain, retaining above 1,000 followers, and able to raise twice that number, on any emergency, till 1819, when his forts were reduced by Major Pitman, with the regular troops under British officers, and himself expelled; he remained a fugitive in the forests, to the east of the Godavery, for a short time, and was then brought in on Kowl: he is now under restraint at Hydrabad. His estates are mortgaged to Ameen-ool-Moolk, (Tarameeah,) on account of private debts, under guarantee of the Nizam's Government. Kona Rao was, for many years, refractory, and derided the efforts of the irregular troops, which he was well able to do, from the strength of his country, and the number, and bravery of his followers. He used also to plunder the country, for a great distance around. Elgundel is about eighty miles N. of Hydrabad; and the petty Zumeendars in its neighbourhood are always ready to join in any rebellion against the Government.

THE SON OF THE LATE JUGPUTH RAO, of Mulyal, holds half share of the same Zumeendary with Kona Rao; his father was also powerful, and used to ravage the neighbouring districts.

THE FAMILY OF THE GONEWAR-ZUMEENDARS OF CHINNOOR, on the Godavery, in Aramgeer circar, were very powerful, and almost independent, till reduced in 1821, or 22, by the Russell Brigade, under Major Pitman. They

could raise four thousand followers, and generally kept up about two thousand; and were the very scourge of the districts, surrounding their estate for many miles. The family is divided into four branches, their estates, collectively, are worth about three lacks of rupees, and are held under a tributary tenure, paying to Government 72,000 rupees a year. The estate is now under the immediate management of the Government officers. Some individuals of the family reside in the district; some are in confinement at Hydrabad; and others are living in the Ellore Circar, as fugitives: they may be restored at the pleasure of His Highness, or of his Minister, Raja Chundoo Lall. This family is closely allied with, and related to, that of Kona Rao, and the late Jugputh Rao, of Mulyal; they are all of the Elma, or Elmewar, cast, which, like the Rajpoots in Hindoostan, forms the soldiery of Tellingana, and claim descent from Purtub Rudhur, one of the last Kings of Warangol, of the Beylal dynasty, but not legitimately.

THE FAMILY OF SEWDASHEO RIDDEY, are still residing in the Maiduck Circar, but in very reduced circumstances. This chief, formerly the powerful Zumeendar of Maiduck, it will be recollected was an associate in Ali Jah's rebellion in 1795. His son raised a rebellion, about two years ago, which was suppressed by the Nizam's regular troops; but he was not taken, and is still a fugitive and rebel.

DISTRICTS OF SURAT.

THE NUWAB OF SURAT, Meer Ufzool-ood-Deen ~~Khan~~, *Buhadoor, styled also Hushmut Jung,* has independent authority over those families, which reside upon his estate. He has about 1,600 Beegas of land, about three hundred cultivators, two hundred armed attendants, and two hundred servants and slaves. He receives 1,00,000 rupees, annually, from the British Government, ~~and one fifth of the customs collections, and surplus revenues, of Surat, which amount to about 50,000 rupees more.~~

THE BUKSHEE OF SURAT, Mahomed Moo,een-ood-Deen Khan, is the great grandson of Meer Zeea-ood-Deen, commonly called Shah Meetan, the first of this family, who held the office of Bukshee of Surat. The brother of Shah Meetan, called Meer Moo,een-ood-Deen Khan Achun, was the first Nuwab of this family, and appears to have been recognized, as such, by the Honorable Company, about 1750. The present Bukshee has certain rights upon the revenues of Surat, which realized to him, last year, 12,680 rupees; but he is, otherwise, ~~very wealthy~~.

The Nuwab, and Bukshee, of Surat are both descendants of Meeah Shah Mukhun, a native of Boorhanpoor, who appears to have settled in Surat, about the beginning of the eighteenth century. In A. D. 1748, Meer Moo,een-ood-Deen Khan, the elder son, commonly called Syed Achun, with the aid of the Mahrattas, under the nephew of Dumajee Rao Gaekwar, expelled the Nuwab, Sufdur Khan, then Foujdar, who escaped to Thutha, in Sinde, by way of Bombay. This was the time the Mahrattas obtained their first footing, in Surat. The revenue was divided into three shares; one was assigned to the Bukshee, to defray the debts, due to Hafiz Musaood Khan, an Abyssinian, of great wealth, and son-in-law to the Seedee, then chief of Dhunda-Rajpooree; another was made over to the Mahrattas, and formed part of the cessions, made by the Peshwa to the Britiish Government, by the treaty of Basseen, in 1802; and the third remained with the Nuwab; but, by an agreement, made in 1800, the Company took the Nuwab's share into their own hands, and made the provision for him and his family, which he now enjoys. In the year 1749 a civil war broke out, between Musaood and Syed Achun; when the latter, after being besieged in the castle for eight months, was induced to visit his opponent, who seized, and embarked him for Bombay, whence he proceeded to the Peshwa at Poona, by whose aid he was afterwards restored.

The Nuwab of Sucheen, Seedee, Ibrahim Khan, Buhadoor, is an Abyssinian by descent. He is the son of Balloo Meah, who relinquished his heritable right to the Jinjeera principality, in favour of the Peshwa; who, in consideration thereof, gave him the estate of Sucheen, in June, 1791. The district yields a revenue of 75,000 rupees, and comprizes seventeen villages. He is independent of the British, and every other Government, though his boundary reaches within two miles of Surat.

Bheel Rajas, and Wusawas, occupying portions of the Jungle, East of the Surat districts.

Raja of Mandavee, Humeersinghjee Doorjunsinghjee, is a Rajpoot. Doorjunsingh, an ancestor of this chief, presented a Nuzur, of 5,000 rupees to the Peshwa, in 1761; which appears to be the earliest record of this family, at Poona. Doorjunsingh's party was then one hundred horse; but it was reduced to fifty, by Rugonath Rao; and afterwards increased to seventy-five, by Mahdoo Rao. In 1767 the Peshwa exacted 30,000 rupees, upon a Surunjam Puttee;* and in 1774, a further sum of 60,000 rupees, from Bhugwunt Singh, then manager of the estate. On Bhugwunt Singh's death, in 1776, the widow of Doorjun Singh adopted Gooman Singh, and presented a Nuzur of 30,000 rupees.† Gooman Singh adopted Doorjun Singh, who succeeded in A. D. 1787, when the Nuzur paid was 75,000 rupees. Doorjun Singh died in December, 1814, and was succeeded by his second cousin, Humeer Singh, the present Raja. The revenue is rated at 1,80,000 rupees; 80,000 of which is grass, or black-mail, collected from the British, and Gaekwar, territories. He pays a tribute of 60,000 rupees to the British Government. The estate is situated on the north bank of the Taptee; the chief town contains about two thousand houses; and the inhabitants are principally Bheels of the predatory tribe. He keeps up about fifteen horse, and thirty-five Sebundies.

The Raoul of Bansda, Oodé Singhjee Rae Singhjee, a Rajpoot. His country is extremely jungly, and commences about the bottom of the Rhowra Ghat. His chief town and consists of two or three hundred huts, the walls of which are mostly constructed of bamboo wicker-work, sometimes plastered over. He can command about one thousand bowmen among his subjects, but they are peaceably inclined, or timid, and much employed in the distillation of a spirituous liquor, called Mhowra. His revenue is rated at 60,000 rupees, and he pays a tribute‡ of 7,800 rupees to the British Government. In 1758, Oodé Singh first paid chouth, to the Poona state, 4,500 rupees. He died in 1762, and was succeeded by Zoorawur Singh, when the chouth was fixed at 7,500 rupees. The Peshwa's officer interfered in the affairs of the estate in 1779, and put Keerut Singh in possession of it, exacting a Nuzur of 20,000 rupees, besides 12,800 rupees for military charges. In 1791 Veehur Singh, the son of Zoorawur Singh, died, and his half brother, Neahur Singh, succeeded, paying a Nuzur of 29,000 rupees: the son of the latter now has the estate. *See Itinerary, page* 20.

The Rana of Dhurumpoor, otherwise of Ramnugur, Veejydeo Roopdeo, a Rajpoot. The earliest record of this chief, at Poona, is dated 1779, when

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* A Surunjam Puttee commutes the service of the party, for the money required for its payment. This order, or Puttee, was occasionally sent upon chiefs, when the Government wanted money, rather than troops.

† Nuzurs (fines, or fees,) paid on succession to property, is a branch of revenue. A son, succeeding his father in a freehold estate, is not liable to this payment, unless in cases of adoption: a Jagheerdar, or other servant of Government, is always liable to it, on being confirmed: a Nuzur, however, is not limited to this meaning.

‡ The tribute, or chouth, of Bansda, and also of Dhurumpoor, was transferred to the Honorable Company by the Treaty of Basseen, concluded 31st December, 1802.

15,000 rupees was exacted from the Rana, Koour Singh. In 1784, Somdeo, then Rana, died, and his son, Roopdeo, was confirmed in the estate. Three years after, the Rana having displaced Oomed Singh, the manager of the family, to make way for Lukshmun Mallee, a menial servant, the former appealed to the Peshwa, promising at the same time a Nuzur of 5,000 rupees, and the Rana was directed to restore him. In 1801 an order (Surunjam Puttee) was sent upon the Rana, by the Peshwa, for 50,000 rupees, which demand being resisted, a force was sent against him from Basseen, which compelled payment. His territory, which is a thick forest, with scarcely any cultivation, lies between the Gaekwar's districts, and those of the Raja of Penth, and is rated at 1,40,000 rupees: the Company have a share in the transit duties, and have custom chokees in the country. His Military Force consists of about 150 Arabs and Mewattees, and sixty horsemen, besides which he can assemble, nearly, 500 Kolee bowmen. The heir is about eight years of age.

The Raja of Rajpepla, Veheerisaljee Narsinghjee, is a tributary to the Gaekwar, to whom he pays 60,000 rupees per annum. His territory is about one hundred miles in length, by nearly as great a breadth. His present revenue is rated at 2½ lacks of rupees, including his Tora grass, or blackmail, on the British territories. He maintains about one thousand troops, besides bowmen.

The Wusawa of Wadee, Raee Singh, can command about two thousand bowmen on his estate, which lies north-west of Mandavee.

The Raja of Dang, or the Wusawa, styled Silput, entertains about three thousand bowmen.

The Wusawa (head Bheel) Koonvaria, has under his control about three thousand bowmen; he lives at Sookhbura, or Sagbaree, about six miles from the north bank of the Taptee, and on the east of Wadee.

The Wusawa, Jeewa, resides on the north bank of the Tappee, towards Khandes, and has about two thousand bowmen. This chief was, formerly, a distinguished freebooter in Khandes: having, afterwards, carried his depredations into the Company's Pergunna of Unkuleshwur, (Ocklaseer,) the Gaekwar detached a force against him, in 1814, which drove him to extremity; but not until the Rajpepla territory was nearly depopulated, and five thousand houses were reduced to ashes.

Chowdree, Nuhana Bhaee, lives at Nuldhura, a village in the Muhoowa Pergunna (Gaekwar's), and keeps about five hundred bowmen.

The Wusawa, Ramjee, lives at Sisodra, a village in the Unkuleshwur (Ocklaseer) Pergunna, and has under him fifty, or sixty, bowmen, employed as Burtinuyas, or Watchmen, in villages of the Unkuleshwur, and Hansot, Pergunnas.

The Wusawa, Huriya, lives at Wutaria, a village of the Raj; and has about two hundred bowmen under him, distributed also in Hansot, and Unkuleshwur Pergunnas, and some in the Raj.

The Wusawa, Cheediya, has under him an hundred, or one hundred and twenty, bowmen, employed in the Gaekwar's Wusravee, and Ghulla, Pergunnas. He resides at Kuntwa.

The Wusawa, Jeriya, lives at Asurma-Kunukpoor, in the Wusravee Pergunna, and keeps up about seventy-five bowmen, also distributed in the Wusravee, and Ghulla, Pergunnas.

The Wusawa, Hansla, lives at Kurunjun, a village of the Ghulla Pergunna, and has five hundred bowmen, employed under the command of the

The following is extracted from an account of the Bheels in the same region as those on the opposite page, but communicated after the work had been struck off.

The following Bheel Chiefs, viz. Raee-Singh of Wadee, Kelea Wulvee of Goowalee, Koonwureya of Sookhbarry, and the Wusawa of Gungtha, acknowledge the Raja of Rajpeepla as Lord-paramount. The energies of Jeewa emancipated him from all control of the Rajpeepla Raja, and he had won and established his independence at the period at which he entered into an engagement with the British Government, when it took possession of Khandesh.

Chundur Singh of Bodowul, is about three koss north of the Taptee, and ten from Nundoorbar, is of an ancient family related to the Rajpeepla, *Chota*-Oodeepoor, Burwaney, and Dhurumpoor Rajas, formerly, and many Bheel Naiks were under the control of this family, Raja Parwee, and Pahancheya Parwee, who can assemble about 500 Bheel bowmen, they have each an allowance of 200 rupees, and the Raja himself a thousand rupees annually, paid regularly monthly from the British Government.

The Wusawa of Wadee. This person is known by the name of Raeesing Naik, and is father-in-law to Koorwurya Wusawa, of Sagbaree, or Sookhbarry: he may command aboui 200 bowmen, but he possesses little influence even over them.

The Raja of Dang, or the Wusawa styled Silput.—Silput Raja is the principal of the Dang chieftains, and is a young man of about 26 years of age. Khem Raja, the uncle of Silput Raja, is about 50 years old, a shrewd sensible man, possessing great influence over Silput. There are other petty chiefs in the Dang district, who acknowledge the supremacy of Khem and Silput Raja. Silput has from 50 to 80 Sebundies, and can levy about 3,000 bowmen.

Koonwurya the Wusawa of Sookhbarry, formerly a notorious freebooter, and one of the last who was brought under the control of the British Government, enjoys a nemnookh, or fixed allowance. He resides at Sookhbarry, and can command the services of from two to three thousand bowmen; he has about 40 Arabs, Sindians, and Hubshee, in his employ, some of whom are mounted. This chief is the most active, enterprising, and intelligent of any of the Naiks; he writes Goojratee, but is greatly addicted to liquor: his conduct has, since his being admitted to terms, been generally peaceable, but it is believed that he connives at the mal-practices of his followers. He is supposed the wealthiest of all the Bheels.

Koonwuntha Wusawa of Gungtha, son of the famous Jeewa Wusawa, resides at Chicklee, on the north bank of the Taptee: this family, and that of the Wusawas of Sookhbarry, have a blood feud, Jeewa having put to death the father of the present chieftain;—they are relations. The Gungtha family have acted with uniform good faith to the British Government, and have had a liberal allowance granted to them. They are employed actively in preserving the peace of the country. The family possess much hereditary influence, and for purposes of aggression, could readily command the whole Bheel population.

The following observations on the Bheels in Meywar, and which apply, as far as I can learn, to the same people, spread over the countries further south, have just been communicated to me by a gentleman employed in Rajpootana.

That the Bheels were the original inhabitants of the country now inhabited by the Rajpoots, there can be little doubt. In addition to the proofs men-

tioned by Sir John Malcolm. I may add one which seems to point out that the connexion between the Bheels and Rajpoots is that of conquerors and conquered.* On the succession of a prince to the Gaddee of Oodeepoor, a Bheel is the principal actor in the investiture. He places the Teeka on the Ranah's forehead, and the material used for this purpose is his own (the Bheel's) blood. This is a very remarkable circumstance, as the Bheels on every other occasion are carefully excluded from the Durbar—indeed they are considered as out-casts, and even their Principal Chief in this part of the country, the Row (for he claims that title,) of Jowas though he be a Gassiah, i. e. a descendant from a Rajpoot father by a Bheel mother, was refused admittance to the presence of the Ranah. There can be little doubt but that the above ceremony is emblematical of the sovereigns of this country holding their territories by right of conquest.

A more bloody proof of this connexion also exists—when a Ranah has occasion to pass the Muhee River an individual of a tribe descended from a Chowan Rajpoot by a Bheel mother is sacrificed—his throat being cut and his body thrown into the river. This sacrifice has once been performed during the lifetime of the present Ranah.

Throughout Central India the Bheels answer the description of that excommunicated clan "the children of the mist." They lead the same predatory life, and many are still the inroads they make upon the plain, levying black mail upon the inhabitants, carrying off cattle and whatever comes in their way.

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* The Raja of Mandavee, Dhurumpoor, Bansda, &c. are Rajpoots, but their subjects are Bheels.

Wusawa, Dhoolariya, who lives at Kurunj lundeyat, in the Turkesur Pergunna, and also has under him about an hundred of his own men, distributed in the Turkesur, and Ghulla, Pergunnas.

CHIEFS IN GUJERAT.

THE GAEKWAR, Syajee Rao, *styled Sena Khas Kheyl, and Shumsher Bahadur.* The founder of this family was Dumajee Gaekwar, a distinguished officer under Dhabary, the Suenaputee; he died in 1720, and was succeeded by his nephew, Peelajee, who, with Kantajee Kuddum Bandy, continued, as Lieutenants under the Suenaputee, to make annual inroads into Gujerat, each being at the head of an army. In 1724, a new Viceroy being appointed from Delhi over the province, to supersede Nizam-ool-Moolk, Hamed Khan, his uncle, who was officiating as his deputy, called in the Mahrattas, under Kantajee Kuddum, and gave him battle, first near Ahmedabad, and afterwards at Bussoo. The imperial troops were led by Shujaet Khan, the Foujdar of Surat, and new deputy Governor of the Province, and his brother, Roostum Ali Khan, the Foujdar of Baroda and Pitlaud, who were considered the bravest officers of their time; they were both killed, and the imperial army was annihilated. Peelajee Gaekwar, by whose treachery, in affecting to join Roostum Ali at Bussoo, the overthrow of the latter had been caused, received, as a reward, the chouth of that part of the province, east of the Muhee river, including the Mahals dependant on Surat; while Kantajee had conferred upon him the chouth, west of that river. The Suenaputee, Trimbuk Rao Dhabary, arrived shortly after from the Deccan, and led the whole of the Mahrattas, in the province, to the siege of Cambay; where, a quarrel having arisen among themselves, a battle ensued, and Trimbuk Rao was slain. Ooman Baee, widow of Khundee Rao Dhabary, and mother of the infant Suenaputee, Yeswunt Rao, seems on this to have been vested with the conduct of the family interests in Gujerat, with Kantajee and Peelajee as her deputies. The latter was assassinated, in 1731, by emissaries of Abhee Singh, the Raja of Joudpoor, who had been appointed from Delhi Soobehdar of the Province; and, in 1732, Ooman Baee displaced Kantajee Kuddum from collecting the chouth of the Ahmedabad side of the Muhee, and placed the whole chouth of the province under Dumajee Gaekwar, the son of Peelajee. In this year Baroda, in which Momin Khan commanded for Sher Khan Babi, who officiated as Foujdar for his late father-in-law, Sirdar Mahomed Khan, was besieged during his absence, and taken, after a brave defence, by Dumajee Gaekwar, who defeated the army approaching under Sher Khan Babi, to its relief; and Baroda became, thenceforth, the seat of Government of the Gaekwar family. The devoted province of Gujerat, which for so many years had been a constant field of bloodshed, and oppression, arising out of the weakness, and constant changing of the imperial officers, and the absence of all principle in their annual visitors, the Mahrattas, who never sought a reason to justify an attack upon a weaker power, was destined to change masters. The combined Mahratta forces, under Rugonath Rao, (otherwise, Rugoba Dada, father of the Ex-Peshwa Bajee Rao) and Dumajee Rao Gaekwar, in 1755,* laid siege to Ahmedabad; which, after a gallant defence, conducted by Juwan Murd Khan Babi, capitulated; from which day the royal authority over the province ceased, and was divided between the Peshwa and Gaekwar. Dumajee

* I have taken most of the dates from Grant Duff, the facts principally from Mac Murdo; not having troubled myself, to examine Manuscripts on points, in which these respectable officers differ. It is subject for regret, that the late Captain Mac Murdo's account of the early, annual, incursions of the Mahrattas, into Gujerat, is not published. I am indebted to it for the greater part of the next two or three pages.

commanded a division in the disastrous expedition to Hindoostan, in 1760, and was present at Paniput, from which he escaped, and died at Baro[illegible] 1768; leaving four sons, the eldest of whom, Syajee, was an ideot, and the remaining three reigned in succession: two of Dumajee's sons, viz. Syajee and Futteh Sing, married ladies of the family of Kuddum Bandy. Govind Rao, the second son, but the last on the gaddee, died in 1800, leaving three legitimate children, the two elder of whom have successively reigned, and passed away, and the youngest, Syajee, is now at the head of the Government. His eldest son is named Rao Sahib. The Gaekwar's share of the revenues of Gujerat are rated at 75,00,000 rupees per annum.

The efficient military establishment of the Gaekwar Government is the Subsidiary Force, which consists of five regiments of infantry, completed to 800 men each, two regiments of cavalry, and a company of artillery. The maintenance of this force has been provided for by territorial cessions, as determined by treaty with the British Government in 1818. By the same treaty, he also engages to keep up a contingent of 3,000 irregular horse, which is to act, as occasion may require, with the Subsidiary Force. Other troops are maintained, for the purposes of revenue collections, and police.

Tributaries of the British and Gaekwar Government.

THE NUWAB, OR DEWAN, OF PAHLUNPOOR, Futteh Khan. He derives his descent from a tribe of Afghans, who, according to the Akbar Namu, occupied Bahar in the reign of Humayoon, Emperor of Delhi: hence the family name of Beharee, or Veharee. The tribe, it would appear, afterwards took possession of Jalore, in Malwa; and their chief, Bahadoor Khan, was confirmed, as Foujdar, by Abkar: which office remained, hereditary, in the family, to the reign of Aurungzeeb. This Prince, in order to accommodate his differences with Ajeet Sing, Durakdass, and other rebellious chieftains, of Marwar, transferred Jalore to them, dispossessing the Beharees, who were obliged to remove to Pahlunpoor and Deesa; the office of Foujdar over these places having been, previously, granted to them. Phar Khan, Jaloree, who was Foujdar in 1735, was obliged to pay one lack, as tribute, to the Mahrattas; but joined Momin Khan, the imperial officer in 1737, and 1739, and took part against them. Buhadoor Khan was Foujdar in 1759, when Pahlunpoor was besieged by the Mahrattas, under Sudasheo Ramchunder; to whom, after a month's fighting, during which the whole of his country was plundered, and laid waste, he was obliged to pay 35,000 rupees. Some Bramins of Jalore still do homage, yearly, to the Dewan, for villages received from his ancestors. The present Dewan is son of Feroze Khan, who was murdered by a faction of Sindhee Jemadars, in 1813. The revenue is rated at 2½ lacks of rupees, of which 50,000 is paid, as tribute, to the Gaekwar. Deesa is a dependency.

THE NUWAB OF DEESA, Shumshere Khan, was appointed guardian to his nephew, Futteh Khan of Pahlunpoor, through British influence, in 1813: he was persuaded also, having no male heirs, to relinquish all claims to Pahlunpoor, on his own account, to give his only daughter to Futteh Khan, and to constitute him heir to his Deesa possessions.

THE NUWAB OF RADHUNPOOR AND SUMMEE, Zoorawur Khan Babi. The Babi* family appears to have been ancient and powerful in Gujerat. An ancestor, Sher Khan Babi, was Thanadar of the district of Chowaul, in 1659; and, in 1713, Juwan Murd Khan, a grandson, was appointed Foujdar of Radhunpoor: he had several sons, the elder of whom, bearing the same name, is conspicuous, in the annals of the period, in Gujerat. He was appointed, by the Soobehdar of the Province, Mobaruz-ool-Moolk, Foujdar of Summee and Moonjpoor in

* See the Nuwab of Balasinore.

1726; and Mahomed Anwur, his brother, was at the same time appointed Foujdar of Radhunpoor. In 1731, Juwan Murd Khan had the Foujdaree of Beerungaom conferred upon him, by Abhee Singh, then Soobehdar; in reward for his success, in negociating a peace with the widow of the Suenaputee, and had assembled an army, to avenge the assassination of her deputy, Peelajee Gaekwar: he was then acting as Foujdar of Baroda, for his late father-in-law, Sirdar Mahomed Khan; but chanced to be absent, when it was besieged, and taken, by the Mahrattas in the following year. He also farmed the Pergunnas of Kuree and Beejapoor; and in 1733, being unable to realize sufficient to pay the rent, from the distressed state of the country, he proceeded on a plundering excursion into Eedurwara. While he was besieging Eedur, the Mahrattas, under Ranoojee Sindhia, and Holkar, unexpectedly arrived, on their way from Malwa into Gujerat, and took part with the besieged, and exacted a large fine from Juwan Murd Khan, detaining his brother, Zoorawur Khan, as a hostage, for its payment. He was appointed Foujdar of Puttun by Momin Khan in 1736, who had, by a royal decree, been appointed to the Nizamut. In short, after an active participation in the troubles, and excesses, of the period, he at length, on the death of Momin Khan, in 1743, assumed charge of the Soobeh, ostensibly for Abdool-Uzeez-Khan, then Killadar of Joonere, who had been appointed from Delhi. This Soobehdar, however, when on his march from the Deccan, was encountered, and defeated near the Kim Kutodra, and slain by his pursuers, while attempting to cross the Nerbudda on horseback. Fukhir-ood-Dowla was then sent from Delhi, to succeed as Soobehdar, having paid a Peshcush of two lacks of rupees; after evincing great valour and exertion, and being deserted by Sher Khan Babi, and Raja Rae Singh, of Eedur, with their troops, he was taken prisoner by the Mahrattas, under Rungajee, the agent of Dumajee Gaekwar, and auxiliary of Juwan Murd Khan. In 1746, Rungajee exerted himself to reinstate Fukhir-ood-Dowla, and again persuaded Sher Khan Babi and Raja Rae Singh, to join him; when they laid siege to Ahmedabad. Rungajee's proceedings, however, were disapproved of by Dumajee, and Juwan Murd Khan continued in charge of the Soobeh, till 1755, when the city was besieged by the Mahrattas, and obliged to capitulate:* Juwan Murd Khan retired to Puttun; but four years after he assisted in the second siege of Ahmedabad, when it was defended by Momin Khan. Some years afterwards the heirs of Juwan Murd Khan, were deprived of Puttun, and some other places, by Dumajee, who was desirous of weakening the power and influence of this family. The present Nuwab succeeded his father, Sher Khan, in 1824: he is the fourth, in descent, from the second Juwan Murd Khan. His revenue is about 1,50,000 rupees a year, and he sends a horse and clothes, yearly, to the Gaekwar, in token of being his tributary: he keeps up a Military establishment of about sixty horse, and 550 infantry.

The Nuwab of Cambay, Bundeh Ali Khan, succeeded to his brother, Futteh Ali Khan, in 1822. These were sons of Momin Ali Khan, who was related to, and succeeded Muftakhur Khan, as Mootusuddee of the Chowreeassee, (or district of 84 villages,) of Cambay. Cambay, formerly the principal seaport of Gujerat, is now the capital of a small compact territory, comprehended between the Muhee and Saburmuttee rivers, on the east and west, and

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* The following is a copy of the first part of the 1st and 3rd articles of the Treaty; which, was formally executed, and ratified by the usual binding forms.

"Treaty of Balajee Bajeerao, Peshwa, with Juwan Murd Khan Babi, from which no deviation shall be made, so long as any of the descendants of that nobleman are in existence.

"1st, The Pergunna of Puttun shall be given in Jagheer, unconditionally, together with the nine Mahals, in the Puttun district, viz. Burnugur, Sumi, Moonjpoor, Beesulnugur, Tehrad, Kheralloo, Dunpoor, Terwara, and Beejapoor, &c.

"3d, One of the brothers of the Khan shall always be employed in the service, with 300 cavalry, and 500 infantry."

by the British and Gaekwar possessions, on the north. The revenue is rated at about 2,50,000 rupees; the Chouth was ceded by the Peshwa, to the Company, in the treaty of Bassein, and is rated, in the schedule annexed to the treaty, at 60,000 rupees. The company also possess half the customs, which, last year, realized 34,096 rupees.

The degeneracy of their descendants should not operate, as a check, to perpetuating the achievements of the illustrious dead; and as it is my purpose to notice more particularly those, whom others have passed over, let this be my apology, for a longer notice of the first, as well as the second, Momin Khan, otherwise styled Nujeem-ood-Dowla. The first Momin Khan is conspicuous in the annals of Gujerat, from 1725, till he succeeded the Maharaja, Abhee Singh, as Soobehdar of the province, in 1736. He retained this charge till his death, which happened in 1743, when the care of the province, by a royal Firman, was entrusted, jointly, to his son, Muftakhur Khan, and Fida-ool-Deen Khan, who had been latterly his colleague. They were both ejected by Juwan Murd Khan Babi, as soon as the purport of the Firman was known, when they retired to Cambay. In what relationship Nujeem-ood-Dowla stood, to the first Momin Khan, does not appear; but he was Mootusuddee, or chief of Cambay, in 1746, when he repulsed a force, sent from Ahmedabad to subdue Cambay. A difference arising between the Gaekwar and Peshwa, in 1748, the Nuwab requested the latter to send an agent, to collect the Mahratta share of the revenue; and, from that day, the Peshwa had an interest in the affairs of Cambay, to which the British Government has succeeded. After beating off the Gaekwar forces, in 1753, he was unable to pay his troops their arrears, and gave them leave to plunder a village, belonging to the Raja of Limree. Finding that this violence was not noticed, he attacked Goga, and exacted a Peshcush from it, and every other village on his route; and, next year, sent a force into Goelwar, and Katteeawar: and, in two months, took Peshcush from all the Zumeendars of these provinces. In 1755-6 he seized upon Ahmedabad,* which, after a long seige, he yielded up to the Mahrattas, with whom it has since remained. In 1758 he was besieged in Cambay, when he agreed to pay the Peshwa an annual fixed sum, of 10,000 rupees, in lieu of the customs of the port. Momin Khan is said to have obtained a Sunnud, for the Chowreeassee of Cambay, from the Emperor; if so, it is the only territory, I imagine, held upon an imperial tenure, in Gujerat. His eldest son, Futteh Ali, succeeded him, and was at the head of the Government, when the Honourable Jonathan Duncan visited the place, in 1801.

The Raja of Eedur, Gumbheer Singh, is great grandson of Anund Singh, who was a brother of Abhee Singh, the Raja of Joudpoor, and viceroy of Gujerat, between 1731 and 1736. Anund Singh, together with his enterprizing brother, Rae Singh, obtained possession of Eedur about this time. Anund Singh was killed in action with the Mahrattas, in 1742, near his own fort. Eedurwara, of which this is the capital, is a mountainous and jungly country, inhabited principally by Bheels.

The Raja of Ahmednugur is a son of Sungram Singh, and grandson of Anund Singh, the first Raja of Eedur. Raja Rae Singh, the brother of the latter, joined the Mahrattas in 1740, but went over to the Soobehdar's side, during the following year, when he had Ahmednugur, Amliara, &c. conferred upon him, in Jagheer.

* I have followed Grant Duff, as to the date of the capture of Ahmedabad, in 1755; at the same time, I must be permitted to observe, that Mac Murdo gives a journal of a siege in 1753, conducted by Dumajee Gaekwar, and Rugonath Rao; when the Royal authority was subverted: and again, in 1757, when the siege was more obstinate, and of greater duration. The defence was conducted, this last time, by Nujeem-ood-Dowla, otherwise Momin Khan, ancestor of the present Nuwab of Cambay, who had obtained possession of the city; and Juwan Murd Khan Babi, was on this occasion in the ranks of the besiegers.

THE RAJA OF BARREAH, has retained his independence (paying tribute to none) from the impervious nature of his country, a hilly and jungly tract, situated on the N. E. frontier of the Gaekwar possessions. His revenue is small, consisting principally of exactions, levied upon the villages of other States around him, as the price of forbearance. The marauding parties of Bheels, sent out from these wilds on former occasions, when their dues were withheld, consisted usually of 7 or 800 bowmen, who drove off the cattle and inhabitants, who were held for ransom. A small party of Sindhians, Arabs, &c., partly on foot, and partly mounted, usually composed the rear guard in the retreat. They advanced to the point, where they intended to commence their depredations, under cover of ravines, taking along with them all travellers, who discovered them, and plundered, as they retreated to their jungles, with a management and celerity, which baffled pursuit.

THE NUWAB OF BALASINORE, is a tributary of the British Government. He is a descendant of an elder branch of the powerful family of Babi. The earliest accounts we have of them are, that during the reign of the Emperor Shah Jehan, Oosman Khan, a person high in authority at Delhi, obtained for his two sons, Sher Khan, and Bahadur Khan, charge of the then disturbed Soobeh of Ahmedabad, and upon their subjugating the town and district of Theraud, it was, with Balasinore and Veerpoor, granted them in Jagheer. Sher Khan died childless, and the property descended to his nephew Sufdur Khan, and from him to his sons and grandsons. One of the latter, by name Bahadur Khan, took forcible possession of Joonagurh from a Rajpoot, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, another established himself, at a latter period, at Puttun, and a third at Theraud, which, with Naundépoor, is to the present day enjoyed by his descendants in Jagheer. Balasinore and Veerpoor continued appendages of the Joonagurh estate till circumstances induced Bahadur Khan to send his eldest son, Sirdar Mahomed Khan, to Balasinore, and dying shortly afterwards, his two younger children took possession of the Joonagurh Gadee, without any opposition from their elder brother; since which each Gadee has descended to the posterity of the respective families. The Balasinore property, during Sirdar Mahomed Khan's lifetime, yielded but a trifling income, and in the following reign, the period of its greatest prosperity, the revenue was about 50,000 rupees. Till 1768 Balasinore remained independent, when it was made tributary to Ahmedabad, by the Peshwa's Mamulutdar, who then fixed the tribute at 3,000 rupees, which he afterwards increased to 10,000 rupees: his successor however experienced difficulty in realizing this sum and brought an army before Balasinore, but after a six months siege the chief was obliged to submit, and since this period the fixed tribute has been regularly paid by succeeding chieftains. In 1818 it became ours by right of conquest from the Peshwa.

THE THAKOOR OF GHORASIR, an ancient and powerful chieftain. This family formerly resided at Huldee a village a little distance from Ghorasir, on the bank of the river Watruck. Previous to the British sway, this chief had made many of the surrounding villages tributary to him; he in return guaranteeing them protection against the incursions of other independant chiefs. The custom of villages purchasing the protection of such chiefs by a voluntary tribute prevailed much in Gujerat, and when this was not the case, such a payment was forcibly demanded. The right to tribute from villages as may be supposed, gave rise to much contention between the chieftains themselves, and their power fluctuated often with the caprice of their tributary villages. This Thakoor is now, as indeed are all others in the Kaira Zilla, quite peaceable. In lieu of their tributary payments, Government pay them a given sum under the head of Girras. Their wanta lands, and other acknowledged heriditary property, have been continued to them, and they are now agents for Government in the Magisterial capacity; conducting themselves with every degree of propriety, and being overawed from committing excess, they are reconciled to a system combining security to themselves, and their

property, and which has conferred so much prosperity not only on the community in which they themselves reside, but has been also productive of happiness to the inhabitant of the surrounding country.

THE THAKOOR OF SINNORE is next in importance: Sinnore is about five or six miles to the eastward of the town of Balasinore. What has been said of the Thakoor of Ghorasir, equally applies to that of Sinnore; the same habits and pursuits actuated them alike in subduing, and bringing into tribute, the surrounding country and minor chieftains.

THE THAKOOR OF OMETTA. Bahria Vijey Singh, is son of the late Nursing,h Bahria. This Thakoor is of some importance and though a greater person than that of Sinnore, cannot be said to be equal to that of Ghorasir. The same remarks as above noticed with respect to the Thakoor of Ghorasir, applies to this person. His yearly revenue is about 50,000 rupees, and he keeps up a party of seven horse and about thirty matchlockmen. Ometta is about twelve miles west from Baroda, on the Muhee River.

THE THAKOOR OF DEHWAN, near Borsud, is a person of the same stamp as that of Ometa, though perhaps a little inferior in importance. His revenue is about 50,000 rupees, and he keeps up about ten horse and forty Sebundy.

THE THAKOOR OF KURRAUL, in the Kuppurwunj Pergunna, is a person much the same as the above: he is subject to the Gaekwar authority, but enjoys some land in the Company's district.

THE THAKOOR OF SENALEE, in the Mondah Pergunna, is of but little note.

THE THAKOOR OF SONEEPOOR is a person who was of considerable note in former days: he is now a peaceful and obedient subject.

GUNGADHUR SHASTRY, PUTWURDHUN, who was assassinated in July, 1815, at Punderpoor, while on a mission to the Poona Durbar, from Baroda, left three sons who receive, between them, pensions of 10,000 rupees from the British Government, and 60,000 rupees from the Government of Baroda. Shumboo Shastry, brother of the deceased, has a pension of 1,200 rupees a year from the British Government, and holds various enam villages besides, in the Konkan, Deccan, Surat Zilla, and Bundelcund.

CHIEFS IN KATTEEAWAR,

(Alphabetically arranged.)

THE CHIEF OF AMRUN is a descendant of Meroo Kowaus, a minister to the Jam of Noanugur, who threw off his allegiance shortly after the accession of the Jam, Suttajee, and possessed himself of the districts of Jooria, Balumba, and Amrun. The latter place, was with twelve villages, confirmed to the Kowaus family when they evacuated the forts of Jooria and Balumba, on Colonel East's force encamping before the former place. The present chief, who is entirely given up to opium eating, pays 12,000 Kowries* towards the Noanugur tribute. Amrun is a small fort of no strength, and its wall is, in many places, in ruins; there is, however, one strong bastion, in which some guns are mounted. There is a Mahomedan tomb, of white marble, in the place, which is worthy of remark.

THE CHIEFS OF BAUNTWA. This Talooka (which comprises eighty villages, of which thirty-six are now deserted) was given by Sulabut Khan, the second Nuwab of Joonagurh, in 1740, to his younger sons Dulleel Khan, and Sher Jumma Khan, to be held in equal divisions by them and their descendants.

* 350 Kowries is equal to 100 Rupees.

The principal holder at present is Kumal Deen, who has twenty-two villages. The other twenty-two villages populated, are held by six proprietors, the principal of whom are, Mahomed Khan, and Nuttoo Khan. Bauntwa yeilds a revenue of about 1,00,000 rupees, and pays a tribute of 32,000 rupees by Colonel Walker's settlement; but the villages are in a wretched state, and the six proprietors descended from Sher Jumma Khan, are in very penurious circumstances. The Talooka is still subject to the gaddee of Joonagurh, and pays a share of the tribute, besides its own.

THE RAWUL, STYLED ALSO RAJA, ALSO THAKOOR, OF BHOWNUGUR, Vujjee Sing. The revenues of this chief are estimated at 7,40,000 rupees. The Bhownugur district itself, including the sea and land customs, is estimated at 2,00,000 rupees and the Talooks of Gogeh, Burra Sehore, and Omralla, under the Ahmedabad collectorate, are rated at 1,00,000 rupees. The British Government tribute is 75,400 rupees annually, and on account of the Joonagurh Zoortullubbee 23,400 rupees more. Vujjee Sing is probably the richest chief in the Peninsula, and the greater part of his country is in a flourishing condition. He is about fifty years of age, and a man of much talent and energy. He has several children. His elder son resides at the fort of Sehore.

THE CHIEF OF BUJANA, Dhureea Khan, is a Jhut (a tribe of Mahomedans, supposed to be the earliest converts from Hindooism, and from whom the Province of Jutwar derives its name.) Bujana is a very small Talooka, with a revenue rated at 13,000 rupees, of which 5,000 is paid in tribute to the British Government: the town itself however is populous, and situated on the south bank of the Runn.

THE CHIEFS OF CHEETUL and JAITPOOR, are Kattees of the Khoomaun* tribe. The principal of them are Vikumsee and Mooloo Wala. The tribute paid by Jaitpoor and Cheetul together, to the British Government, is 54,264 rupees, and the Joonagurh Zoortullabbee is estimated at 3,530 rupees more, annually. The whole revenue is estimated at 1,50,000 rupees. The receipts of the Nuwab are 960 Jam Shye Kowries from the customs annually, and a fixed share, (being ⅜ths,) of the produce of what is termed the Julpud lands.† The Kattee lands of both Cheetul and Jaitpoor are at present under attachment, on account of the Khoomaun chiefs, for whom the Jaitpoor Kattees are security. Jaitpoor is situated on the Bhadur river, has a good strong and high wall, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. It was in this place that the refractory Kattee chiefs usually left their families when they went out upon pillaging excursions.

THE RAJA OF DURANGDRA, Oomar Sing, is head of Jhalla Rajpoots. Being entirely given up to devotion, his resources are left in bad hands, and the estate, which comprized in 1809 about 200 villages, has now not more than 100 inhabited. The population is scarcely one third of what it was, from the effects of the famine of 1813, and the incursions of Meyannas and other freebooters. The town of Durangdra, which is in good preservation, and the walls newly built, is situated on a clear stream which falls into the Runn. The revenue is rated at 1,67,900 rupees, and the tribute to the British Government is 48,909 rupees; but latterly, on account of the impoverished state of the Talooka, 44,000 rupees only, have been taken, and I rather think, that last year only 40,000 rupees were taken. *See page 97 of Itinerary.*

THE ZUMEENDARS OF DUSSARA, are Mahomedans, and either bear the title or family name of Mulluk. The estate, comprizing twenty-five villages, (many of which are deserted,) bordering the Runn on the north of Jhalawar,

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* There are several tribes of Kattees, but they all intermarry; the principal are the Khoomaun, Wala, Bana, &c.

† Lands recovered from the sea, and brought under cultivation.

was, it is said, conferred upon their ancestor by the Emperor, in the eighth century of the Hejra. It is divided into two large Patties, or shares. The chief proprietors are Mulluk, Adobye Lalmeah, and Mulluk Bawajee Mullukbhoy. Colonel Walker, in 1809, settled the tribute of this Talooka at 14,001 rupees, but owing to the poverty of the chiefs, there are considerable arrears, and the Talooka is now under attachment. Of late years there has been scarcely half the produce, and Government, the year before last, made a new settlement remitting 2,000 rupees of the tribute, and 12,001 rupees is now settled for the five years from 1826.

THE CHIEF OF GOONDUL, Chunder Singh, has a large district in the division of Hallar: his chief towns are Goondul and Dhorajee, both large and thriving, and the district comprizes 179 villages. The chief himself however pays little attention to the affairs of his Government. His revenne may be rated at 2,63,225 rupees and his tribute to the British Government is 53,005 rupees. Dhorajee and Ooplaita are at present under farm to Runchoorjee Dewan, on account of the debts of the Goondul chief to Nanjee Veerjee, and others.

THE CHIEF OF HULWUD is subject to the Durangdra Raja, and pays tribute with Durangdra. He has eight villages besides Hulwud.

THE GOVERNOR OF JAFFERABAD, Eyib Khan, bin Yakoob Khan, is a Seedee, or Abyssinian. He was appointed, in succession to his father, about 1808, from Jinjeera, otherwise Dunda-Rajpoor of which Government, Jafferabad is an appendage. It is a walled town of considerable strength, and has five villages subject to it; the revenues of each however not exceeding 500 rupees, and the whole of the revenues of this petty colony, including land and Sea Customs, may not exceed 15,000 rupees. The present chief has been the Governor for many years. *Vide page 24 for the Seedee of Jinjeera.*

only has vanished

THE NUWAB OF JOONAGURH, Buhadar Khan, was placed on the Musnud in 1811, at which time he was about sixteen years of age. From his habits of extravagance, and the ill administration of those who have had the management of his affairs, his country has been rapidly going to ruin, and for the purpose of freeing his Highness from his embarrassments Government have been necessitated to place the administration in the hands of a farmer, Govindjee Jhalla, in 1823. The land revenues are farmed to this person for ten lacks and a half of Kowries, (including his own salary 75,000,) out of which the Nuwab receives 2,40,000 Kories for his maintenance,* and the remainder is set apart for the payment of his Sebundy, and creditors. Besides this amount, His Highness has another source of revenue in the Zoortullabbee† or collections from most of the chiefs in Katteeawar paid to him; this is farmed at present to Nanjee Veerjee, a Merchant of Poorbunder, at 2,23,000 Kowries. The Mooluck-geery† collections, which were ceded to the British Government in 1811, realized last year 82,384 rupees. The Joonagurh dynasty originated with Sher Khan Babi,‡ who during the confusion occasioned by the struggles between the Mahratta and Moghul for superiority, in the province about 1730, established himself in the Government

* The Nuwab had lately an increase I believe, towards his maintenance of 10,000 Kowries a month.

† The Zoortullabbee and Mooluck-geery, seem to be a similar species of revenue, being a forced settlement upon every village in Katteeawar levied at the head of an army; the former was established by the Nuwab, the latter at an earlier period I suppose, by the Mahratta's. Similar to this is the revenue extorted under the head of GHAS-DANU, which seems to have commenced with the Peshwa's farm of the Gaekwar's Mahals in Gujerat. Ghas-Danu, however, seems to have been exacted for the benefit of Sirdhars of the Mooluck-geery army, while the Mooluck-geery exactions were for the benefit of the Prince.

‡ See the Nuwabs of Rahdunpoor, Balasinore, &c. all descended of the Babi family.

of Soreth, of which Joonagurh is the capital. The other chief towns are Buntlee, Kesor, Choorwaur, Soodra-Para, Oona-Dilwara, Kootianna, Vairawul-Puttun, &c. Joonagurh is surrounded by a well built wall and rampart thirty feet high, with a ditch at its base exavated out of the rock, and twenty feet deep,—making the height from the bottom of the ditch fifty feet. The inhabitants are estimated at 30,000 souls.

THE CHIEF OF LIMREE, now a minor, is a Rajpoot. The revenues of the Limree Talook are estimated at 1,57,075 rupees; this does not include either what is derived from the Bhyad villages, or those under Ahmedabad. The tribute payable to the British Government is 51,931 rupees annually. The town of Limree is situated on the banks of the Bogwara river, but is now a place of no strength, and the walls are fast going to decay: but it is extensive and celebrated for the number of its monied inhabitants. The Talook is divided as follows. Thirty-two Durbar villages: thirty-nine under the Bhyad (brotherhood) i. e. under the management of, and for the support of, cadets of the family: thirty-four under the Ahmedabad collectorate, including Dundooka, Burwala and Wuddara: the latter pay tribute through the Collector.

THE THAKOOR OF MALLIA, Suttajee, a Jahrejah Rajpoot. Having lost his faculties from the immoderate use of opium his affairs are managed by his mother a woman of talent and ability. She exhibits one of the few instances of a Rajpoot lady sitting in Durbar in the presence of Europeans. The residence of the family is at Kokrajee a large village five coss from Mallia, and three from the Runn. The revenue is estimated at about 70,000 Kories, or 17,138 rupees, and the tribute to the Gaekwar Government is 1,200 rupees. Mallia has seven villages under it, and three Bhyad villages, the latter pay a fixed sum towards the tribute.,

THE NUWAB OF MANGROL, seems formerly to have been dependant upon Joonagurh. The first who assumed the title of Nuwab was a Kusbatty, but his descendants have retained it. The principality remained independant until the time of Omarjee the Dewan of Joonagurh, who compelled the Kusbatty to cede the villages of Seal, Buggusra, Meyaree and Dewassa, to his master; fixed the Mangrol share of the tribute at 11,000 rupees yearly, which the Joonagurh officers collect: and further to cede the half produce of the remaining forty villages in this Talooka. The Nuwab of Joonagurh has authority to decide in all cases of disputed succession, but no authority in the town of Mangrol itself, nor any share of the customs. The Mangrol produce is estimated at about 1,25,000 Kories, not including either the customs or the town revenues, which amount to about a lack more of Kories. The town of Mangrol is very populous, and the port much frequented by small craft.

THE THAKOOR OF MOREWEE. Jehajee, a Jahrejah Rajpoot, is the principal chief of Muchoo Kaunta. His estate comprizes ninety-seven villages. His revenue is rated at 1,68,641 rupees, and his tribute to the British Government is 40,001 rupees. His chief towns are Morewee and Tankaria: the latter is at present in the hands of Meiral Bhow a Baroda shroff for debt: it has nine villages under it not included in the Morewee Talook: the estimate of the Tankaria revenues may be about 20,000 rupees annually. Jahreja Jehajee has also several villages in Kutch under him. The Morewee villages are now rather in improving circumstances.

The legend says that the ancestor of the present Chief of Morewee, by name Rewajee, who was the eldest son of Raidhunjee, Rao of Kutch, and should have succeeded to the Gaddee of that country, was murdered about 1685, by his younger brother, Pragjee; and his offspring were obliged to fly to Morewee, then a possession in Katteeawar, belonging to the Kutch State, which, at a subsequent period, confirmed the Talook to an ancestor of the present Chief of Morewee's.

The Jam of Noanugur, Runmuljee, is the head of the Jahrejah Rajpoots. He was adopted by the widow of Jam Suttajee, the last chief, who died about 1814. The widow continued in the administration of affairs during his minority aided by Jug-Jeewan, a Nagur Bramin, of some talent, as her minister. His Government extends over the greater part of the province of Hallar, and his revenue is rated at 5,50,000 rupees whereof 95,000 rupees is paid in tribute to the Gaekwar Government. Noanugur, the chief town, is the most populous in Katteeawar, is nearly four miles in circumference, and is principally celebrated for the beauty and texture of its cloth manufactures. The other principal towns in the Jam's dominions, are Jooria, Kumbalia, and Sutchana, which are the chief sea ports in Katteeawar in the Gulph of Kutch, and Balumba a well built town, containing about 1,000 houses, surrounded by a double wall and ditch. The Noanugur country, is at present farmed, on account of the debts of the Jam to the late Soonderjee Sewajee,* for 17,25,000 Kowries annually; out of which the Jam receives three lacks for his maintenance, and the rest goes to pay his tribute and creditors. There are upwards of three hundred villages in this talooka included in Soonderjee's Farm, which is now held by his son Soonderjee Dewjee.

The Raja of Paulitana is a relation of the Raja of Bhownugur; he is however much in debt, and his country is at present mortgaged to a Banyan. Paulitana is a principal place of pilgrimage in Gujerat. The principal place of worship is on the summit of the Shaitrojee hill the bottom of which is about a mile from the town. The top is covered with temples of various kinds, but the finest is that dedicated to Parisnath, which is elegantly carved, the image is of black marble and is always adorned with a great variety of rich clothes and jewels. Most of the other temples are well carved and the gods are of white marble.

The Dessaye of Patree. His estate lies on the northern extremity of Katteeawar. The town was formerly reckoned a place of considerable strength, but is now much in decay. It is surrounded by three separate walls, at the inner of which is a ditch. The revenue is rated at 18,000 rupees, and the fixed tribute to the British Government is 5,652 rupees.

The Rana of Poorbunder, Halajee, styled Pritheraj, is a Rajpoot of the Jaitwar tribe: he is head of a petty maritime State called Burruda, or Jaitwar, which is under the immediate protection of the British Government. The estate comprises about 100 villages, including the forts, of Chya, Ranawau and Kundoorna, and the seaports of Nuvee-Bunder, Meannee, and Poorbunder. Half the port duties of the latter place, rated at 37,500 rupees, were ceded, in 1808, to the British Government to defray the expense of 100 sepoys and an officer, to be stationed at Poorbunder. These port duties realized 31,230 rupees last year. A tribute of 30,000 rupees is also paid to the Gaekwar. The Rana is a man of little capacity: being joined by a number of profligate associates, he raised a rebellion against his father, about 1810, and established himself in the adjacent fort of Chya, where he was besieged in the following year, by Colonel East's force, which, after sustaining some loss, succeeded in taking him prisoner, when he was delivered over to his father. His country is in a very impoverished condition: when it was farmed to Soonderjee Sewajee the revenues were estimated at upwards of six lacks of Kowries.

The Thakoor of Rajkot, Soorajee, is a minor; he has a revenue rated at 34,500 rupees,—his tribute to the British Government was fixed at 20,500

* The late Soonderjee Sewajee was a merchant in Katteeawar, deserving notice for the patriotic manner in which he has applied his great wealth: 1st, To the improvement of the country—2d, In extensive charity, particularly during the famine in 1812–13, when he expended two or three lacks of rupees; and 3d, In works that will perpetuate his name for some time: particularly in the completion of a road and bridge up the Geernar hill, near Joonagurb, for the use of pilgrims who visit the temples on its summit.

rupees, but I rather think that only 17,000 rupees is now taken. The Talooka is at present farmed to Runchorjee Dewan, the ex-minister of the Nuwab of Joonagurh. The principal town is Sirdhar, which was formerly the residence of the chief.

THE THAKOOR OF SAEELA, Alluda Sing. The revenues of his district may be estimated at 35,000 rupees of which 12,000 is paid in tribute to the British Government. In 1809 the Talooka comprised thirty-eight villages but of these seventeen were depopulated by the famine in 1813. The revenue at the first period was estimated at 50,000 rupees, and Colonel Walker settled the tribute at 18,782 rupees. Saeela is a large walled town situated in a open country, and upon a large Tank. Serraw a well built walled town west of it, is the next principal place under this Talook.

THE THAKOOR OF WANKANEER, Dosajee, has a small district comprising villages in Mutchoo Kaunta. He is an old man, and looks older from the effects of eating opium, a practice common to the chiefs in Katteeawar. His revenue in 1809 was assumed at 40,000 rupees, and his tribute fixed at 18,000 rupees. The former is now reckoned 26,000 rupees and the tribute taken is 12,000 rupees. *See page 99 of the Itinerary.*

THE RAJA OF WUDWAUN, is a minor, and the Government is conducted by the mother of the late Raja, Jhallum Sing, who died last year. The Bhyad villages of this Talooka settle separately for their tribute. There are twenty-eight Durbar villages in this Talooka, all in a high state of cultivation, the finest cotton in Katteeawar is grown in it. The tribute settled by Colonel Walker for Wudwaun was 27,831 rupees the revenue may be estimated at 1,00,000 rupees.

GOVERNMENT OF KUTCH.

THE RAO OF KUTCH, is of Rajpoot origin, and is styled the Maha-Raja, Mirza Rao Shri Dessuljee. He was unanimously elected in October, 1819, by the Jarejah chiefs to succeed to the throne of Kutch, in succession to his father Bharmuljee, who was deposed on account of his tyranny and oppression to the Jarejah Bhyad, (brotherhood of chiefs.) During the Rao's minority, the affairs of the Government are transacted by a Regency of six persons, viz. the Jarejah Chiefs, Nonguljee of Kotree, Banjee of Motarah, Chandabye of Nangurcha the Minister Mehtah Luckmadass Wallubjee, (one vacant) and the British Resident for the time being.

The Government of Kutch subsidizes a Battalion of Native Infantry with Artillery, for which it pays to the Honorable Company seven lacks of Kowries annually, besides eighty-eight thousand rupees for the rent of Anjar and its Pergunna, which was in the year 1822, re-transferred to the Rao. The military force of the Durbar is very limited, consisting of about three hundred horse, and two thousand Sebundy, which are employed principally in the collection of the revenue, and police of the country. A few Arabs are maintained for the defence of the forts of Luckput and Mandavee.

This country had long been the scene of disorder and misrule, and its Government being too weak to prevent the constant irruption of Banditti and Freebooters into the Company's Territories, led first to the treaty of Anjar, in 1815, and subsequently to the Subsidiary Treaty of Bhooj, in 1819, which guaranteed the security of his dominions to the Rao, and arranged for the permanent residence of British troops at his capital. Since that period the country has been subjected to many misfortunes; in 1819 a dreadful earthquake took place, which destroyed the forts and principal buildings in Kutch and occasioned the loss of many hundreds of lives. In 1823, and the year

following, the periodical rains failed, which occasioned much distress, and the emigration of a large portion of its population. In 1825, the country was overrun by plunderers from Sinde which added to the distress of former years. Since that period Kutch has been better protected, order has been restored, and its population has chiefly returned.

The revenue of the territories belonging to the Rao of Kutch, may be calculated at between twenty-eight and thirty lacks of Kowries, and its expenditure exclusive of the Subsidy, at between twelve and fourteen lacks. The remaining portion of the country has been granted away in Jagheers to the Bhyad, or to religious establishments.

The soil of Kutch is principally of a sandy description, but it contains extensive tracts of country, such as the plain of Abrassia, and some districts in Wagur, of an extremely rich, and productive nature, and particularly favorable to the growth of cotton, which may be considered the staple of the province. It possesses likewise, on its northern boundary, extensive grass lands, which are resorted to by numerous tribes of wandering Rehbaries, Jhuts, &c.

The Jarejah Bhyad of the Abrassia and Wagur acknowledge the Rao as their chief, and on a summons from the Durbar are obliged to attend at the camp of the Rao with their retainers, both horse and foot, but during their attendance subsistence is demanded. From the chiefs in Wagur only, a Jummabundy or tribute is levied of forty Kowries on each plough of their Ryots, but this arrangement has been subsequently commuted into a fixed tribute, according to a calculation of the number of ploughs in each village in 1819: the settlement is shewn in the following table. The deposed Rao endeavoured to establish a similar tribute from the rest of his chiefs in other parts of the country, but failed. The following statement shewing the revenues of the Kutch State does not include the villages assigned for the maintenance of the ladies of the Durbar, over which they have the sole sovereignty and management. All disputes amongst the Bhyad are referred to the Durbar at Bhooj for adjustment.

LIST OF PERGUNNAS, PORTS, &c. BELONGING TO THE RAO OF KUTCH, WITH THE REVENUE OF EACH: ALSO THE TOWNS, FORTS, &c. HELD BY HIS TRIBUTARIES AND CHIEFS.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*Jar* for *Jarejah*—*Tr.* for *tribute*—*K.* for *Kowries, the current money of the country, of which* 350 *are equal to* 100 *rupees.*

PERGUNNAS, SEA-PORTS, &c. EXCLUSIVELY BELONGING TO THE RAO OF KUTCH.

	Revenue in Kowries.
BHOOJ, *a walled town: the hill Fort, Bhoojia adjacent forms the arsenal of the Subsidiary Force,*	2,50,000
Jukhow Bunder, *a Sea Port, with* 10 *villages under it,*	70,000
Luckput Bunder, *a walled town and Seaport, with* 4 *villages under it,*	2,30,000
Korah, *with* 8 *villages,*	16,000
Gudseesa, 14 *villages,*	40,000
Nukutrana, *hill fort, with* 5 *villages,*	20,000
Neeronah, *fortlet,* 5 *villages, in* 4 *of which the Rao has shares,*	15,000
Butchao, *hill fort,* 10 *villages,*	1,25,000
Chowbaree and Raphoor, *fortlet,* 11 *villages,*	70,000
Doodye *fort,* and Meyannee, *with* 40 *villages,*	1,25,000
ANJAR, *walled town* 26 *villages,*	2,50,000
Chowreesee, 8 *villages,*	70,000
MANDAVEE, and Moondra, *both seaports and walled towns, but they have no villages under them,*	9,75,000
Kauntee, 12 *villages,*	1,25,000
Koorbye, and Vekrah, 2 *villages in which the Rao has shares*	4,400

	Revenue in Kowries.
Mhurr, *revenue solely derived from the Alum Pits at this village which itself belongs to the Raja named Kaupree Kurrumsi,*	1,67,000
Dessulpoor, ...	6,000
Futtehghur, *town and hill fort,*	30,000
Khuree, *fortlet,*	2,000
Dessulpoor, in Wagur, ...	5,000
Bitta, Soogundee, Vigoree and Wursur, *villages,*	20,000
Total Revenue, Kowries	26,15,500

TOWNS AND FORTS BELONGING TO THE RAJPOOT CHIEFS, TOGETHER WITH THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE KUTCH STATE IN WAGUR, WITH THE SUPPOSED REVENUE OF EACH, AND AMOUNT OF TRIBUTE: ALSO THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND FORTS UNDER EACH PRINCIPAL TOWN.

	Revenue in Kowries.	Tribute.
Adhooee, *walled town, Jar. Jihojee's, 7 villages, 1 fort,*	70,000	
ARRISIR, *walled town, Jar. Kullian Singhjee's, 9 villages, 1 fort,*	75,000	2,000
Ballachora, *fortlet, Jar. Puttojee's, 2 villages,*	18,000	
Bellah, *fortlet, out-post on the Runn belonging to the Waghela Bavajee's 2 villages, 1 fort,*	20,000	3,667
Bebur, *Mokulsi Oomrojee's, 2 ovillages, 1 fort,*	21,000	
Beeraja, *fortlet, Jar. Chandojee's, 4 villages, 1 fort,*	32,000	
Bhootukia, *Waghella Mullooje's's, 6 villages, 1 fort,*	30,000	
Bhudresir, *walled town, Hallo Poonjojee's, 5 villages, 1 fort,*	30,000	
Chirye, *Jar. Dadojee's, 3 villages,*	10,000	2,500
Chitrode or Cheetrore, *fortlet, Jar. Narronjee's 4 villages, 1 fort,*	20,000	1,800
Chundia, *Jar. Poonjajee's, 9 villages, 1 fort,*	47,000	
Dhoree, *Khoso Arjee's, 4 villages,*	15,000	
Dhumurka, *a fort, in ruins since it was destroyed by Futteh Mahomed, Jar. Dossajee's, 9 villages,*	20,000	
Doojapoor, *fortlet, Jar. Packaujee's, 5 villages, 1 fort,*	15,000	
Done, *fortlet, Jar. Humurjee's, 7 villages, 1 fort,*	47,000	
Gairee, *Ranno Joojee's, 6 villages, 1 fort,*	40,000	2,700
Gulpades, *Amur Hakojee's, 5 villages,*	20,000	
Hutree, *Hallo Namorejee's, 2 villages,*	10,000	
Jattawarro, *Waghella Bharrojee's, 4 villages,*	20,000	2,700
Jurrodeis, *Jar. Khanjee's, 8 villages, 1 fort,*	58,000	
Kanmeer, *hill fort, Jar. Hothejee's, 2 villages, 1 fort,*	10,000	1,200
Keeryanugur, *Waghella Jeymuljee's, 2 villages,*	10,000	2,100
Keyrah, *fortlet, Jar. Jehojee's, 7 villages, 1 fort,*	40,000	
Khakur, *Jar. Oomurjee's, 8 villages,*	35,000	
Kheroi, *Bhimenee Maunsingjee's, 5 villages, 1 fort,*	40,000	
Koonuryo, *Jam Pruthiroy's, 12 villages,*	75,000	
Kotharo, *fortlet, and walled town, Jar. Kahiyajee's, 4 vill. 1 fort,*	30,000	
Kotree, *fortlet, Jar. Dossajee's,*	30,000	
Kuntkot, *hill fort, Weerbhudhur Derrajee's, 3 villages, 1 fort,*	23,000	5,000
Lakria, *walled town, Jar. Jeewanjee's, 5 villages, 1 fort,*	37,000	2,000
Mow, *fortlet, Jar. Progjee's, 2 villages, 1 fort,*	20,000	
Mothalla, *fortlet, Jar. Bhanjee's, 9 villages, 1 fort,*	45,000	
Nangurcha, *fortlet, Jar. Chandojee's, 2 viilages, 1 fort,*	25,000	
Nulya, *Jar. Hothijee's, 5 vllages, 1 fort,*	40,000	
Nurra, *hill fort, Jar. Ghorejee's, 5 villages, 1 fort,*	12,500	
Nuvinaul, *Jar. Bawajee's, 3 villages, 1 fort,*	10,000	

	Kowries in Revenue.	Tribute.
Oomya, *Hothi Koordhurjee's, 15 villages,*	13,000	
Oonrote, *Jar. Kahiyajee's, 1 village, 1 fort,*	17,000	
Palanswa, *Waghello Poonjajee's, 3 villages, 1 fort,*	30,000	4,000
Roha, *hill fort, Jar. Vijerajee's, 40 villages, 1 fort,*	1,25,000	
Row, *Jar. Dewajee's, 5 villages,*	20,000	
Sabhuroy, *Jar. Meramunjee's, 4 villages, 1 fort,*	26,000	
Sandhan, *Jar. Humeerjee's, 6 villages, 1 fort,*	40,000	
Soothree, *fortlet, and walled town, Pragjee's,*	50,000	
Sunwa, *Jar. Nathojee's, 11 villages, 1 fort,*	60,000	1,250
Tehra, *Jar. Mokojee's, 5 villages, 1 fort,*	40,000	
Trumao, with Rao, *Jar. Hurbhumjee's, 2 village,s 1 fort,*	15,000	1,000
Turradee, *fortlet, Jar. Ghahojee's, 3 villages, 1 fort,*	65,000	
Vurjon, *fortlet, Jar. Saebjee's, 7 villages, 1 fort,*	50,000	
Wallanoopudur, *fortlet, Jar. Soojojee's, 3 villages,* ...	18,000	
Wandeea, *walled town, Jar. Momagajee's, 4 villages, 1 fort,*	40,000	2,500
Wunnottee, *fortlet, Jar. Khanjee's, 3 villages, 1 fort,*	35,000	
Wurrodiyoo, *Jar. Oomrojee's, 3 villages,*	17,000	

THE PETTY STATE OF SIROWI.

THE RAO OF SIROWI, is a Rajpoot claiming descent from Mehnsé, a Chowhan Prince, who reigned at Jahlore. To Sessmull, one of his descendants, is ascribed the founding of the city of Sirowi, in A. D. 1424, then named Sheopooree. The revenue which comes into the Rao's treasury does not exceed seventy thousand rupees, but the Marwar Government have advanced claims to a share of it in tribute. The Rao keeps up at present between 300 and 400 Sebundies, but the whole population, which is composed of the predatory tribes, chiefly, Meenah, Grassias, and Bheels, are always armed. The mountain of Arbud, or Aboo, celebrated for its splendid Jain temples, is within this territory; and the superb ruins of the ancient city of Chandrawattee, are to be seen near to the village of Mawul, close to the south eastern shoulder of Aboo. *See Itinerary page* 116.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

AT THE COURT OF GWALIOR.

SINDHIA, *styled Maha-Raja, and Ali-jah.* Ranoojee, the founder of this family, sprang from a menial rank in life, but left at his death, which occurred about 1750, to his successor a government, extending over the greater part of Malwa, with a revenue estimated at 65 lacks of rupees. He had five sons, of whom three were killed in action, during his lifetime. Jyapa, his second son, succeeded him, and was present at the capture of Ahmedabad, about 1755. In 1759, he was assassinated by an emissary of the Raja of Joudpoor, whom he was besieging in Nagore. Of the sons of Jyapa, one was killed in action; Junkoojee, the other and most distinguished as a soldier, was, in 1761, taken prisoner at Paniput, and afterwards put to death by the conqueror. Mahadjee, the fourth son of Ranoojee, being now the only survivor, though illegitimate, (the other having been killed in action,) and having established claims by his own services, was confirmed in the Jagheer: Mahadjee died at Poona in 1794, and was succeeded by his grand-nephew, and adopted son, Dowlut Rao; who, like his predecessor, extended the Mah-

ratta conquests in Malwa, and Rajpootana, and died 21st March, 1827; leaving territories to his successor, capable of realizing, under proper management, an annual revenue of nearly 140 lacks of rupees. The late Maha-Raja having no male heirs, and there being but little prospect of any, he shortly before his death, sent to the Deccan for the children of some of his distant relations, that he might select an heir from amongst them. The candidates, five in number, arrived at Gwalior after his death, and the right of selection fell upon Bueza Baee, the acknowledged Regent, who chose Moogut Row, a boy twelve years of age, the second of the candidates in respect to years. The ceremony of adoption took place on the 17th June, 1827, and of marriage, on the same day, to the grand-daughter of the late Maha-Raja, by his daughter married to Rao Suenaputee. He was seated on the Gaduee on the following day, under the auspices of the British Government; assuming the name of Junkoojee, in compliment to his distinguished ancestor of this name.

The army of the State at the period of the death of the late Maha-Raja, was at the lowest computation, exclusive of the British contingent, and garrisons to forts, estimated at 14,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and 250 pieces of cannon.

THE REGENT. BUEZA BAEE, styled the Baee Sahibah, the younger,* but favorite, wife of the late Maha-Raja, assumed the reins of Government on his demise, agreeably to the understood intentions of her late husband, who died intestate; and she has been recognized by the British Government, as Regent during the minority of her adopted son, Junkoojee Rao, who is now twelve years of age. The chief persons in the administration are: first, her brother Hindoo Rao Baba Ghatgay, who is at the head of the Military Department; and, 2dly, Bapoo Rugonath, who is Mookhtiar, or Prime Minister, and at the head of the Financial Department: the latter is the celebrated minister of the Dhar State, during the period of anarchy in Malwa, and of whom so full an account is given in Sir John Malcolm's memoir on that province. But, Atmaram Pundit, Raojee Khasgeewala, Appa Chitnawees, a dependent of Hindoo Rao's, and Dajeeba Potnuwees, seem the principal male persons who have access to the presence of Her Highness.

JUE SINGH RAO GHATGAY, *styled Hindoo Rao*, is the son of Sukaram Ghatgay, *styled Surjee Rao*, and brother to Bueza Baee, the favorite wife of the late Dowlut Rao Sindhia; since whose death he has, naturally, attained greater influence at the Court of Gwalior. The uncle of Hindoo Rao, styled Wiswas Rao, was, together with his father, originally in the service of the Raja of Kolapoor, whose daughter was married to the former. The town and district of Kagul, an ancient possession of this family of Ghatgay, and supposed to be a royal grant, was confirmed in Jagheer to Wiswas Rao, as his wife's dower. After his death, it was conferred upon Surjee Rao, as an enam, in reward for important services, rendered by him to the Raja of Kolapoor. Surjee Rao's daughter, who was celebrated for beauty, having been espoused by Sindhia, he became minister at Gwalior, in 1796. After a series of the most unexampled atrocities, perpetrated during the period that his influence predominated in Sindhia's camp, he was killed in an affray, in which an attempt was made to seize him by Sindhia's orders, in 1810. His son, the present Hindoo Rao, did not go to Gwalior till 1815-16. His Jagheer, in Sindhia's country, is estimated at 1,50,000 rupees, and he has an allowance from the treasury besides.

DHABARRY YESWUNT RAO, *styled Suenaputee*. His ancestor, Khundee Rao Dhabarry, held this office under the Raja Sahoo, and was the fourth

* Rukma Baee, the elder widow, formally, and voluntarily, renounced all ideas of sovereignty.

person, who held it under the house of Satara. His career was short, but brilliant: he died about 1720, and was succeeded by his son, Trimbuk Rao. By the success of his lieutenants, Kantajee Kuddum Bandy* and Peelajee Gaekwar,† he obtained the chouth of Gujerat, in 1724: Trimbuk Rao arrived the following year from the Deccan, and assumed charge of the army, but was killed in an affray among his own troops, while besieging Cambay. His mother succeeded to the management of the family interests; and her lieutenants, in various actions, defeated the imperial officers, as well as the agent of the Peshwa, who was jealous of the power she had acquired, and was desirous of having the chouth of Gujerat established in his own name, instead of the Suenaputee's. Ooman Baee died about 1748, and was succeeded by Ambaka Baee, the wife of another son, named Baboo Rao Dhabarry; and from about this time the office of Suenaputee became a sinecure, and without influence. He holds Jagheers in Sindhia's country, rated at 70,000 rupees; in the Deccan his personal Jagheer is rated at 22,850 rupees; and his enam villages, of Tuligaom, and Endooree near it, together, are rated at 8,300 rupees. His son, Manyaba, styled Baboo Rao, has a pension of 2,500 rupees per month, from Sindhia's treasury: he was married to Chimna Baee, the eldest daughter of the late Dowlut Rao Sindhia; but she died in 1820, leaving three daughters: the eldest is married to the Powar of Dhar,‡ the youngest to the Maharaja, Junkoojee Rao Sindhia, Bahadur, now at the head of the Government; and the second is still unmarried. The present chief was the nephew, and adopted son, of his predecessor in the chiefship. The office, or rather the title, of Suenaputee,‖ was bestowed, last year, by H. H. the Raja, upon his own cousin-german, which gave rise lately to a remonstance from Yeswunt Rao.

Bala Baee, *(literally High Lady)* is the second daughter of the late Mahadjee Sindhia. She was married to Ladoojee Seetolay, commonly called, Ladoojee Deshmookh, who was appointed Soobehdar of Delhi; but, having deserted that city, in fear of Ghoolam Kaudir, of notorious memory, he only escaped a capital punishment, by the intercession of his wife; and afterwards died at Poona. She holds Jagheers, rated at 3,00,000 rupees, including territories, rated at about 50,000 rupees, intermixed with the British possessions in the Deccan, viz.: Fooltamba, Undersool, Sonaee, Mamdapoor, Rajooree, Maloonjee, and Largaom, in the Ahmednugur districts; and 16, or 20, villages in Khandes.

Lala Sahib is the son of the late Gopal Rao Bhow, and has charge of part of his father's Jagheers, rated at 1,00,000 rupees, in Sindhia's country; which have been assigned for the support of the present generation of descendants of Gopal Rao Bhow. He is about twenty-five years of age, and possesses the freehold villages of Waukry in the Satara districts, and Belapoor in the Ahmednugur Collectorship.

Yeswunt Rao Bhow, formerly ruler of Jawud, and other districts in Meywar, the revenues of which were assigned to him, for the payment of his Brigade: he is son of Jewba Dada Bukshee, formerly Sindhia's Commander-in-Chief, and brother to Narraen Rao Bukshee,§ who was in 1800 barbarously put to death, by Surjee Rao Ghatgay, by the order of Sindhia, for his adherence to the interest of the Baees, or widowed Princesses, of Mahadjee Sindhia. Yeswunt Rao was one of the principal leaders, among Sindhia's chiefs; but having, in several instances, protected the Pindarees, in 1817-18, he was attacked by the Bengal Division under Major General Browne, when his army was dispersed and broken up, and he was afterwards deprived of his

* Vide page 17. † and page 45. ‡ See page 12. ‖ See page 22.

§ He was tied round with rockets; which, being fired, carried him along, mangling his body shockingly. The invention, and sport, of Ghatgay Surjee Rao.—*Grant Duff.*

strong holds and all other places he held in Mewar. He has been residing at Gwalior, without any situation, ever since, and holds a personal Jagheer, of about 40,000 rupees.

FUKEERJEE GARWAY, a native of Waee, near Satara, of the shepherd tribe, is a commander of 200 horse, belonging to the Pagah: he was originally in command of 100 horse, with Mahadjee Sindhia; in 1798, he abetted the late Ghatgay Surjee Rao, in persecuting the persons, attached to the interests of Mahadjee Sindhia's widows, as well as in his various severities; and is now attached to the party of Hindoo Rao. He served a considerable time in Hindoostan, with Gopal Rao Bhow, and was a favorite companion of Dowlut Rao Sindhia: his only surviving son is blind, and lives at Tarabad; which place, with Ranjungaom-*Musecdee*, and other villages in the Ahmednugur districts, are held in Jagheer by the family.

OODAJEE KUTKIA, the Surnobut, is of the shepherd tribe: he was a favorite officer of Dowlut Rao Sindhia, and is a native of Kol-Peempulgaom near Ahmednugur in the Deccan. He commands the contingent of 2,000 horse, which is kept up by Sindhia, and superintended by British officers. He generally resides at Goona (140 miles S. W. of Gwalior,) the head quarters of the contingent.

MADHOO RAO PUNT BRIMAJEE, Commandant of the Park of Artillery, to which he succeeded in 1809, on his predecessor being killed before Dhoonee: besides the Park, he commands six battalions of infantry, with twenty guns attached; and has large tracts of country assigned for their payment. His father was Koolkurny of Sakoor-Mandwa, in the Ahmednugur Collectorship, where he holds the villages of Arungaom, and Waloonj, in Jagheer.

COLONEL JACOB, a native of Armenia, has the most extensive command of any officer in Gwalior service, consisting of thirteen battalions of Infantry, and three or four hundred horse, with a complement of four guns to each battalion: they are kept in pretty good order, as they are regularly paid; Colonel Jacob having extensive assignments of territory for that purpose.

MAJOR JOSEPH ALEXANDER, commonly called Josee Sekunder, was formerly an officer of Jean Baptiste's army; but, when the latter lost his command, Josee Sekunder received charge of several battalions, which he kept for some years. He got into a quarrel with one of the Bundelcund chiefs in 1821, in which the British Government had to interfere, and he was ordered to Gwalior; where he has resided for the last five years. He commands two strong battalions, and two hundred horse: he is a half-caste, supposed an Indo-Briton.

LUKSHMUN RAO WITTUL, Killadar of Gwalior, is a native of Chumargoondee, in the Deccan: he is son of Wittul Mahadeo, the vakeel, who signed the Treaty on the part of Sindhia, negotiated with H. E. Sir A. Wellesley, in 1803. He has about 50, or 60, villages round Gwalior, in Jagheer, for the support of the Garrison.

RAM RAO FALKA has a party, of 400 Silladar Horse, in the Gwalior service: he is a native of Waee, in the neighbourhood of Satara.

THE LATE GOKAL PARUK, an extensive banker, officiated at Gwalior in all the duties of chief minister, as well as minister of finance, having had in his hands the principal control of Sindhia's financial affairs: he died last year, and was succeeded by

MUNNEE RAM SEIT, a native of Jeypoor, who formerly kept a haberdasher's shop in one of the camp bazars, is now the first, or richest, banker in Sindhia's camp: all the other bankers look up to him, and will not advance a rupee to government, without asking his advice. The firm of the house is "Munnee Ram and Lutchmee Chund:" they are father and son.

DAJEEBA POTNUWEES *(principal revenue accountant,)* is uncle to Amrut Rao, to whom the situation of Potnuwees belongs in succession to his father Krishnajee Mahadjee Sindhia : but Dajeeba is styled Potnuwees, as he does the duty of the office, his nephew being very young, and in the Deccan.

ATMARAM SEWRAM BABA WAUKRY, commonly called Atmaram Pundit, the minister, is son of Lukshumun Rao Waukry, who accompanied Mahadjee Sindhia from the Deccan, as Potnuwees ; from which office he was dismissed. Dowlut Rao Sindhia, on the death of Tautia, his Pagnuwees, appointed Atmaram to the situation, who held it about two years. During the administration of Surjee Rao Ghatgay, he was again received into favour, and appointed Dewan ; but, since Surjee Rao's death, he has not been employed, though he retains the fees of the office, which is now considered hereditary ; the present possessor being the third of the family, who has held it : he is a native of Poona, and his father took the surname of Waukry from a Sahookar, in whose service he began life. His Jagheer is that part of the district of Shujawulpoor which was transferred to Sindhia by the British Government.

COLONEL JEAN BAPTISTE FILOSE, an Indo-Neapolitan, formerly commanded a division, comprising the greater part of Sindhia's infantry, the most efficient part of his army ; and had a large assignment of territory for their support. Sindhia, in 1817, enticed him to Gwalior, and placed him in close confinement : he was set at liberty in 1825, through the intercession of Gokal Paruk, the chief minister, and he now resides in the Mahratta camp at Gwalior without employment.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AT THE COURT OF HOLKAR.*

(Re-published from Colonel Brigg's Genealogy.)

MULHAR ROW HOLKAR, the first member of this powerful family, was the son of a shepherd and weaver of camlies in the village of Hole Pergunna, of Phultun, from whence he derives his name. At an early age he enlisted as a horseman in the troops under Amrut Row Kuddum Bhandy and subsequently having raised a small troop of his own, gained distinction under the banners of the Kuddums, which his descendants continue to use, now they have attained to the eminence of Princes. Sir John Malcolm, in his history of Malwa, has supplied all the information required of the exploits of the first Mulhar Row, the administration of his extraordinary daughter-in-law Ehlya Bye, of the character of Tookojee, and of the feats of Yeswunt Row, his illegitimate and youngest son, whose illegitimate offspring, the sole but disjointed descendent of the house, now sits on the Musnud at Indoor, and rules over the half of Malwa, yielding a revenue of 25 lacks of rupees.

CHIEFS IN MALWA.

The Mahomedan and Rajpoot, Princes, and Chiefs of Malwa, under the protection of the British Government, having been fully described by His Excellency, Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. &c., in his " Central India," as they stood in 1820, my notice of them

* I had hoped before this sheet was put to the press, to have been successful in obtaining an original account of the Holkar family, together with accounts of the present leading officers of the Durbar at Indore. and principal Military Commanders.

shall be concise, and will be principally extracted from that work, but corrected up to the latest period; their political measures and external relations are subject to the control of the British Government, to which they pay tribute, or render military service, agreeably to their respective means. Most of the seats of their Government will be found in the Itinerary.

THE RAO OF KOTAH, Kishour Singh, *styled Maharao*, had (in 1822) a well equipped military force of 20,500, men, with a revenue of 47 lacks of rupees. His tribute to the British Government amounts to 1,00,000 rupees, and to Sindhia, 1,02,430 rupees. The Raja himself is but a pageant, the hereditary Dewan, Madho Singh, (son of the late Zalim Singh) being chief de facto. The town of Kotah and its original lands, are principally situated in the province of Harowtee.

THE NUWAB OF BHOPAL, Nuzur Mahomed Khan, has a territory capable of realizing a revenue of 20 lacks of rupees, and keeps up a military force of 2,000 horse, and 4,000 infantry, including the contingent of 600 horse, and 400 infantry, to be furnished at the requisition of the British Government.

THE NUWAB AMEER KHAN, holds the districts of Seronj, Peerawa, Tonk-Rampoora, Gogul, Chupra and Neemaheera, the revenues of which are rated at 15,00,000 rupees. He has no military establishment beyond what is required for police and revenue duties, and is under the protection of the British Government.

THE NUWAB GHOUS MAHOMED KHAN, a minor, has succeeded his father the late Ghuffoor Khan. His Jagheer comprises the districts of Sunjeet, Mulharghur, Tal, Mundawur, Jowra, and Barrode, which are computed to yield to him a revenue of about seven lacks of rupees per annum. His contingent consists of 500 well-mounted cavalry, also 500 infantry, and four guns, with their complement of Golundauz, which is to be employed on the requisition of the British Government. Ghuffoor Khan owed his first elevation to his connexion with Ameer Khan, who, in 1808, caused the Holkar regency to confer a Jaedad upon him, the continuance of which is guaranteed to him by the Treaty of Mundisoor.

THE RAWUL OF BANSWARA,* Bhowanee Singh, is of the same stock as the Oodeepoor family. His revenue may be estimated at 3,00,000 rupees, and he pays three eighths of it in tribute to the British Government. His military establishment consists of about 1,000 men, horse and foot, including the contingents of his Jagheerdars, who all belong to the same tribe.

THE RAWUL OF DOONGURPOOR* is also connected with the Oodeepoor family. His revenue may be assumed at 2,50,000 rupees, and he pays 37½ per cent, in tribute to the British Government, with which his troops are bound to act in subordinate co-operation: exclusive of his armed Bheel subjects, his military establishment may be taken at 1,100 horse and infantry.

THE RAJA OF PURTABGURH, Sawunt Singh, has a country, the revenue of which may be assumed at 4,00,000 rupees, of which he pays 45,000 rupees in tribute to the British Government. His military establishment comprises about 950 horse and foot, all Rajpoots, besides his armed Bheel subjects.

THE RAJA OF DHAR,† Ramchunder Rao Powar, has the Pergunnas of Dhar, Budnawur, and Nalcha, the revenues of which may be rated at 4,00,000 rupees. He receives also 1,10,000 rupees annually from the British Government, for the district of Bairseeah, and tribute of Allee-Mohun, both of which

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* See page 20. † See pages 11 and 12.

were ceded by treaty, dated 18th December, 1821, in perpetuity to the Honorable Company. The former is rented to the Nuwab of Bhopal, and the latter is relinquished to the chief of Allee-Mohun which see. His troops (about 1,100 horse and foot) act in subordinate co-operation with the British troops, when required.

THE RAJAS OF DEWASS,† two Rajas of equal rank, but with one minister. The revenue is about 3,00,000 rupees, derived from the districts of Dewass, Sarungpoor, Allote, Ringnod, &c. The military establishment is 140 horse, and 200 foot, including the British contingent of 50 horse, and 50 infantry.

THE RAJA OF ALLY, commonly called Allee-Mohun, has a revenue rated at 45,000 rupees, including the Sayer, rated at 20,000 rupees, which belongs to the British Government, but which relinquishes it to the Raja to enable him to maintain fifty men for the security of the road between Ally and Dhar.

THE AMJHERRA CHIEF, Ajeet Singh, a Rhattore Rajpoot, has a territory which should realize 1,00,000 rupees, but he pays a fixed tribute of 35,000 rupees yearly to Sindhia, guaranteed by the British Government.

THE RAJA OF RUTLAM, Bulwunt Singh, is son of the late Purbut Singh. His revenue is assumed at 5,50,000 rupees, of which 84,000 rupees is paid in tribute to Sindhia. He has no military establishment, but on occasions of emergency, the dependent chiefs of his family, who held Jagheers of him on feudal tenures, arm their adherents and form his military force.

THE RAJA OF SEETA-MHOW, has a revenue rated at 1,20,000 rupees, of which he pays 60,000 in tribute to Sindhia, and has a military establishment of 900 men.

THE RANA OF SOONTH, has a revenue of about 70,000 and pays 7,000 rupees, in tribute to Sindhia: his Zumeendars, principally Bheels, furnish each a contingent of troops when required.

THE RAJA OF LOONAWARA. This chief is of an ancient family. In 1739 an ancestor, then styled only Zumeendar, it appears paid a tribute of 3,000 rupees, together with the customary presents, to the royal authorities in Gujerat. In 1758, Deep Singh, his successor, was besieged by the Peshwa's troops, and after an honorable defence of his fort, he was obliged to pay down 51,000 rupees and give hostages for good behaviour. This petty state is now tributary to Sindhia, and pays a fixed tribute of 12,000 rupees. The revenue is rated at 80,000 rupees.

THE RAJA OF SEYLANA, pays 42,000 rupees in fixed tribute to Sindhia. His revenue is rated at 1,20,000 rupees. He has no regular military force, but the Rajpoot Chiefs of his family, who hold their lands of him on feudal tenures, arm when required.

THE RAJA OF JUBOOA, Bheem Singh, a Rhattore Rajpoot, is tributary to Holkar to whom he pays 35,000 rupees. His son, Purtab Singh, has now the chief management, and the revenue rated at 80,000 rupees, is shared equally between him and his father. He has no military force, but his subjects are Bheels and his country is strong.

THE RAJA OF KILCHEEPOOR, Sher Singh, *styled Dewan*, is of the Khychee tribe of Rajpoots. The state of Kilcheepoor has existed from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy years. The family came originally from Gagrone, where their ancestors held large possessions. The districts

† See pages 11 and 12.

contains about 200 villages, and the revenue, exclusive of numerous small Jagheers, amounts to 35,000 or 40,000 rupees. It is tributary to Sindhia, and pays the yearly sum of 13,500 rupees. It also pays a yearly tribute of 1,050 rupees to the Raja of Kota. Kilcheepoor lies west of Oomutwarra, and south of Harowtee.

THE CHIEF OF GAGOORNEY, Rugonath Singh, is a Rathore Rajpoot, and the descendant of a family who are said to have once ruled over the two districts of Zeerapoor and Machilpoor. The present possession of the family comprises only 20 villages. It is a dependency of the Holkar State, to which it pays a yearly tribute of 1,500 rupees.

THE CHIEFS OF OOMUTWARRA. This province takes its name from two chiefs of the Oomut class of Rajpoots. They established their dominion over great part of Malwa during the decline of the Moghul empire, but were confined to their present limits by the Mahrattas. Newul Singh, styled Rawut or chief, resides at Rajghur, and Hunmunt Singh, styled Dewan or Minister, at Nursing-ghur. They are of the same family, and deduce their genealogies from brothers, between whom the territory was equally divided, not into distinct tracts of country, but by each taking the alternate village. The country contains about 800 villages, and at present produces from four to five lacks of rupees. The Rawut is tributary to Sindhia, and the Dewan to Holkar. The amount of tribute from each is 85,000 rupees, that of the Rawut however has been commuted, in 1819, for territory ceded. The Rawut besides pays 1,050 rupees to the Raja of Kota. They continue to receive a Tanka (rent or fee) from some of the districts formerly in their possession.

THE NUWAB OF KOORWYEE, Ukhber Khan, is the third in descent from Nuwab Duleel Khan, the founder of the principality. The district contains now only 92 villages, yielding a revenue of from twenty to twenty-five thousand rupees. The family are Afghans, and established themselves in this part of Malwa during, or shortly after, the reign of Aurungzeeb. Koorwyee lies east from Seronj.

THE NUWAB OF MAHOMUDGHUR-BASOWDA, Assud Ali Khan, has a small territory of 17 villages, yielding five or six thousand rupees. He is a branch of the Koorwyee family. Basowda lies to the east of Bhilsa.

THE NUWAB OF MAHOMUDGHUR, Ahmud Koolee Khan. This possession contains 22 villages, producing six or seven thousand rupees of annual revenue. The chief is of the same stock as the Koorwyee chief, and nearly related to Ussud Ali Khan, of Basowda. Mahomudghur adjoins Basowda.

THE RAJA OF MUKRAEE, Devi Sah. This chief is a Gond, whose ancestors, in former days, are said to have held the Punj-Muhals of Hurda and Hindia, till they were taken possession of, first by the Moghul, and latterly by the Mahratta. A tract containing 45 villages, is all that is now left to the family. This State was a dependency of the late Peshwa, and, consequently is now one of the British Government.

THE CHIEF OF MUXOODENGHUR, Bhyree Saul, *styled Raja Bahadoor*. Muxoodenghur is all that remains of the conquests made by the late Doorjun Saul, whom the present chief succeeded. He is descended from an elder branch of the family of the present Raja of Ragooghur. He belongs to the Khychee class of Rajpoots, from whom the tract called Khycheewara takes its name. The district under Muxoodenghur contains about 60 villages, but produces a revenue of only five or six thousand rupees. The districts having been nearly destroyed, during the protracted contests between the Khychees, and Sindhia's Government. The chief now considers himself under British protection.

THE THAKOOR OF AGRA-BURKAIRA, Chuttur Saul. His estate consists of 12 villages: the chief is also hereditary Zumeendar of Gunj-Basowda,

and receives a percentage on the revenue, besides holding several half villages. Chuttur Saul is a Powar Rajpoot, son of Nirbhee Singh, who, during the period of anarchy, headed four or five hundred horse, and subsisted them by plunder.

THE RAJA OF SHEOPOOR. The legend of this family traces its descent from one of six brothers, from Adjeegurh, who lived about the year of the Hejra 590. Two of these fell in battle, three became Rajas, of Ajimeer, Harowtee, and Nagore, respectively, and the fourth surviving brother, a Jagheerdar of twenty villages. The descendant of the Raja of Ajimeer, Jogaee Raja, became involved with the Emperor Jehangeer, and died a fugitive in the wilds of Lukhairee. His son, Gopal Rao, became, for a time, a leader of freebooters, but having afterwards, in the service of Shah Jehan, taken Asseergurh, he was appointed to the command of it. Gopal Rao, together with his son, fell in battle near Tutha (Sinde) and his brother, Wittul Dass, who had remained as his deputy at Asseer, had districts in Malwa, including fifty fortified places, conferred upon him. Wittul Dass divided this territory between his two sons, Inder Singh, and Arzoon Singh. The first had Shahabad &c. and the second Sheopoor, &c. and hence the origin of this family. The legend enumerates a long line of heroes, but it may be sufficient to say that they are of the Gour tribe of Rajpoots, and that the present Raja holds a Jagheer from Sindhia's Government, valued at 40,000 rupees, being a part of his former territory, and resides at Gwalior, within the Residency limits. Sheopoor is situated S. W. from Gwalior, 120 or 130 miles; and was the head quarters of Jean Baptiste, in the days of his prosperity.

CHIEFS IN JHANSI AND BUNDELCUND.

THE SOOBEHDAR OF JHANSI, Rao Ramchundur Hurry. Hurry Damodhur the great grandfather of the present Soobehdar, and his brother Sudasew Damodhur, had each command of a small party of horse in the service of the Nizam. They afterwards entered the service of the Peshwa Bajee Rao Bullal, who conferred upon them, in enam, Parola, and other villages in Khandes, rated at 7,238 rupees, which the family still hold. On Raja Bahadur* being recalled, by the Peshwa, from Jhansi, Hurry Damodhur was sent to succeed him as Soobehdar. His son Shew Rao Hurry, styled Bhow, rendered himself in some measure independent, by ceasing to send his accounts, or any portion of the collections, to Poona, after the decease of the Peshwa, Sewai Madhoo Rao, in 1797. Shew Rao entered into a treaty in 1804 with the British Government, when he acknowledged himself one of the Peshwa's feudatories. He had three sons, but the eldest, who was father to the present Soobehdar, died during his father's lifetime. When Jhansi was first ceded to the Mahrattas by the Raja Chuttur Saul, the revenues, rated at 24,00,000 rupees, were allotted as follows:—

To Sindhia, districts in Jagheer, rated at	Rs. 14,61,361
To Holkar, Lands in Enam, supposed to yield	98,956
To Raja Bahadur,* Trimbuk Rao, Jagheers, being the Pergunna of Mote, (now under sequestration or mortgage)	2,35,192
Assigned to the Deo of Chinchoor, near Poona, and, I believe, still continued	10,688
Total amount of Alienations	18,06,197
Remaining in management of the Soobehdar, for the Peshwa	6,36,782

The Peshwa's rights (rated as above, at 6,36,782,) over the estate of Jhansi, were transferred to the British Government, by Treaty, in June, 1817; but in

* See page 13.

consideration of Shew Rao's uniform attachment to the British Government, and in deference to his wish expressed before his death, it was confirmed in perpetuity to his grand-son, Rao Ramchunder Hurry. The military establishment I do not know, but the chief of Jhansi is bound to employ his troops, whenever required to do so, in subordinate co-operation with those of the British Government.

THE CHIEF OF SAUGOR, KALPEE, AND JALOUN, Nana Govind Rao. With the first acquisition of territory in Bundelcund (properly Boondelkhund,) by the Mahrattas, a story, perhaps an idle one, is connected. It is said that Chuttur Saul (who I suppose to have been a descendant of a powerful Zumeendar in the province of either Gurah or Mundela, of the name of Lodi,) served as a bargeer in the army of the Raja Sahoo, and having had a sword conferred on him by his Prince, in acknowledgement of some distinguished service, he declared that with it he would acquire dominion. He afterwards went into Boondelkhund, of the whole of which he gradually possessed himself. A quarrel with the neighbouring powerful Prince of Furrukabad, obliged him to call in the aid of the Mahrattas, which being timely afforded, turned the scale of victory. Chuttur Saul, in gratitude, adopted the Peshwa, Bajee Rao Bullal, as a son, and conferred upon him, at his death, in 1733, an equal share of his possessions with his other two sons. Besides Jhansi, the Peshwa's share of Boondelkhund rated at 20,00,000 rupees realized, in 1779, 15,40,935 rupees,* at which time Baloojee Govind Rao, son of Govind Bullal, the first Soobehdar, was in charge. Govind Bullal, the first Soobehdar of Saugor, was killed in action, when transporting the revenue of his Government to the army at Paniput, in 1760. He had two sons, Balajee Govind Rao and Gungather Punt. The Peshwa confirmed the first in possession of Saugor and other districts; and the latter, who was grand-father to Nana Govind Rao, was put in possession of Jaloun, which has been confirmed to him in perpetuity by the British Government, having fallen under our direct authority by the Treaty with the Peshwa, in June, 1817. The district of Saugor is now under the administration of the British Government, and from the revenues, assumed at 6,98,000 rupees, a sum of 2½ lacks is assigned as a provision for the maintenance of Seeta Baee, the widow of the son of Baloojee Govind Rao, the last Raja, and also to maintain Venaik Rao, the former manager: and whenever the assumed estimate is realized, a stipend of 1,18,360 rupees is payable to Nana Govind Rao of Jaloun.

THE RAJA OF OURCHAR, Moonhur Dhurmpaul. The fabulous history of this chief exhibits seventy-two generations. The first Raja, Ramchunder, reign-

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* Prant Boondelkhund from the Poona Duftur of Fuslee 1189.

Name of Pergunna &c.	†No. of villages.	Revenue of Khalsa only.
P. Saugor	345	Rs. 1,25,760
P. Khemlasa	100	32,927
P. Dangaworee	145	50,228
P. Raelee	222	1,31,160
Chouth of Gurrahkota (*Arjoons Singh's*)		44,221
P. Dhamonee	382½	1,83,661
Tal. Dumoee	249½	51,209
P. Lukranee Putree	27	25,581
Tal. Bute Aggur	61	23,172
T. Kunnerapoor	11	8,038
T. Banda Puchunnugur ..	8	5,616
Kekur Kkana	11	3,995
H. Ronda	8	2,329
T. Kulgowa		1,346

Name of Pergunna, &c.	No. of villages.	Revenue of Khalsa only.
T. Tejgurh		12,300
P. Kunner	292	2,48,232
P. Raepoor	85	49,099
P. Ooraee	52	63,400
P. Mahomedabad	52	76,902
Tal. Kunwa	12	19,873
P. Gool Surai		79,400
Diamond Mines, *a share of*		43,304
P. Koonch		2,75,336
Teeka, (fees)		81,029
Goonagaree, (fines)		22,926
Total Rupees		15,40,935

† The number of villages includes Khalsa, Enam, Jagheer, &c. the revenue is of the Khalsa villages only.

Abbreviations.—Tal. Talook, T. for Turuf, and P. for Pergunna, H. for Huwelee.

ed at Ayodya (Oude,) and was succeeded by his second son, Ankoosh, from whom Gungrukh, who founded Gayah in Behar, and erected some splendid buildings therein, is the sixteenth in lineal descent. The twentieth Raja, Buldeo Rukh, founded the place called Pruyag in Allahabad, and his son, Indradumun, built the celebrated temples of Juggernath. It is from Raut Singh, the second son of the 32d Raja, that the Burgoozur Rajpoots derive their origin. The 34th Raja, Kurmshya, conquered the province of Benares. Kemkurn, the second son of the 46th Raja, having, together with a person named Mulsa, performed some religious austerities on the summit of Hinda-Chul, succeeded in propitiating Bedraosheney, the tutelary Devee of the mountain, with her permission, proceeded against, and overcame, Khan Jehan Khan Lodi, Raja of Jukumpoor, where they reigned 59 years. The 60th Raja, Prutab-Roodra, built the fort of Ourchar, for his son Bharteechund, who succeeded him. Mudkur, the 62d Raja, reigned in the time of Akber. His eldest son, Ramasa, succeeded to the throne of Ayodya, while the younger son, Nursingh Deo, was confirmed by Jehangeer in Ourchar, and the district of Chunderee was given to Ramasa, as an equivalent. Nursingh Deo had twelve sons, the third son, Pahar Singh, accompanied the Emperor Aurungzeeb to Aurungabad, and founded a Poora, or Suburb, which now bears his name. With Bhugwandass, the fourth son, originated the tribe of Koorers. The 69th Raja, was Owdhoot Singh, adopted from the family of the Raja of Hurdwar, and the present Raja, who succeeded his father about 1817, is No. 72. The Raja of Ourchar is considered as the head of the Boondely tribes, and all the other Rajas receive their investiture from him. His chief town is about eight miles from Jhansi, and his revenue, at present, does not exceed a lack of rupees.

I should have been glad could I have given a fuller account of the Chiefs in Bundelcund, or those holding posessions on its frontier. The Boondely chiefs are perhaps the most ancient in India, and a careful comparison of their legends, with those of other tribes and nations, who have had intercourse with them, should furnish something of value to the historian; the Soobehdar of Jhansi, and Chiefs of Saugor, and Kalpee, are but of modern date. The principal chiefs of the ancient family, who have been received under British protection, are, the Raja of Sumpter, who, by his engagement, furnishes a contingent of horse when required. The Raja of Dutteeah, with whom similar engagements exist, viz. Protection on the one side, dependence, fidelity, and co operation on the other. The Raja of Gurah-Kota, has been restored to part of his possessions, but virtually reduced to the rank of a Zumeendar. The Rajas of Rewah, of Tehree, and many others, names and style unknown to me, are in like manner guaranteed in their possessions by the British Government.

CHIEFS, AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, UNDER THE NAGPOOR STATE.

THE RAJA OF NAGPOOR, *styled, Sena-Sahib-Soobah.* Rughoojee, a minor, son of Nana Goojur, by a daughter of the late Rughoojee Bhonslay, was placed on the Gaddee under the auspices of the British Government, in 1818. Her Highness Buka Baee, widow of the late Rughoojee, was at the same time appointed Regent. This branch of the Bhonslays affirm, that they owe their origin to the Patels of Hingun-Berdee,* near Poona, and Dewoor, near Satara. The story, of their emerging from obscurity, is as follows: Pursojee Bhonslay, Soobehdar of Berar, about the beginning of the nineteenth century, had a nephew, Rughoojee, who served under him with four horse, but of whose remarkable talents he became jealous; Rughoojee in consequence deserted; plundered some villages on his route; and, collecting a party of about 100

* See page 20.

horse, entered the service of the Raja, Chand Sooltan, the brother of Bukht Boolund, Raja of Deogurh, and then ruler in Gondwana: these Rajas, had been converted to Mahomedanism. About this time a Sahookar, by name Putwurdhun, on his way from Benares to the Deccan, had heavy transit duties levied upon his merchandize, by the Gond Raja, and Pursojee declined his interference to get it remitted. It happened that Pursojee's tribute, 3,00,000 rupees annually, had not been sent to Poona for sixteen years, and the Peshwa was preparing to enforce it, when Putwurdhun suggested, that a member of the same family should supersede him. Rughoojee was, therefore, sent for to Poona, and received the investiture of Soobehdar: Putwurdhun became his security for the payment of the arrears of tribute, rated at fifty lacks, and Rughoojee engaged to subdue the Gond Raja. Rughoojee took his uncle prisoner and he was sent to be confined at Satara. The Gond Raja, Bukht Boolund, having died without issue, an illegitimate son of Chand Sultan, named Meer Buhadoor, usurped the Government in Gondwana; though three legitimate sons were living, viz.: Boorahan Shah, Akber Shah, and Wulee Shah. The latter had been put to death by the usurper, and his mother called upon Rughoojee to avenge it, at a time that the crafty Mahratta was assembling troops to invade Gondwana, in pursuance of his engagement with Putwurdhun, who had provided funds for the payment of 10,000 horse. Rughoojee invaded the province, and encountered Meer Buhadoor; but both armies drew off; and Meer Buhadoor was, afterwards, seduced by his opponent to an interview, and treacherously put to death: the victor restored the other brothers; and, having received Pownee, Brimapooree, &c. in Jagheer, returned to Berar A domestic quarrel shortly after happened, and Akber Shah wounded, his elder brother, and made him prisoner; when the confined prince entreated Rughoojee, again to enter the province: on his arrival at Brimapooree, Akber Shah met him, with an army of 15,000 men; of these, 12,000 were detached, by Rughoojee's contrivance, when he surprized, and dispersed, the remaining 3,000 men. Akber Shah fled, with about 100 horse; but he was overtaken, near Deogurh, and his followers being then finally dispersed, he reached Aurungabad, a solitary fugitive; and was sent, by Nazir Jung, to his father's court, at Hydrabad. Nizam-ool-Moolk was preparing to espouse his cause, when Akber Shah died, in 1745; and Rughoojee, from this date, became undisputed Raja of Gondwana. About this time he received the title of Sena-Sahib-Soobah. He ruled seventeen years; and died in 1753, leaving four sons: Janoojee and Sabajee, the elder, were by his younger wife; and Beembajee and Moodajee, by his first wife. He divided his territory between them. To Janoojee* was left the supremacy, with the title of Sena-Sahib-Soobah, and Deogurh was assigned to him: he reigned about twenty years, and died; having adopted Bapoo Sahib, otherwise Rughoojee, the eldest son of his brother, Moodajee; who was afterwards confirmed, as Sena-Sahib-Soobah. Sabajee had Berar assigned to him; Beembajee had Chuteesgurh; and Moodajee had Chundunpooree. Dureea Baee, the widow of Janoojee, officiated as regent, with Sabajee's assistance, during the minority of Bapoo Sahib. Moodajee, conceiving that he had best right to the office of guardian to his own son, collected troops, and gave battle to Sabajee, at Pachgaom, near Nagpoor, on 27th January, 1775, and was defeated: the victor approached his brother, and was in the act of uttering some consolatory expressions, when Moodajee drew a pistol, and shot him through the head: Moodajee, by this act of atrocity, became guardian of his child, and ruler in Gondwana. He died in 1788, and his son Rughoojee, the Sena-Sahib-Soobah, succeeded. The younger sons of Moodajee, viz.: Chimna Bapoo, and Venkojee Munya Bapoo, otherwise Khundojee Bhonslay,

* Of Janoojee, the most remarkable personage of this race, I have said nothing, as his history is so fully given in Grant Duff's History, a book which every officer in the Honorable Company's Service should read.

had Chundunpoor assigned to them, in Jagheer. The Sena-Sahib-Soobah sent his contingent, of 10,000 horse, to join the Peshwa, in the war against Tippoo, and his brothers accompanied it. Chimna Bapoo greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Badamy, in 1786; and it is said, that in the last assault, the greater part of his division were amongst the slain: he had the title of Sena-Buhadoor, with presents in Jewels, rated at one lack of rupees, conferred upon him, on his return to Nagpoor: the Raja, however, became jealous of him, and fearing equally, to allow him to conduct the re-inforcements, or accompany them himself, and leave his brother behind at Nagpoor, he purchased the absence of his contingent, by paying a contribution of 10,00,000 rupees towards the war. The Raja is said to have used incantations, for the destruction of Chimna Bapoo, who died in 1795. Rughoojee reigned forty years, and died in 1816. He was succeeded by his son, Balla Raja, otherwise Pursojee, who was blind, and reputed (as usual in such cases) to be the victim of witchcraft. He was murdered in 1817, by Appa Sahib, his cousin-german, the son of Munya Bapoo, who ascended the Gaddee. After a short reign, remarkable for repeated perfidy towards the British Government, he was arrested, but escaped from his escort, on the way to Allahabad, which had been fixed upon as the place of his confinement; he is now a fugitive, forgotten, and friendless. He was, by the latest accounts, residing in privacy at Lahore, upon a scanty allowance from Runjeet Singh. The revenue of the Nagpoor State is rated at 40,00,000 rupees, exclusive of the revenue of the territories alienated for the payment of the Subsidiary Force. The military establishment consists of two regiments of infantry, clothed and disciplined in every respect like the Company's regular sepoys, and 3,000 irregular horse, the whole commanded by British officers. This is exclusive of garrisons to forts, and the Sebundy employed upon revenue and police duties.

ACCOUNT* OF GURAH, MUNDELA AND OTHER DISTRICTS SITUATED TOWARDS THE SOURCE OF THE NERBUDDA, AT PRESENT INCLUDED IN THE MODERN DIVISION OF BUNDELCUND AND NAGPOOR STATE.

About the end of the sixteenth century the province of Gurh, or Gurah, and Mundela, was held by a number of independent Zumeendars, who each governed within their own limits. One of the family of Lodi,† named Dulput Shah, seems to have been the greatest among these Zumeendars, and to have been looked up to as chief in the province. He died in A. D. 1585, and was succeeded, in his influence, by his widow Doorgawutee, who, in 1600, being defeated by the emperor's forces, stabbed herself, leaving the province in possession of the royal authorities. Adhur Thakoor, a Kaet, then minister, on this went to Delhi, and obtained the investiture for Chunder Shah,

* Why should any original historical notice of a newly acquired country, and of which but little is known, stand a chance of being consigned to oblivion in some one of the bundles of papers which my heirs may one day direct to be sold by weight in the bazar. This account of the provinces of Bundelcund, Gurah, Mundela, &c. supposed to have formed, formerly the dominion of Raja Chutter Saul, exhibits an alienation successively of district after district from his posterity, till the last of his descendants was subdued by the Bhonslay of Nagpoor,—thrown into confinement, and his remaining possessions annexed to the Nagpoor State. Many of these districts, now denominated the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, form part of the acquisitions of the Honorable Company, arising out of the events of the war of 1817-18; and the rest are held by the descendants of the ancient possessor who are attached to the British interests under the usual engagements, viz. protection against enemies, on the condition of paying tribute, or furnishing a contingent to be employed in subordinate co-operation with the British troops.

† This family seems, from the name, to be Hindoo, whether therefore, Khan Jehan Lodi, who was governor of the Moghul possessions in the Deccan, and afterwards in Malwa, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, is connected with it, is doubtful. Many of the Hindoo Princes seem, about this period, to have become converts to Mahomedanism.

the brother of the deceased Dulput Shah, but as a Nuzur he transferred three districts, viz. The Pergunna and Fort of Dhamoree with 350 villages under it, now included in the division of Bundelcund, rated at 1,00,000 rupees: Kalli-Bhet and Mukrae, rated together, at 2,00,000 rupees : and the Pergunna of Karobag, comprising 700 villages, which was afterwards conferred upon Mahadjee Sindhia by the Emperor, in 1789, with the Vizarut of the empire. Chunder Shah, was, it is said, murdered by his own son, Mudhookur Shah, who ruled until 1614, when he died of leprosy. He was succeeded by his son Prem Narraen, who reigned nineteen years, until Beersingh Deo, and Hursingh Deo, the Boondelly Rajas of Dutteeah, invaded his country, and having seduced him to an interview, treacherously put him to death in 1633, and usurped, for a time, the Government of the province. Hurdesa, the son of Prem Narraen, was at Delhi at the time of his father's murder, but returned home on hearing of it, and concealing himself in the jungle, was joined by many of the Zumeendars, and, with their aid ejected the usurpers. He reigned until 1659 when he died, and was succeeded by his son Chuttur Saul, who died in 1671. His son Keshury Shah then succeeded and reigned six years, when he was murdered by his half brother, Hurbunus, when out hunting, supposed at the instigation of Pahar Singh, their cousin, who came from Delhi, says the legend, for this purpose. In 1677, Neerunshah, the son of the deceased, a boy seven years of age, was placed upon the Gaddee, but the conspirators, Pahar Singh and Hurbunus, having collected an army, the young prince took refuge with Bukht Boolund, the Raja of Deogurh, who espoused his cause, defeated the conspirators, and Pahar Singh having fallen in the battle, Neerunshah was restored to his Government, and conferred the districts of Chahooree-Seonee and Chuppura, rated together at 1,00,000 rupees, upon Bukht Boolund. In 1742 the Bhonslay subdued all the Raja of Deogurh's territories except these two named districts. In 1767 Janoojee Bhonslay proceeded to Poona, when Mujid Khan, a Patan, one of his most distinguished officers, accompanied him. The Peshwa, for what purpose does not appear, seduced Janoojee to the palace, where he determined to keep him in durance. On this Mujid Khan, under pretence of demanding their arrears of pay, went to the palace, with about 100 of his followers, and having obtained access to Janoojee, in a mutinous and tumultuous manner, seizing his hand, dragged him forth from the intended place of his confinement, declaring that he must first discharge the arrears due to his troops. By this stratagem he was carried to camp, and afterwards escaped to Nagpoor. Mujid Khan, for this service, had the two aforenamed districts conferred upon him, on condition of his subduing them, and his descendants now hold great part of the Chuppara district, in Jagheer,* under the British Government, to whom these districts were ceded in 1818.

Juggot Rae, son of the famous Chuttur Saul, took the following Pergunnas from Neerunshah, viz. Saugor, Billeroo, Runoly, Tuyano, and Dummode, together rated at a revenue of 2,05,000 rupees, which were afterwards given with Kalpee, and other districts, to the Peshwa, by Chuttur Saul. Five more Pergunnas, viz. Burdee, Mopal, Goonurgurh, Raisseen, and Bairseeah, together rated at 7,00,000 of rupees, appear about this time to have been alienated by the Peshwa from this dominion, and to have fallen into the hands of Mahomed Hyat Khan Rohilla, one of the Peshwa's officers, who assassinated Chynshah, then in charge.† Raja Neerunshah died in 1730, and was succeeded by his son, Maharaj Shah, who was killed at the assault of Mundela by the Mahrattas, in 1742. The Peshwa, Nana Sahib, then confirmed Seoraj, the son of the deceased Raja, as his successor, exacting a Nuzur of 1,00,000 rupees on his installation, and fixing an annual tribute of 3,00,000 rupees, which was assigned to Rughoojee Bhonslay in Jagheer.

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* I am uncertain whether this Jagheer has not lapsed to the British Government, by the decease of the grandson of Mujid Khan without heirs.

† Original Mahratta Manuscripts are sometimes obscure, but a translator must suffer his author to express himself in his own way, or run the risk of substituting, unintentionally, something of his own.

This prince died in 1749, and was succeeded by his brother Nizam Shah, who transferred the Pergunnas of Deoree, Punagurh. Gourjamur and Meettee; together 1,200 villages, and rated at three lacks of rupees, to the Mahrattas, in lieu of the chouth or tribute. In 1779, Khundoojee Bhonslay, surnamed Chimna Bappoo, on his route to invade Orissa, deprived Nizam Shah of the Pergunnas of Kunjee, Khyrogurgh, Kurrola and Khurowgurh, comprising, in all, 1,400 villages, and rated together at 6,00,000 rupees. He reigned 27 years, and dying without issue, was succeeded by his nephew, Nurhar Shah, who held the remaining twenty-seven Pergunnas about two years, when he was dispossessed of them by the Peshwa's Generals Lukshmun Rao, surnamed Boondely, and his deputy Moropunt, surnamed Mundely. The circumstance which led to the final subversion of Nurhar Shah's Government was as follows. Lukshmun Rao, with Moropunt and Veesajee Punt under him, had been put in charge of the Mahratta possessions north of the Nerbudda, by the Peshwa. But the former had become jealous of his colleague and deputy Moropunt, who was renowned for his skill and bravery, and had him thrown into confinement, from which he escaped. Lukshmun Rao shortly after discovered a conspiracy against him among the Zumeendars, headed by Nurhar Shah, when Moropunt seasonably presented himself with assurances of fidelity. They then assembled a force, overturned the Government of Nurhar Shah, threw him into confinement, and annexed the province of Gurah-Mundel, and the other districts belonging to that prince, together twenty-seven Pergunnas, with a revenue rated at 15,02,905 rupees, to the Mahratta possessions in 1778. These districts were held by them till 1793, when the Peshwa, agreeably to a promise given some years before, conferred them upon Khundoojee Bhonslay, in reward for his services at the capture of Badamee in 1786. The Bhonslay appears at this time to have had a well equipped force of 11,000 men, under leaders of experience, which after the battle of Kurdla, he employed in wresting the above districts, for which he had obtained sunnuds, from the possession of Lukshmun Rao and Moropunt. The latter, who was a brave and active officer, was encountered and defeated in two battles, when the whole of the twenty-seven Mahals of Gurah and Mundela, above mentioned, fell under the Nagpoor State. Eleven of these Mahals lay to the south of the Nerbudda, and were rated at 6,73,750 rupees; and 16 north of the river, rated at 8,29,155 rupees. Moropunt died of a disease called Patea, and Lukshmun Rao a natural death. Radhabaee, the widow of the latter, and their son Venaik Rao, were permitted to retain four forts on the Nerbudda, viz. Dhamoree:* Chowragurh: Mundel: and Tezgurh, of which the two former afterward held out against the British troops in 1818. Bapoo Sahib, on obtaining possession, gave the Soobeh of Gurah to his relation Nana Ghatgay: that of Shreenugur to one of his Mootusuddees, Mahadjee Punt Mukhlasee, and the Soobeh of Seeonee-Hoosingabad was bestowed upon the Nuwab Sidum Ali Khan. In 1809 Meer Khan advanced to Chowragurh, which induced Venaik Rao to call upon the Bhonslay for assistance, and Mahadjee Punt marched in consequence from Shreenugur. On Meer Khan's retreat, possession was taken of Venaik Rao's† four forts and a fixed sum assigned to him in lieu. Nana Ghatgay died in 1810, having raised Jubbulpoor from a small village into a populous and thriving town, and it is now the modern capital of the province. Jeejaba Ghatgay‡ succeeded his father and managed during two years. He was superseded by Ramjee Tatia, a deputy of Hurbajee Punt Kuturny, who had charge of the Soobeh in 1818, when events transferred it to the Honorable Company. Ramjee Tatia is now at Nagpoor, employed as Dewan to Her Highness the Regent Buka Baee.

* I am uncertain whether this is Dhamoree or Dhamonee.

† Venaik Rao has been provided for in the settlement with the Chief of Saugor; see page 67.

‡ This chief now resides at Kolapoor, with the Raja of which his family is connected by marriage, and under which Government he holds a Jagheer, rated at 8,000 rupees. He is not related, however, to the Kagulkur Ghatgay.

SECTION II.

ROUTES, &c.

INDEX TO THE ROUTES.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO THE TOWNS, &c.

P. *signifies Province.*—R. *the chief town of a Raj or Government, or of a great Jagheerdar.—and* K. *Kusba.*

Mandavee is the second town in Kutch and contains about 20000 inhabitants.

SECTION II.

ROUTES, &c.

The following Routes are selected from a number that have fallen into my possession subsequently to the publication of the Itinerary, and being through parts of the country now more generally travelled, are likely to prove acceptable.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
I. FROM MANDAVEE TO BHOOJ.		
M..davee *gate*. A large walled sea-port town, affording large supplies, and carriage in abundance,..................		
..., 132*h*. *t*. *and* 105*ws*.....	1	7
...pree, 42*h*. 2*ts*. 1*w*.	4	2
Bid..a, 479*h*. 10*t*. 2*ts*. 203*ws*. ...	3	3
Pherraudee, *Ghurry in ruins*, 273*h*. 13*s*. 12*ts*	3	6
l. f Raoka Toomree, 97*h*. 2*s*. 2*ws*	3	0
Cr. Nang R. to Gujjoor, 55*h*. 3*s*. 3*ws*. *Ghurry on a hill*	3	7½
Note.—One mile S. of Gujjoor cross Nanej river 160 yards wide.		
Khaira, *fort*, 319*h*. 19*s*. 45*ws*...	4	4½
Note.—In 1819, the field force was encamped E. of the village on the slope of a hill.		
A Dhurumsalu,................	5	4
BHOOJ, *camp*,................	7	2½
Total miles....	37	4½

Note.—This route corrects CLV. of the Itinerary which is wrong in as much as respects the distance from Bhooj to Khaira.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
II. FROM BHOOJ TO ADDYSIR AND THE RUNN BY THE UPPER ROAD VIA DOODEE,—SHORTEST ROUTE.		
Bhooj to Lakoond, 92*h*. 3*ts*. 20*ws*. *Poor river to the east*	6	6
Mamoora, 31*h*................	6	3½
Duggala, 151*h*. 3*ts*............	6	1½
Two Mookanas, 72*h*. 2*ts*. 1*w*....	2	0½
Nuwagaom, 31*h*. 2*ts*. 28*ws*......	5	2½
Doodee, 188*h*. 39*s*. 2*ts*. 60*ws*. ...	3	4½
Pakirsir,....................	7	4½
Note.—Pass Dhamurka, Budarmoree, Mowgur and Amairee, to Pakirsir.		
Khoombaeeree, 40*h*. 1*t*. 45*ws*. *few or no supplies, and situated in a country covered with low jungle*,............	1	4½
Seekra, 98*h*. 5*ts*. *small ruined Ghurry*,..................	2	4½
Kirmirria, 27*h*. 1*t*. *and* 1*w*......	5	1
Vondra, 38*h*. 1*s*. 1*t*. *and* 1*w*....	1	3
Vijpassir, 97*h*. 5*s*. 3*ts*. *and* 1*w*. *in a low country*,...........	2	0
Guranoo, 33*h*. 2*s*. 1*t*. *and* 1*w*....	6	4
Lakreea, *Jarejah Jewanjee's*, 343*h*. 77*s*. 15*ws*. *a walled town, and a river runs E. of it, but is dry in the fair weather*, ...	3	4
Cheetrore, *Jarejah Naranjee's fortlet*, 198*h*. 12*s*. 2*ts*. *and* 20 *ws*.	8	2
Kyrrianuggra, *Waghela Keymuljee's*, 175*h*. 5*ts*. 23*ws*. *and river to E*..............	8	3
Bheemasir, 179*h*. 12*s*. 2*ts*. 40*ws*.	8	0
Pangjella, 14*h*. 1*t*. 2*ws*. *situated on a hill*................	4	2
r. 1f. Ladadhar, *a hamlet of four huts*	0	7
W. gate of ADDYSIR, *Jarejah Kullian Singhjee's*, 350*h*. 59*s*. 3*ts*. 40*ws*. *a walled town*......	2	1
Border of the Runn,..........	5	5

Note.—There is a tank called "Baumansir" 2. 1½ from Addysir which has good water, and also a well in its bed.

L

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Troops crossing to Chorar ought to halt here till their baggage comes up, and troops going out of Kutch ought to encamp near it before crossing the Runn in preference to remaining at Addysir. The road after this leads to Peeprala, not Royoo, the road to which is higher up.		
Across part of the Runn to the Island of CHORAR	1	0
Total miles....	100	0

Note.—There is seldom more than a-foot and a half of water, and very little mud; it dries by November, and fills by April.

This road is good even in the depth of the monsoon. The rivers which occur only flow in the rains, and very soon run down. There is a variation in this route by going from Vijpassir by Addooee to Cheetrore—avoiding Lakree.

III.

FROM BHOOJ TO BHEYLA AND THE W. BANK OF THE RUNN BEING PART OF THE ROUTE TO DEESA.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Bhooj to Koombaeeree by Lakoond, *vide* II...............	39	3½
Bundree, 47*h.* 2*ts.* 1*w*..........	5	0½
Munfurra, 163*h.* 19*s.* 1*t.* 40*ws* ..	6	4
# Choubaree, 289*h.* 36*s.* 80*ws.*	2	4
Bhurooria, 75*h.* 3*s.* 2*ts. and* 53 *ws*.........................	5	5
Sooee, 67*h.* 1*t. and* 4*ws*........	6	4½
*Jeesra, 148*h.* 50*ws*..............	1	1½
Note.—At this place there is an out-post from Bhooj.		
Three villages of Row, 103*h*....	6	0½
Daoree, 28*h.* 2*ts*...............	4	6¼
# Daisulpoor, or Mankooa, 163*h.* 14*s.* 2*ts.* 19*ws*...............	4	4
Sattawarra, *Waghelo Bharojee's*, 278*h.* 19*s.* 3*ws*.............	6	4½
Note.—At 1 m. 5 f. from Daisulpoor enter the Runn, which is flooded in the monsoon, and continues till within 2½ miles of Sattawarra.		
# BHEYLA, 310*h.* 42*s.* 2*ts.* 50*ws*....	6	2

Note.—A walled town belonging to the Waghelo Chief, Bavajee. It is in ruins nearly, and situated to the N. and W. of a Rocky river called Saruer which runs close under the town, and affords a good defence to it.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Mooanu, 67*h.* 5*s.* 4*ts.* 6*ws*	5	5½
W. bank of Runn.............	4	3½
Total miles....	106	1¼

Note.—The Runn is seldom passable here before December, on account of its breadth which is 8m. 6f. The nearest village is Vowa, which is 3½m. from the E. bank, or 12m. 2f. from the west bank.—Dookurwarru is 5½m. from Vowa.

In crossing over to Dookurwarru there is no necessity for going by Bheyla as the road strikes off from Row and is as follows. Row to Geeree, 4m. Geeree to Mooanu, 16m. by which a distance of 8½ miles is saved.

The whole of the above route is passable in the monsoon as the rivers are small.

IV.

FROM BHOOJ TO RAJKOT, BY THE FORDS OF WANDEEA AND MUNABA.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
From Bhooj to a Dhurmusalu, *a good well and encamping ground near it*,....................	5	2
Puddur, 109*h.* 4*s.* 2*ws. a t*......	4	5
Danitty or Dhuneytee, 103*h.* 3*s.* 2*ts.* 2*ws*....................	6	1
*Cunnyaboy, *a w. a t*..........	4	6
Chundranee,.................	5	2
*Doodee. 230*h.* 39*s.* 2*ts.* 60*ws*...	4	4
Note.—There is an Iron Foundry at this place, and an out-post from the Subsidiary Force.		
Damurka, *Jarejah Dosajee's*, 84*h.* 11*s.* 4*ts.* 60*ws.*	2	3½
Budarmora, 71*h.* 1*s.* 4*ts.* 30*ws*..	1	6
Moregur, 41*h.* 3*s.* 1*t.* 10*ws*......	1	1
Amairee, 129*h.* 13*s.* 1*t.* 27*ws*....	1	1
*Pakirsir, 37*h.* 1 *tank* 20*ws*.....	1	1
*Butchow, 442*h.* 60*s.* 100*ws.* 4*ts.* *hill fort*......................	6	0
Vond, 213*h.* 11*s.* 70*ws.* 4*ts*....	3	0
Charwalla, 44*h.* 4*ws.* 2*ts. a gurry*, ...	4	0
Lulliana, 20*h.* 1 *salt well*, ...	6	1
WANDEEA, 328*h.* 81*s.* 2*ts.* 14*ws.* *walled town*, ...	4	7
*Border of the Runn, ...	4	5

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Note—The road to it is good: 1½ miles from the Runn is the Lakusree tank, which soon dries up, when water is procured by digging.		
The Runn is 6 miles wide, and only passable for carts in December, January, February and part of March. The dak crosses the Runn at this place, and a ferry boat is kept up for the purpose of transporting it.		
Mallia, ...	16	0
Total miles....	82	5½

Hence the road runs to Morwee, which, by the map, is about 18 miles; and by Route CXLIX. of the Itinerary, from Morwee to Rajkot is 43. 2.

V.

FROM BHOOJ BY ANJAR TO WANDEEA ON THE RUNN.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
BHOOJ to Puddra.............	9	6½
Konderoy, 14*h*. 1*t*. *and* 1*w*......	3	7½
Suggalia, 11*h*. 1*w*. *large tank*....	5	7½
ANJAR, (*N. gate*) 2316*h*. 198*s*. 10 *ts*. 95*ws*. *large supplies walled town*, ...	6	5
Wursamairee, 82*h*. 3*ts*. 5*ws*.....	5	0½
Bheemasir, 45*h*..............	5	6
Note.—A very large tank which was poisoned by the enemy on the advance of the British army.		
Chota Cheeree, 32*h*. 1*t*.	5	4½
Burra Cheeree, 62*h*. 6*s*. 3*ts*. 1*w*. *and River*.....	1	2½
Butchow, *hill fort*,............	8	0
WANDEEA, *The Jarejah Manajee and* N. bank of the Runn, *vide* IV...............	~~22 6~~ 18	0
Total miles....	~~74 6~~ 70	0½

Note.—There is another route between Bhooj and Anjar by way of Rutnal and Sapoor, which is shorter, but not the cart road. The river at Cheeree is impassable in the monsoon, its bed being of clay. This is a very circuitous route from Bhooj.

VI.

BHOOJ TO RAJKOT VIA TOONA BUNDER.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
BHOOJ to Konderoy, *s. v*.......	13	4
ANJAR, ...	12	4½
Toona Bunder, *s. v.*	10	5
Note.—The village is about a mile from the Bunder, and the fort is about 250 yards: there is a pier in very good repair.		
Across the Gulph of Kutch to Jooria Bunder, *about*	24	0
Note.—The Toona Creek is about 2½ miles long, but its navigation is by no means difficult. The passage across the Gulph occupies from 3½ to 4 hours, and the landing place at Jooria is very good.		
*JOORIA, *a walled town containing about* 600*h*. *and* 100 *s*.....	2	2
Bhadra, 35*h*. 2*s*. *river*, ...	3	6
Bhadruree, 12*h*. *river*, ...	3	1
*DHURROL, 400*h*. *river and wells*,	5	1
Jaewa, 15*h*. *river and* 10*ws*.....	4	0
Syalo, *deserted*, ...	2	4
Wunpoora, 10*h*. *river*, ...	8	3
*Purdhuree, 10*h*. *river*, ...	1	1
Note.—This town is greatly in decay or nearly deserted, surrounded by a wall and ditch, and has a strong ghurry inside.		
Rampoora, 20*h*. *river*, ...	3	3
Turguree, 30*h*. 5*s*. 10*ws*. ...	1	7
RAJKOT, (Residency,) ½ *mile from the town*, ...	11	2
Q. M. G. *Total miles*....	107	3½

VII.

BARODA TO TUNKARIA BUNDER.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Over the Bridge, and past the race course, to Wasna, 100*h*. 2*s*. *t*. *and* 10*ws*....	3	5
Tandulja. 180*s*.	0	4
r. 2*f*. Sevasee, ...	0	3
l. ¼*f*. Bhailee, 600*h*. 12*s*. 20*ws*...	1	7
Sheemiala, ...	0	2
Nowgama, 50*h*. 1*s*. *t*. *and* 2*ws*...	1	2
Sungma, 100*h*. 1*s*. *t*. *and* 5*ws*....	1	6
Padra, 2500*h*. 200*s*. *t*. *and* 50*ws*.	2	6
Luttipoor, 100*h*. 1*s*. *t*. *and* 10*ws*.	2	2
Runnoo, 300*h*. 6*s*. *t*. *and* 20*ws*...	3	2
Bhooj, 350*h*. 6*s*. *t*. *and* 40*ws*....	1	7
Mohal, 300*h*. 6*s*. *t*. *and* 4*ws*.....	3	4
Goashud, 200*h*. 4*s*. *t*. *and* 7*ws*...	2	1
Koral, 50*h*. 8*s*. *t*. *and* 12*ws*......	2	6
Kunjutt, 200*h*. 3*s*. *t*. *and* 4*ws*....	3	5

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Oochut, 220*h.* 10*s.* *t. and* 4*ws.* ..	2	2
r. 4*f.* Vavlee 70*h.* 2*s.* *t. and* 7*ws.*	2	3
Jumbooseer, 3130*h.* 150*s.* 7*ts.* 50*ws.* *staging Bungalow*,......	4	7
Kurruk, 66*h.* 2*s.* *t. and* 4*ws.*	4	1
r. 4*f.* Wasotta, 20*h.* *t. and* 3*ws*..	1	2
Creek to be crossed, muddy in every season, ...	1	3
Jaspoor-Dholia, 40*h.* *t. and ws*..	1	0
Tankaria, 543*h.* 15*s.* *t. and* 11*ws*	3	5
l. ½*f.* Tankaria Bunder and Custom House Bungalow, *water bad*, ...	2	0
Total miles....	54	5

Note.—The distances upon this route seem to me, to be greatly overrated: another measurement in my possession, in which the perambulator has been through the same places, makes the whole distance only 46 miles 4 furlongs.

VIII.
CAMBAY to BARODA.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Ooneil, 500*h.* 4*s.* *t. and* 20*ws*...	5	1
Wuttadra, 350*h.* 20*s.* 1*t.* *and* 22 *ws.*	4	6
Juntrall, 165*h.* 3*s.* *t. and* 10*ws*,..	2	4
Seidpoor, (Seijpoor,) 213*h.* 4*s.* *t. and* 18*ws.*	3	1
Jarola, 200*h.* 4*s.* *t. and* 20*ws*..	2	3
Bhadrun, 800*h.* 10*s.* *t. and* 25*ws.*	4	2
Piplee, 150*h.* 2*s.* *t. and* 5*ws.*	3	6
Kenchiore, 150*h.* 3*s.* *t. and* 4*ws*..	2	0
Novakul, 80*h.* 2*s.* *t. and* 1*w.*	3	0
Kudole, 50*h.* *Muhee river, & ws.*	3	4
Ometta, 200*h.* 10*s.* 3*ws.*	0	4
Cross the Muhee river, passable for Gun Carriages: water up to the knee, Bed 3*fur.* *and* 39 Guz broad, ...	0	5
Sindrote, 200*h.* 4*s.* 1*w.*	0	5
Seirkhee, 350*h.* 3*s.* 3*ws.* *River*...	2	2
Ankodia, 100*h.* 2*s.* *t. and* 8*ws*....	3	3
Gorwa, 300*h.* 3*s.* *t. and* 20*ws*....	3	4
Baroda, *Cantonments*, ...	2	6
Total miles....	48	0

Note.—The same remark made upon the route preceding this, applies equally here, the distance being 40m. 4f

IX.
From TANKARIA BUNDER to CAMBAY.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
From the Bunder to Modhabhur, 40*h.* 1*s.* *ws.*	4	1
Jutran, 150*h.* 2*s.* 4*ws.* *t.*	3	4
Tunnawa, 15*h.* 1*s.* *w. and t*.....	1	7
Emdapoor-Kundharia, 36*h.* 1*s.* *w. and t.*	3	1
*Kavee, 856*h.* 10*s.* 15*ws.* ..	2	6
To the Muhee River, *about*...	1	4
From the opposite bank to Cambay, ...	3	3
Total miles....	20	2

Note.—There is a ferry boat at Kavee capable of containing forty or fifty persons, but the passage sometimes occupies a whole tide At low water in the fair season, the head of the Gulph of Cambay, or mouth of the Muhee River, becomes here very shallow and is indeed fordable for foot passengers. There is great danger to a boat in being left in the mid-channel, or aground, for the Bore, or tide, comes in with tremendous rapidity. The ferry boat is farmed, and each passenger pays about ¼ rupee for his passage.

X.
BARODA to RAJKOT.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
To Rauupoor *vide* CXIX. *of Itinerary*,..................	114	5
Paliad, *Gomeh river*,..........	14	5
Vincheea, 100*h.* *N*...........	13	0
Ajmeer, 20*h.* *N*................	10	0
Baudoolah, 180*h.* *N*............	10	0
Gutka, 80*h.* *N*................	11	5
Rajkot,..	10	0
Total miles....	183	6

Principally estimated from Paliad, ...

XI.
KAIRA to RAMPOORA,
Halting places.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Kaira to Monsolee, *t.*	7	7

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M. F.
Moondah, *large village,*	11 5
Cross Seyree *River*	4 3
Mena, *tank,*	4 5
Soreyla, *tank, small village,* ..	12 1
BALASINORE, *immediately approach jungly,*	13 4
Kamboota, *few huts, tank,* ..	10 4
BEERPOOR, 500 *houses,* 150 *shops, vide* CLVII. *of Itinerary,*..	8 4
Turakia Ghat, *ascent easy ½ mile,*	8 4
Bukroor, ...	6 1
Panderwara, *N. no supplies,*..	3 0
Peit, *tank, few supplies,*	17 0
BANSWARA, *vide* CXVII. *of Itinerary,*	53 0
Surwun, *burra, vide* CLVIII. *of Itinerary,*	27 1¾
Peploda, *K. road bad, and a part through thick jungle,*	12 4
Note.—At 4½ miles ascend the Ambia Ghat, which is steep: carts proceed by a more circuitous route 4 miles longer.	
Mouta, *l. v. open and cultivated country,*	13 3
Muggroletah, *N. and wells,* ..	13 6
MUNDISSOOR, *Seer River*....	10 4
Peeplia, *s. v. wells,*	8 6
Belao, *Seer river, supplies: country hilly and little cultivation,*	6 2
SUNJEED, *Perg. of* 47 *villages, Nuwab Ghous Mahomed Khan's Reetram river,*....	6 3
RAMPOORA, *Perg. of* 364 *villages, Holkar's, tank and wells,*	11 2
Total miles....	270 5¾

XII.

FROM KAIRA TO RUTLAM.

	M. F.
Kaira to Godra, *vide* CXXIX. *of Itinerary,*	75 3
Godra to Rutlam, *vide* CXV. *of Itinerary,*	131 7
Total miles estimated	207 2

XIII.

DISTANCES BETWEEN BROACH AND AHMEDABAD BY THE PRINCIPAL PLACES, AS THE ROADS WIND FROM VILLAGE TO VILLAGE.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M. F.
From Broach to Baroda, ...	47 0¼
From Baroda to Kairah, ...	51 0½
From Kairah to Ahmedabad,	23 0½
From Broach, by Jumboosur, Sarode, across the Muhee to Dewaurun, and by a direct route to Kaira, ...	82 0
From Tunkaree Bunder to Tunkaree Village, ...	1 0¾
From Tunkaree to Jumboosur,	10 0
From Jumboosur to Baroda,	32 0
From Jumboosur to Tetore,	12 0
From Tetore across the Muhee to Dehwaun, ...	5 0¼
From Dehwaun by Pitland to Kairah, ...	35 0
From Tunkaree to Kavee,	15 0
From Kavee across the mouth of the Muhee to Cambay,	8 0
From Cambay to Kairah,	32 0

Note.—The Roads to the northward and westward of Muhee River are entirely over a sandy soil and after the heaviest falls of rain are free from mud. In some few places, particularly between Cambay, Kairah, and the west bank of the Sauburmuttee, they are liable to be flooded, this tract being remarkably low and flat, but it is seldom that they are not passable for wheeled carriages.

The Road from Baroda to Jumboosur, is over the same kind of soil, and is at all times equally good. The Road from Baroda to Meagam is of a similar description with the exception of the black soil intervening in a trifling degree in one or two places.

From Jumboosur to Tunkaree Bunder, and all the southward of these places and Meagam, through the Amode and Broach Pergunnas, to the north bank of the Nerbudda River, the soil changes to rich black mould, and a few hours heavy rain renders the roads quite impassable for carts.

XIV.

MHOW TO NALCHA AND MANDOW.

	M. F.
Aoula, *deserted,*	7 1
Thaomla, ...	1 2

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Kummunapoor, ...	2	2
Julwa, ...	3	0
Buroda, *tank*, ...	0	3
Billode, *tank*, ...	3	3
Baugla, ...	0	5
Beechumpoor, ...	1	5
Moondla, ...	1	0
Sugree, ...	1	4
Bugree *tank*, ...	1	6
Kaidapoora, ...	3	2
NAULCHA, ...	2	1
MANDOW, ...	6	0
Total miles....	35	2

From Naulcha to Jehangeerpoor, on the right bank of the Nerbudda, is 13 miles measured. The inhabitants, throughout the tract, are Bheels.

XV.
OUJAIN TO NEEMUCH, BY MEHIDPOOR AND SEETAMHOW.

Places	M.	F.
Panwarra, ...	8	0
Barrea, ...	2	0
Kalchoora, ...	2	0
Urnia, ...	4	0
MEHIDPOOR, ...	8	0
Intawud, *wells*, ...	10	0
Alote, ...	10	0
Burkhera, ...	8	0
Bargara, *Sindhia's, Chumbul river, and boats upon it*, ...	6	0
Eshakpoor, ...	5	0
Ludhona, *tank*, ...	4	0
SEETAMHOW, ...	2	0
Narghur, ...	12	0
Hurson, ...	11	0
Peeplia, ...	5	0
NEEMUCH, ...	14	0
Total estimated miles....	111	0

XVI.
RAGOOGHUR TO GWALIOR.

Places	M.	F.
To Goona, (Cantonment of Sindhia's Contingent)	17	0
Kootiowod, ...	12	5
MIANA, *fort*, ...	4	7
Budurwas, ...	12	1
NURWUR, *vide* CLXV. *of Itinerary*, ...	65	0
Gwalior, *ditto*.	49	1
Total miles....	160	6

Note.—The road from Goona to Gwalior is reported as follows:—to the first stage Kootiowod, is a little stony; from Seepree to Nurwur, very bad; from Buhwar to Nougaom, is over a stony ridge of hills: the rest of the road is very good.

Another road from Goona to Gwalior, branches off at Budurwas and joins this road again at Nurwur: it is reported to be a better road, and is two miles shorter.

Places	M.	F.
Aijwara, ...	6	1
Akoda, ...	13	5
Beera, ...	9	3
Kainwou, ...	2	7
Descend a ghat of 2 furlongs in in length.		
Amola, ...	9	2
Descend a ghat of 2 furlongs,		
Kanabheree, ...	4	3
Sheergur, *(road stony)*	9	5
NURWUR, ...	3	2

XVII.
NAGPOOR TO CHANDA.

Places	M.	F.
Nagpoor to Wurroora, *vide* LXXI. *of Itinerary*, ...	73	1
Ekarjoonee, ...	1	4
Cross Sher River, ...	1	6
Nundooree, ...	0	4
The Doodumbee tank, ...	7	4
*Bhanduk, ...	0	3
Pass a tank to Sometana, ..	1	7
Enter a jungle, ...	1	0
Quit the same, ...	1	3
A large tank, ...	0	2
Enter jungle, ...	1	1
Quit the same, ...	1	4
Moonvah, ...	3	0
Cross Eyre River, 6 fs. wide,	4	3
Chanda, *Julpoora gate*, ...	1	5
Total road distance, miles..	100	7

XVIII.
MALIGAOM TO ASSEERGURH.

Cross the Mosim R. and ascend

The town of Chanda is situated immediately above the junction of the Eyre and Jurpate rivers; it is a populous and strongly forti-fied town.-

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M. F.
a steep ghat, 2 furlongs long,	3 1
*Chikulwal, *m. v. nulla and ws.*	5 1
*Joorga, *l. v. 4s. ws. Bungalow,*	4 2
Through jungle to the Booree R. which cross near Dardnee,	5 6
Through jungle to Manda, *s. v. Booree river,*	3 6
*Boorkund, K. *Booree r. ws.*	1 1
Serool, *l. v. Boree river,*	5 0
Boondagaom, *deserted,*	3 0
*Barbara, *s. v. nulla thick jungle,*	1 5½
Through jungle to Bola, *s. v. passing Dolee, deserted, half way,*	4 5
Undulkheree, *m. v. shops N. and ws.*	6 2
*PAROLA, R. *weekly bazar for cloth and grain,*	2 1
Through jungle in which pass the villages of Pimperkhur, at 2m. 1f. : Darba, *deserted,* at 2m. 2f. : Murree, *deserted,* at 1m. 6f. : Durvala, *deserted:* to *Ragwur, *s. v. 1 shop,*	8 2
Jambora. *s. v. n. and ws. shops,*	2 6
*DURRUNGAOM, K. *n. ws. and tank,*	2 5
Anoree, *deserted,*	2 4
Peempree, *l. v. Anjeeree r. and ws. shops,*	3 2
Chinchpoora, *l. v. nulla. 4s.*	2 2
Mosee, *l. v. nulla. shops,*	1 3
Ekulgun, *l. v. ws. shops,*	1 5
*PAULDEE, *K. ws.*	1 6
Bambooree, *s. v. Geerna R. s.*	2 5
Pimprella, *l. v. 7s. ws.* ...	2 4
SAILGAOM, *n. and ws. 50s.*	2 3
Assoda, *m v. ws. shops,*	2 4
*Badlee, *s. v. ws. 2s.*	2 4
Shergaom, *s. v, ws. 1s.*	3 3
Barroul, *at the junction of the Tapee and Poorna rivers which cross, m. v.*	2 2
*Bamnood, *m. v. 6s. ws.*	6 2
Amboda, *s. v. 1s. ws.*	1 3
Pimplud, *s. v. Moor river,*	2 1
SONDA, *l. v. 25s. n. and ws.*	2 5
Wagonda, *l. v. 5s. ws.*	2 2
Wurgaom, *s. v. ws.*	3 0
Wewurra, *l. v. 15s. ws.*	1 6
*RAWERE, 100 *shops n. and ws.*	4 5

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M. F.
TO BOORHANPOOR, *by XLVII. of the Itinerary is 13m. 3f. but by Lieutenant Beek's measurement through the same places,*	11 4
Pettah of ASSEERGURH,	11 7½
Q. M. G. *Total miles....*	137 5½

XIX.
TANNA TO BHEWNDY.

Cross N. by a bridge, ...	1 3
Dakoli, *35h. B.*	0 6
Kolset, *40h. ws.*	1 1
Para of Kolset, *25h. 1s.*	0 3
Tanna Kharee, ...	1 2
Across, *suppose*	0 4
Kaler, *100h. 1s.*	0 6
Para of Kaler, ...	0 3
Poorna, *50h. 10ws.*	0 5
Narpooli, *30h. ws.*	2 0
BHEWNDY, *K.*	1 5
Total miles....	10 2

XX.
BOMBAY TO MALIGAOM BY THE KHANDALA BORE GHAT.

Bombay to Panwell by water, and thence to Tuligaom as laid down in I. page 9, of the Itinerary, ...	52 2
*MAHALOONGA, *a large village belonging to the family of Ambajee Inglia, one of Sindhia's principal commanders, by whom the village was left in a flourishing state surrounded with gardens and vineyards,*	7 7½
Ambata, *s. v. tank water bad,*	1 6
Galouree-Peepree, *villages on opposite bank of Bam River,*	2 4
Cross the Bheema to *KHER,	5 0
*PEINT or PETH, *Enam, Balajee Punt Nathoo's,*	5 7
Note.—The road branches off to Joonere, distant 20 miles, vide XI. of the Itinerary.	
Ouseree, *l. v. ws.*	4 5

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Peempulgaom and Khirkee, *both small on opposite banks of Goor River,*	2	6
Tarmula, *m. v. ws. shops,*	2	7
*Cross Muena R. to Kordur, *m. v.*	3	5
Wargaom, *l. v. Ookree river,*	4	7
ALLA, *daily bazar n. ws*.......	3	7½
Through a small Khind, made road, to Bhota, *Krustna river,*	4	4½
*Gareegaom, *s. v. Mool river,*	5	2
Ascend a difficult ghat to Dolus or Dolsena, *s v. ws.*	4	4
Descent gradual to Peempulgaom, *s. v.*	4	2
Descend a steep ghat, *and bad road,*	3	3
Amboree, *n. s. v.*	1	5
Note.—From Alla to Amboree, a wild country without any cultivation, and from Gareegaom the jungle is very thick, and road bad.		
Cross the Paira river, ...	3	0
Assi and Oomree, *s. v. nulla running between,*	4	4
*NIMBGAOM, *here are palace and gardens formerly the Peshwa's,*	1	6
Cross a nulla four times to Argaom, *s. v. ws.*	6	3
Kelsur, *s. v.* 1 *shop, ws.*	2	7
Nandoorkee, *small village,* ..	3	6
*Nimbgaom, *m. v.*	3	4
Cross the Godavery to *KOPERGAOM, ...	6	1
Essgaom and Kerlee, *s. v.*	4	4
r. 1*f.* Peempulgaom, ...	2	4
*YEOLAH, *wells,*	4	1
Babelgaom, *s. v. N. and ws. shops*	1	4
Dunora, *s. v. nulla,*	1	1
Sawurgaom, *l. v. shops,*	2	2
In the pass the fort of Unky is on the right, at, ...	5	3
Through the ghat to *Anakwaree, *s. v. the first village in Khandes,*	1	3
Cross R. to Munmarh, ...	3	4
*Duheegaom, *s. v. no supplies,*	1	4
Koondulgaom, *l. v. n. ws. and shops,*	2	4
*Julgaom, *s. v. nulla, and traveller's Bungalow,*	7	6
Note.—After leaving Koondulgaom, about two miles cross a bad and stony ghat. The country passed through from Anakwaree to Julgaom is covered with jungle with small patches of cultivation near the villages.		
Worrunna, *s. v. ws.* 1*s.*	4	2
Kolanna, *s. v. nulla* 1*s.*	2	0
Soagaom and Taira, *Geerna r.*	2	5
Note.—The inhabitants of these two small villages are chiefly Bheels, and gain a livelihood by swimming people and baggage over the river Geerna during the monsoon.		
MALIGAOM, *flag staff in head quarter lines,*	1	5
Total miles....	201	7½

Note.—This route was measured by Lieutenant Beek of the 9th Regiment, under instructions from the Quarter Master General, last year, and is more likely to be correct, as far as regards the distances, than No. XII. in the Itinerary which is the same route great part of the way. Lieutenant Beek observes that his baggage was conveyed upon carts from Khandala to Maligaom, and that the only difficult part for carts was the descent from Dolsena. Under these circumstances I am of opinion that the best route from Bombay to Maligaom is the one now offered; there is less jungle than on the road by Bhewndy and the Tull ghat: (LIV. of the Itinerary reversed,) a greater facility of obtaining carriage, and, as far as Tuligaom, is a more frequented road.

XXI.

BOMBAY TO GORABUNDER.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
The estimated distance to Bandora, crossing the ferry at Mahim, is	14	0
And thence to GORABUNDER,	16	0
Total miles....	30	0

XXII.

BANKOOT TO MAHABULESHWUR.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
BANKOOT TO MAHAR by water, *about,*	30	0

Note.—Pattimars or Boats of 40 a 50 Khundee make the voyage from Bankoot to Mahar at all periods of the month in two tides. There is a public

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M. F.
Bungalow close to the usual landing place, and further accommodation may be obtained in the adjoining Kutchery and Treasury. Mahar is a populous town, affording abundance of supplies, and where 60 or 70 hamals may be obtained, so that a traveller may easily make his arrangements to run up to Mahabuleshwur by dak on the day of his arrival,	
Over a level and good road to Poladpoor, 20 *shops and Dhurmusala,*	10 4
Note.—At two miles from Mahar, the river Saweetry is crossed, the channel broad and stony, but not much water in it. The best place to encamp is in a grove of mango trees close to the village, and near the river.	
Par, 20*s. supplies plentiful,*	11 0
Note.—There is a temple where travellers find accommodation, and tents should be pitched in front of it, or on the high ground beyond the village. The foot of the Par Ghat is 3 miles 4½ furlongs from Poladpoor: the first ascent of nearly one mile is easy; it is then abrupt for 3½ fur. then a level of 5 fur. then ascend a steep ½ mile to another short level, whence it is steep and difficult to the top, 6 fur. further. The whole Ghat, 3 miles and 3½ furlongs, is confined and extremely rugged, with numerous abrupt turns. From the top of the Ghat to Par is one mile and a half.	
Convalescent Hospital at Mahabuleshwur, ...	5 4
Note.—At 6 fur. from Par the Royna river is crossed, and at 1 mile the Runtanda Ghat commences. The Ghat is exceedingly rocky and steep, but the rest of the way is less steep, and the road good; there is a well of good water, and a shady resting place at the summit of the Ghat. From the top of the Ghat to the ground chosen for the Hospital is 2 miles 1 furlong—to the Bungalows about 7 furlongs further, and the road good.	
Total miles....	57 0

N. B.—The time of high water at the full and change of the moon at Bankoot is about eleven o'clock. (See page 156 of Itinerary) and it will occupy 24 hours or two tides to reach Bankoot from Bombay; with an unfavorable wind, and twelve hours when favorable.

It is recommended to leave Bombay by the first or last quarter of the Moon, between the months of November, and February, in order to make a speedy passage. After February, to the middle of May, (when the S. W. monsoon commences) there will be no obstacle to a speedy passage to Bankoot. It is also recommended to sail from Bombay in the evening so as to arrive off Bankoot next morning, in order to get the advantage of the sea breeze in proceeding up the River.

XXIII.
POONA TO MAHABULESHWUR.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M. F.
From the Church Bebawarree,	3 2
Katruj, 73*h.* 1*s.*	2 0
Approach to Ghat bad and stony.	
Bottom of Ghat North, ...	2 3
Table land at Top, 7f of good road.	
Bottom of Ghat, South, ...	2 0
Note.—A good cattle road, but impassable to carts.	
*Yelloo, 75*h.* 3*s. Dh. W.*	2 2
Kair, 75*h.* 2*s. N. and W.*	1 6
Sewrea, 75*h.* 6*s. N. and W.*	1 6
Kaprool Nulla, and Pagoda—always water here, ...	7 0
Kikvee, 75*h.* 6*s. Dh. N. and 7ws.*	3 0
Pandeh, 35*h. Neera River,* ..	3 0
SEERWUL, 500*h.* 17*s. Neera River*	1 4
Khandala, 50*h.* 5*s. N. and W.*	6 7
Bottom of Kamutkee Ghat, *N.*	3 0
Ascent steep, road bad, but paved, passable for loaded cattle, but not for carts.	
Bottom of Kamutkee Ghat, *S.*	1 0
Yella, 20*h.* 1*s. N. and ws.*	1 4
Kenjul, 50*h.* 1*s. N. and ws.*	2 6
Sindrasir, or Sindurjana, 25*h. N.*	3 0
*WAEE, *vide* XXIV. *of Itinerary,*	2 6
Note.—Cross Kristna River, at leaving the town, 140 yards broad.	

Places, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross Achole Nulla, *always water,*	3	5
*Chicklee, *wells,*	5	0
Bottom of Dhaee Ghat, *East,*	0	3
Bottom of Dhaee Ghat, *West,* Loaded cattle can traverse this Ghat.	1	4
Koorakur, ...	2	7
A Well, ...	2	1
Cross road to Mahabuleshwur,	1	2
Cross Yenna River, at	2	1
Passing the Bungalows and Sepoys' lines on the left to the New Hospital, ...	1	0
Total miles....	70	5

XXIV.
POONA to DAPOOLEE by Bhore and Wurda Ghat.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Poona to Yelloo, *vide above,*	11	7
Nusrapoor, ...	8	2
Bhore, *the Suchew's capital, dh.*	10	1
Cross the Neera River, ...	8	7
Heerdos, *chief village in Heerdos Mawul,*	4	4
Top of the Wurda Ghat, ...	4	3
Descent to the village of Wurda,	6	3
Beerwaree, ...	4	6
To Dapoolee, *vide* XXX. *of Itinerary,*	39	0
Total miles....	98	1

XXV.
POONA to SATARA via BAPDEO GHAT.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
From the Church to *Dhakta* Kondwa, 20*h.*	2	7
Cross Nulla at 4*f.* *Mota* Kondwa, 60*h.* 2*s.*	1	5
Cross Nulla, ...	1	7
Bottom of the Ghat, ...	0	5
Ascent, ...	1	4
End of the made road, ...	0	5
Bhewuree, 60*h.* 2*s.* *t.*	1	5
Bopgaom, 125*h.* 2*s.* *N.*	2	0
Chamlee, 157*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	1	3
Hewra, 200*h.* 2*s.* *N.*	1	5
Saswur, K. *Kurah, R.* 2500*h.*	2	4
Cross Kurah *River,*	0	6
r. 2*f.* Sewree, 50*h.* 3*s* *N.*	4	1
Tank at Jeejoory, 300*h.* 30*s.*	3	5
Mullar-Teeruth, ... Note.—This place is a Dhurmsala being a square building, and terrace-roofed open towards the centre in which there is a tank. European travellers however should avoid going there to put up as the gentleman, (a native,) who benevolently restored it last year from a perfect ruin, intended it for Bramins and Hindoos only.	0	7
Dowend, 60*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	4	4
Wallah, *Rastia's,* 150*h.* 7*s.* *N.*	1	7
Bridge over the Neera, 280 *yards in length,* .... Note.—About 1½ mile east of the Neera bridge and pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Neera, is a palace built by the Ex-Peshwa, about 18 years ago. It is formed of costly materials, much carved work, in wood and stone, and is pucka terraced. A half regiment might be nearly accommodated in it, but the building is out of every common road, and is applied to no purpose, except indeed the Durbar Hall, which affords shelter to the Patell's cattle.	7	4
Padeegaom, 25*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	1	4
Lonund, 50*h.* 4*s.*	2	6
Cross Surdé Nulla, ...	1	7
Thambu, 75*h.* 1*s.*	1	7
Salpa, 25*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	2	5
Salpa Ghat, *Ascent easy for carts,* 2*m.* 1*f.*	2	5
Wautur, 50*h.* 1*s.* *N.*	2	6
Cross N. to Deoor, 150*h.* 7*s.*	2	4
To Satara, by Mhowlee,	14	6
Total miles....	74	6

Note.—It is from the Patells of Deoor that the NagpoorRaja traces his origin, and the place still belongs to the family.

XXVI.
From DHARWAR to GUJENDURGURH via NOWLGOOND.

Places, &c.	M.	F.
Dharwar to Gowinkop Nulla,	2	5
Cr. N. to Nar-Hemulee, *Jagheer,* 400*h.* 15*s.* *t. and ws.*	4	7
Terrukpoor, 228*h.* 2*s.* *t. and ws.*	9	3
Cr. Mulhal, N. *twice,*	3	5
Pedsoor, 125*h.* *t. Buneehal, N.*	1	1½
Nowlgoond, K. 1333*h.* 125*s.* *t. and ws.*	2	0½
Amlcehal, N.	1	0
Benganoor, 60*h.* *N. and ws.*	6	0

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
N. to Naiknoor, 60*h.* 1*s.*	0	4½
Datunhal, 100*h.*	5	0
Cr. N. to Belwunkee, 85*h.* 2*s. ts.*	3	0
Mukpoor, 219*h. ws.*	4	0
Sundeegowar, *Desaee of Jalihals enam*, 30*h. N.*	2	0
Cr.N. to *Chik*-Munoor, 60*h.*	0	4½
Kurjetgaom, 452*h.* 8*s. ts. and ws.*	4	4½
Cr. Moongleehal, N.	4	4
Eetigee, *Nizam's*, 250*h.* 3*s.*	2	2
Kurendgaom, 300*h.* 3*s. N. and ws.*	2	6
Cross two nullahs to Rajoor, 87*h. t.*	3	1
GUJENDURGURH, 850*h.* 20*s. ts,*	2	5½
Total miles....	66	6

XXVII.

FROM DHARWAR TO RAMDROOG.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
From the Fort to Havery Pettah, 565*h.* 4*s. r. and ws.* ..	0	4
Ameenbavee, 376*h.* 10*s.*	5	6
Aheedee, 134*h.* 4*s. N. and ws.*	5	1
Belhal, *Gokla Jagheers*, 165*h.* 6*s. N.*	5	3
Hunsee, *Gokla*, 185*h.* 8*s. N.*	2	0
Hecheenala, 312*h.* 2*s. t.*	4	6
Achumtee, 35*h.* 1*s. t.*	6	3
Chik. Nurgoonda, *Nurgoondkur's*, 85*h.* 1*s. t.*	3	3½
Koreegowunkap, *Nurgoondkur's*, 50*h. N. and ws.*	4	2
Sooreebuna, *Ramdroogkur's*, 350 *h.* 4*s. r. and ws.*	3	4
Gonagura, *Ramdroogkur's*, 50*h. River,*	5	2½
Cr. Malaparee, R. to RAMDROOG, 450*h.* 52*s.*	3	5
Total miles....	50	0

XXVIII.

FROM DHARWAR TO SEERSEI IN SOONDA.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Dharwar to old Hoobli,	12	4½
Belgelee, *enam*, 84*h.* 1*s. t. and ws.*	5	0½
Wuroor, 100*h. t.*....	3	4
Tudus, 231*h.* 10*s. N. t. ws.*	5	6¼
Arshungeree, 62*h. t.*	7	4
Buchuneekee, ...	3	6¼
Moondgur, 225*h.* 9*s. t. and ws.*	2	6¼
Chiteegeree, 14*h. N.*	7	0½
Bendusgaom, 30*h. ws.*	7	7
Yekumbee, 18*h. t. and ws.*	7	2½
Eestoor, 124*h.* 4*s. t.*	3	0½
SEERSEI, 631*h.* 47*s. t. and ws.*	5	6¼
Total miles....	72	0½

Note.—Another route branches off at Moondgur and by which the dak proceeds, viz. Naganoor, 7. 4.: Pala, 6. 6.: Mulgee, 4. 3.: Yekumbee, 8. 1.: and Seersei, 8. 7.

XXIX.

FROM DHARWAR TO SUDASHEWGURH.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
DHARWAR to Kureekop,	5	3¼
Kulkairee, ...	4	0¼
Nagkevee, ...	4	1¾
Magwur, ...	2	6¼
Kurewur-Mangunee, ...	2	3
HULYHAL, *town and fort*, 800*h.* 15*s.*	2	0¾
Saburanee, ...	5	5
Bhagawutee, ...	6	6
Cr. Tuttee N.	5	2½
Kuneegurhee, ...	4	7¼
l. 4½*f.* Yekpoor, ...	3	0
Belusgudee,......	1	5½
Top of Guneshgooree Ghat,	7	3¾
Woolwee, *Soopa road branches off on the left,*	0	6¼
To Burbulee, *near the bottom of the Ghat,*	4	4¼
Arsulee, ...	1	2½
l. 2*f.* Deokur, ...	4	3¼
Owulgotun, *deserted,*	3	7¼
Roads to Kunduree, Mugpoor branches off on the right, on the left, cross Kal R. to Kunduree, ...	6	0¼
Road branches off to Boregaom on the left, ...	1	0
Murudgaom, ...	5	0
Road branches off to Hulloogee on the left, ...	2	1¾
Goospet, ...	1	4½

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Dewuramnath Hunkonagaom,	2	1¼
Seweshwur-Mangunee,......	0	1½
Asontee, ...	2	1
SUDASHEWGURH, ...	3	5¾
Total miles....	94	5

XXX.

FROM DHARWAR TO BAGULKOT.

PLACES, &c.	M.	F.
Cross Kurchanhal Nulla,	1	4¾
Cross Hutteekervun Nulla,	0	5¼
Cross Muckasee Nulla,......	2	0½
Ammenbhavee, ...	1	3¼
Cross Kurhal Nulla, ...	4	2
Morobacha Goomgal, 532*h.* 10*s.* *n. and wells,*	1	7
Cross Bunnehal Nulla, ...	1	4
Cross Chittesur Nulla, ...	1	4
Seerkol, ...	0	7¾
Cross Sopree Nulla to Javoor,	1	7¾
Hembla, 200 *houses, shops, N.*	1	2
Cross Hulgen Nulla, ...	3	6½
Cross Kurdin Nulla, ...	1	1½
Juggapoor, ...	0	2¾
Herrahal Nulla,....	2	5¼
Nurgoond, ...	1	2¾
Sommapoor, ...	0	1½
Vurtee Nulla, ...	2	2
Bherrenhavee, ...	2	0¾
Kopoor Joomee, ...	3	5
Cross Mullaparee River, ...	0	4¼
Vudruttee, ...	2	2
Nursapoor, ...	0	5
Cross Herrahal Nulla, ...	0	6¾
Sammunkop, ...	1	3¼
Mumuhengree, ...	1	6½
Oogulvut, ...	2	1¼
Muttee Cuttee, ...	3	3½
Cross Goondgee Nulla, ...	2	7½
Luckuskope, ...	1	1
Kutteegeeree, ...	1	2½
Sooleekairee, ...	2	7¾
Nelkairree, ...	2	1
Cross Moonduck Nulla, ...	0	3½
Sickaree, ...	1	0¾
Bagulkot, 2300 *houses,* 150 *shops, Ghutpa River,*	2	1¾
Total miles....	63	6¾

XXXI.

FROM FORT WILLIAM TO NAGPOOR,

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M.	F.
Cross the Hooghly to Chundeetolah, ...	9	3
Alipoor, *tanks, bazar,*	8	7
Paharpoor, *tanks,*	9	6
The Domooder River crossed to Jehanabad, *bazar,*	13	7
Cross Dalkissor River to Komalpoker, *tanks,*	11	0
Baumuneeah, *tanks,*	15	4
Midnapoor District.		
The Selic River, crossed to Aumulleeah, ...	15	4
MIDNAPOOR, *Nulla and tanks,*	13	0
Mhadeepoor, *Cossie river,*	6	5
Bajuadee, *nullah,*	8	6
Parooleah, *nullah,*	8	7
The Doolung River crossed to Goonteah, *tanks, bazar,* ..	8	7
Aurong, *tanks,*	7	6
Province of Cuttack; District of Mohurbunj.		
Seirsah, *Soobanreekah river,*	11	0½
Jokah, *tanks, no supplies,*	9	5
Through a Ghat to Serindah, *tanks and wells, no supplies,*	9	3
Aumdeah, *tanks and wells,* ..	8	3
Bahaumunhattee, *nulla, bazar,*	8	0
Keirnah, *tank,*	10	1¼
Through a small Ghat to Deigpusa, *nullah,*	10	1¼
Gorahpulsah, *nullah bazar,*	7	7
The Khurbunden River crossed to Terintee, *tanks, bazar,*	6	4
Province of Cuttack; District of Koonjur.		
Pudumpoor, *Byturnee River,*	8	1½
KATKARINJEAH, *tanks, bazar,*	9	0
Aumlaungorah, *Nullah,*	8	6
Kowalpoor, *Byturnee River,*	6	6½
Province of Sumbhulpoor.		
The Byturnee R. crossed to Goonwah, *Nullah,*	6	6½
Bundail, *Nullah,*	11	6
Cr. Kooraree River, ...	7	3
Koorickslah, *Nullah,*	7	3

Places, &c.	Distance between.
	M. F.
Note.—From Aumlaungorah to this place is a continuation of ghats.	
Narindah, *Braminee River,*	7 7
Balung, *Nullah,*	11 2
Kundrup, *Nullah,*	10 2½
Note.—A Ghat 4fur. in advance	
Koosum, *tanks,*	9 4¾
Koochoondah, *tanks, bazar,*	12 6
The Suncabaga R. crossed to Rangalee or Rauglee, *Nullah and tanks,*	9 3
Kutterbugga, *tanks. bazar,*	8 5½
Baumunsausun *nullah and tanks*	9 4¾
SUMBHULPOOR, *Mahanuddy R. bazar,*	10 2
The Mahanuddy crossed to Goorbagga, *tanks,*	10 2¾
Kolapau, *tanks, bazar,*	10 2½
Cheeriegaom, *tanks, bazar,*	10 4
Oordunnah, *tanks, bazar,*	7 4
Geenoolah, *Nullah,*	7 2½
Over a small ghat to Laindurrah, *tanks,*	7 4½
Over a small Ghat to Muldah, *Nullah,*	11 0
Saurungurh, *tanks, Nullah and bazar,*	6 5½
Taureepar, *nullah,*	7 7½
Dooroog, *Nullah,*....	8 7
District of Chuteesgurh.	
Beliegurh, *nullah, bazar,*	8 7½
Mutteah, *nullah, bazar,*	11 6½
Kurdhol, *tank,*	11 6¾
The Mahanuddee crossed to Lowun, *tanks,*	7 0¼
Pungaur, *tanks,*	9 3
Duttaun, *tanks,*	10 2½
Bynsah, *tanks,*	11 0
Assowndah, *tanks,*	11 0
Nurdah, *tanks,*	8 5
Raeepoor, *tanks, bazar,*	10 0
Karown R. crossed to Batung, *tanks,*	9 4
Nagpoor Territory.	
Jooreah Treaie, *tanks,*	8 5¼
Doorg, *tank, bazar,*	8 0¼
Sew Nuddee crossed to Rainga-Kattara, *nullah,*	11 2¼
Indermarrah, *tank, bazar,* ..	11 7
Oorarbaud, *tank,*	9 2½
Chichowlee, *nullah,*	10 4
Bura-Brinjara, *tank and wells,*	4 0
Chota-Brinjara, ...	4 2
Sirreepoor, *Bagh River,*	8 0
Moondeepar, *nullah, bazar,* ..	9 3
Urjoonee, *tanks,*	1 0¼
Sakoolee, *tanks,*	11 6
Laknee, *tanks,*	11 5¼
Kokungurh, *tanks,*	7 5
The Wynegunga crossed to Bundarrah, *tanks, bazar,*	5 7½
Kurbee, *tanks,*	8 6
Matuee, *Kanaun River,*	8 7¼
Asowlee, *Nullah,*	11 6
NAGPOOR, *Nullah, bazar,*	8 5½
Total miles....	733 4

STAGING BUNGALOWS ON THE NEW MILITARY ROAD TO BENARES; SHEWING ALSO THE DAK STAGES.

(*Re-published from the Calcutta Directory of* 1828.)

Stations.	Distance of each.	Remarks.
Zilla of Hooghly.	M. F.	The Bungalows are furnished, and have a double set of apartments, with kitchens, and out-offices. A Kitmutgar, a Bearer and a Sweeper, are attached to each. Applications for the use of the Bungalows to be made to the Post Master General, or to any of the Post Masters on the Route.
From the Government House to Sulkia, *Hooghly River,*	4 1	
Chanditola, ...	9 4	
Doorhuttah, ...	15 2	
Mayaporc, ...	14 2	

	Stations.	Distance of each. M. F.
	Zilla of Jungle Mehals.	
5	Kutoolpore, ...	17 0
	Jeypore, ...	14 6
	Ramsagur, ...	12 3
	Bootsher or Bancorah, *Dâk,*	17 3
	Arrara, *Dâk,*	16 0
10	Rogonathpore, *Dâk,*	17 7
	Doobrachattee, ...	11 2
	Chundun Keary, *Bokaru Torrent,*	11 6
	Chass, *Dâk,* Damadah R.	14 2
	Zilla of Ramghur.	
	Angwallee, *Kaunjoo Nullah,*	15 6
15	Gomea, *Dâk,*	13 0
	Chittoor, ...	13 7
	Deegwar, *Konar Nuddee,*	13 7
	Hazareebaugh, *Dâk,*	10 0
	Kutkumsandy, *Dâk,*	13 5
	Penarkone, *Dâk,*	9 2
	Kanachittee, *Roodoah N.*	9 2
	Dhunghye, *Pass, Dâk,* ..	11 0
	Sheergotty, *Mohur R. Dâk,*	16 3
	Mundunpoor, ...	15 4
25	Norunga, ...	14 6
	Baroon, *Soane River, Dâk,*	12 4
	Zilla of Shahabad.	
	Sasseram, ...	15 6
	Jehanabad, *Doorgatty R.*	16 0
	Mohunneah, ...	14 4
30	Nobutpore, *Caramnassa R.*	15 5
	Mogul Serai, ...	16 3
32	Benares, *Ganges,*	12 2

Remarks.

A Tax of two Rupees for the use of each, and every Bungalow, is to be paid in advance.

It is expected that Travellers will not occupy apartments in the Bungalows above one day and a night at the most.

There is also a Serai for Native Travellers at each Stage. with a Chowkeedar and Sweeper attached.

The position of each Bungalow was determined, in 1823, by a Committee of Officers.—But a Bungalow and Serai at the Stations of Benares and Penarkone were subsequently ordered.

The Road from Bancoora to Burdwan, is via Sonamooke.

A Shakespearian Bridge of 162 feet by 5 feet, 16 miles West of Bancoorah, at Dungara.

The Damooda River is about half a mile broad.

At Toolkie Ghat, between Rokinjah and Hazareebaugh, the ascent is steep.

A Shakespearian Military Portable Rope Bridge, 264 feet by 4 feet.

A Shakespearian Bridge, 112 feet by 5 feet, 6½ miles west of Hazareebaugh.

A Shakespearian Bridge, 147 feet span, by 9 feet, 30 miles west of Hazareebaugh.

A Shakespearian Bridge over the Caramnassa River, at Nobutpore, 320 feet span by 8½.

There is a hot spring about 4 Miles west of Kutkumsandy, 50 yards off the road, on the left bank of the Bulbul River.—The thermometer, dipped in the spring in December, 1823, rose to 112.

From Baroon to Rotas is about 26 miles.
From Sassaram to Arrah is 50 miles.

Calcutta to Bancoorah is	99	miles.
Bancoorah to Chass, ...	74¾	..
Chass to Hazareebaugh, ...	66¼	..
Hazareebaugh to Sheergotty,	66½	..
Sheergotty to Benares, ...	130	..

Calcutta to Burdwan 8 Stages, 66 }
Burdwan to Bancoorah 5 Stages, 50 } 116
Benares to Cawnpore 20 Stages, 202 miles.
Cawnpore to Agra 16 Stages, 184 miles.

The road to Patna strikes off at Sheergotty 24 miles to Gya, and 84 miles further to Patna or Banképoor—there are seven stages, as follows :—and at each there is a Bungalow lately built for travellers. Churkey, 12m. : Gya, 13m. : Bella, 13m. : Myce or Johanabad, 13m. : Nuddour, 12m. : Kewaraputty, 11m. : and Patna or Banképoor, 11m.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between. M. F.
FROM THE RESIDENCY AT MAIRTA NEAR OODEE-POOR TO AGRA.	
From the Residency to Pullana,	12 0
Note.—The British Residency at Mairtah lies east 12 miles from Oodeepoor, to which there is an excellent carriage road through a ghat, the only one leading into the valley of Oodeepoor. This road was constructed with infinite labour, under the superintendence of the Political Agent, Captain Cobbe.	
Road north, over a level plain. Oodeepoor range of hills on the left, and from the surface of the plain several detached ranges and hills rise One of these is called Nhar Muggra or Tiger's hill, and remarkable as the place where Holkar put several English Officers to death.	
NAUTHWARRAH OF NATHDWARA,	12 0
Note—Road north,—first three or four miles country similar to yesterday, after this the road becomes rugged, and passes through several ghats none of which are difficult. The town is situated on the inner slopes of a group of hills—the entrance being by ghats, through which there is an excellent road or terrace.	
The temple of Nauthwarrah is sacred to the god Krishna, here called Goveren Nautjee. It is held in the highest estimation by all of Vishnava persuasion throughout Hindoostan. The image of the god here worshipped, is believed by them to be the original one which was formerly at Bindrabund, near Muttra, and the reason they give for its leaving the birth place of the god is this, viz. that one of the sovereigns of Delhi built a Mosque in the neighbourhood of the temple of Krishna, and thus polluted this once sacred city. The god was therefore wroth, and caused his image to take a journey under ground—that it made its appearance in different places in Hindoostan, at each of which a temple is built, but at last it settled at Nauthwarrah, which from that time became the head-quarters of the Vishnavas. The priest of this temple lives in sovereign state, and maintains a considerable force of Cavalry and Infantry. He is received by the different Rajahs in this part of the country, as a superior. They pay him the first visit, and take their seat on his right, but when he returns it he sits on their Gaddee. At Nauthwarrah there are beautiful gardens laid out something in the French style, in which grow a great many varieties of Europe fruits.	
Rajeevass, *small village,* ...	12 0
Note.—Road N. E.—in the first instance rugged and bad. About the fifth mile enter the plain of Meywar when the road becomes excellent.	
Cross the Bunas River to Joondea, road good, *small village,*	12 0
Lakola, *small town with a tank, road good—running east,* ..	10 0
Goodla, road as yesterday, *s. v.*	12 0
Poor, road as yesterday, ...	10 0
Bheelwara, road as yesterday,	10 0
Note.—Bheelwara is a place of considerable traffic and situated on the Bunas River	
BUNEERA, *road north and good,*	12 0
Note.—This is a fortified town of considerable extent and beauty, and there is a Bungalow for travellers. It belongs to a Chief dependant on the Rana of Oodeepoor, who has the style of Raja from the Emperor.	
SHAHPOORA, *road good over the usual champaign country,*	14 0
Note.—The Chief of this place is by descent a Raja of royal creation, and is one of the Oomrahs of Meywar of the first class. The town contains about 6000 houses and is surrounded by a wall: on one side is a large artificial lake in which there are number of Alligators. The object most worthy of notice is a Jain Temple, dedicated to Parisnath, attached to which is a College of Jutties who are the Jain priesthood. The temple is rather an elegant building, consisting of a series of Domes surrounding one of large size, and the whole supported upon pillars.	
All the before-mentioned places belong to the Rana of Oodeepoor, water is abundant, and forage, and provisions of all kinds every where procurable.	
Kadera, *small town of Ajimeer on Kalanuddee River, road N. E.*	13 0
Para, *small village of Ajimeer, road N. E.*	12 0
Nusreeda, *small town of Ajimeer, road excellent N. E.*	10 0
TORA, a town of Jeypoor of considerable extent upon a rising ground, a grove of large trees,	9 0

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.
	M. F.
Ameerpoor, *road N. E.*	10 0
TONK, *road N. E. Bunas River,*	14 0
Note.—This is the capital town of the Nuwab Ameer Khan. It is a town of great extent situated at the base of a group of hills of a very fantastic form Ameer Khan's palace and gardens are three miles from the town.	
Cross the Bunas to Siwar, a hill fort of considerable strength: the river is here very broad and shallow, and full of quicksands, ...	14 0
Bapaee, small village, road much broken and unfavourable for wheel carriages, ...	10 0
Cross several nullahs to Datowlee, road pretty good, N. E.	10 0
Lowallee, *road north: River: small bazar: grove of trees: large tank with an Island in the centre, on which is a Hindoo temple, approached over a bridge,*	16 0
Goodha, *road, east, and good: hills right and left,*	12 0
Rymally, *road, east, small bazar,*	12 0
HINDOWN, *confluence of the Koree and Baber rivers, road east; supplies abundant,* ..	10 0
Note.—Between Lowallee and Hindown stands the hill fort of Ooncha Sahur or Suhar, and as the road is very good, the distance may be travelled in two marches. Sahur, the halting place, is a strong hill fort situated on an insulated hill rising abruptly out of the plain. There is a large bazar and abundance of water.	

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.
	M. F.
Surout or Sirot, *road east, small bazar, Arnee River,*	9 0
BIANA, *Raja of Bhurtpoor, supplies abundant,*	12 0
Note.—Biana is the ancient capital of the district of Agra, from which it lies W. S. W. It stands at the foot of a range of mountains and exhibits only the remains of former splendor. The mountains are covered with tombs some of them of very elegant structure. The country from Tora to Biana, (except Tonk) belongs to Jeypoor, and the road which is over a plain, is generally excellent, the journalist drove all the way in a Buggy. Water in abundance though sometimes brackish. Many of the detached hills are surmounted by a strong hold some of which are of considerable extent and exhibit a picturesque appearance.	
Neemhera, *large bazar,*	11 0
Kanova, *Bangunga river,*	9 0
FUTIHPOOR, *Sikree,*	10 0
Note.—Futikpoor-Sikree was founded by the Emperor Akbar, but is now in a complete state of ruin. It is surrounded by a wall of great extent, including a space of ground, the whole of which could never have been occupied by the town. A Mausoleum erected by Akbar to the memory of the Mahomedan saint Shah Jehan Chustee is the principal object of curiosity.	
Mundakoor, *large bazar,*	12 0
AGRA, ...	12 0
Total miles, ...	343 0

SECTION III.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION III.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

FREDERICK BOURCHIER, Esq.	*Post Master General.*
Mr. J. MALCOLM,	*Head Assistant.*

THE FOLLOWING POST OFFICES UNDER THE DEPUTY POST MASTER IN THE DECCAN.

POONA, AURUNGABAD, SHOLAPOOR, AHMEDNUGUR, AND SATARA.

The Collectors are Post Masters at the following Stations.
TANNAH, BROACH, AHMEDABAD, DHARWAR, SURAT, KAIRA, DHOOLIA, AND RUTNAGEERY.

The first Assistants to the Resident are Post Masters at
BHOOJ and BARODA.

The Brigade Majors officiate also as Post Masters at
MHOW, MALIGAOM, AND DAPOOLEE.

The Fort Adjutant is Post Master at
ASSEERGHUR.

The Line Adjutant is Post Master at
DEESA.

The Political Agent is Post Master at
RAJKOT in KATTEEAWAR.

And there is a Post Office Clerk in charge at
DAMAUN.

REMARK.

The Post Office Regulations, and Tables of Postage Rates; together with Tables shewing the Time occupied by the mails between different places in India, will be found in the Itinerary:— the following Government Advertisements have been since published through the Bombay Courier.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, for the general information of the Public; That the Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to adopt the following Plan, proposed by the Post Master Generals of Calcutta and Madras, and which will be carried into effect by all Post Masters under this Presidency from the 15th Instant.

1st.—That the Postage on Letters from Bombay and its dependencies, to Calcutta or Madras, and their dependencies, and *vice versa*, be levied in advance for the distance through which they are to be conveyed by the Post of the Establishment whence they are sent, the parties who forward the Letters being allowed, if they choose, to pay the full postage from the place of despatch to the place of destination; but that when the Letters are to pass through Hyderabad or Nagpoor, the payment in advance be either to those Stations, or for the whole distance through which they are to be carried, at the option of the person sending them.

2d.—That the Postage of Letters from the Bombay Establishment for Ceylon be levied in full on despatch.

3d.—That for the prevention of mistakes and the promotion of regularity, each letter for transmission beyond the range of the Post of the establishment whence it is despatched, have, besides the amount of Postage levied in advance, the name of the place to which the payment is made marked on it.

4th.—And further, all Letters sent to Madras or Calcutta for transmission thence by Sea to pay full postage to Madras or Calcutta in advance.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY:
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
3d August, 1827.

(Signed) F. BOURCHIER,
POST MASTER GENERAL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Public are hereby informed that the hamals at Poona are placed under the Post Master at that Station. Persons at the Presidency requiring hamals at Panwell to carry them to Poona, should apply to the Post Master at Poona, and state the day and hour the traveller intends leaving Panwell.

2d.—The fare is three rupees each man per trip, and must be paid in advance at the General Post Office at Bombay.

3d.—Dâk bearers to Poona can be laid by application to the Post Master at Poona, forwarding the Post Master General's receipt, that the money has been paid into his office: three days notice is requisite. The bearers are to be paid additionally for any detention on the road, or if the travellers do not take up the Dâk at the time appointed.

4th.—Dâk of twelve bearers in each set as follows:—

1st Stage,	Panwell to Khalapoor ¾ rupee each man, ...	9 0
2d Ditto,	Khalapoor to Wulwun, 6 days, 5 Annas per diem.	22 2
3d Ditto,	Wulwun to Tuligaom, 4 days, ...	15 0
4th Ditto,	Tuligaom to Poona, two days pay, ...	7 2
	Rupees	54 0

Masauljee's and Bangymen are paid for separately at the same rate as the bearers.

5th.—Any person for whom a Dâk has been laid can leave it for another person to take up the next day, in which case two days pay additional is payable to the whole, or Rupees 30.

If the bearers are in any instance detained beyond the day specified by the traveller, they become entitled to an additional sum of five Annas each man, a day.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY:
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
15th February, 1828.

(Signed) F. BOURCHIER,
POST MASTER GENERAL.

N. B.—A portion of the thirty rupees demurrage, noticed in the 5th page of the Advertisement, will be returned to the traveller from Bombay on his arrival at Poona, provided he has been punctual to time. Attention to the note at page 134 of the Itinerary is recommended to persons travelling dâk between Bombay and Poona.

There are Taverns at every stage on the road to Poona, and the prices for Refreshments, Liquors, &c. (which are exhibited upon a board hung up in a conspicuous place) are very reasonable. There is always plenty of carriage of all sorts (except hamals,) at Panwell, and the rates of hire are shewn on the next page.

As gentlemen sometimes are not sufficiently explicit in their instructions when requiring a dâk to be laid for them, the following form of a Letter is recommended to their attention.

(FORM.)

LETTER OF ADVICE TO THE POST MASTER AT POONA.

TO THE DEPUTY POST MASTER AT POONA,

SIR,

I request you will have the goodness to direct a Dâk to be laid for me between Panwell and Poona; I propose to leave Panwell on the at o'clock (morning or evening.) It will be requisite that Bangymen should accompany each set of Bearers, and that Masauljee's should be sent to the Stations of and which I propose to pass during the night.

Mr. will follow me and take up the Dâk on the following day, for whom I request the favour of your making the necessary arrangements.

A receipt for the amount of the Dâk, together with demurrage, on account of Mr. which has been paid at the General Post Office, is herewith transmitted to you. I have, &c.

THE BANGY ESTABLISHMENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier,

SIR,

Having reason to believe that the nature of the Bangy Establishment, now existing between the Presidency and this station, is not generally understood, which occasions to the department and myself unnecessary trouble, I request the favour of your giving publication to this letter.

The Bangy Establishment consists of twenty hamals, stationed at ten different places, two at each, from Bombay to Poona. The packets, or parcels, are contained in covered cane baskets which are sealed up at the office from which they are despatched, and opened only at the office to which they are addressed.

The Bangy was originally established for the convenience of the community at Poona, as well as to aid the mails, and the advantage of this might be extended to places in the interior. I shall be happy, for a few months, to forward any packages arriving by Bangy, and addressed to my care; but the transmisson to me of a receipt from the head writer of the General Post Office, for the amount of the cooly hire from Poonah to the place to which the package is intended to be forwarded, is indispensable. Letters on this subject should be "*Post Paid,*" and addressed to "*The Post Master at Poona.*"

The usual rates of cooly hire at Poona are as follows, and the same rate is charged for a package of five pounds weight as for one of 30. Packages will be committed, through the Bazar Muccadum, to trust worthy persons; but it is proper to notify, that the department is not responsible for any that may be lost.

Place	Rupees	Place	Rupees
Ahmednugur,..........	Rupees 2 0	Jaulna,..............	Rupees 6 0
Aurungabad,..................	4 2	Maligaom,..................	4 2
Belgaom,......................	6 0	Satara,......................	2 0
Dharwar,......................	6 3	Seroor,......................	1 1
Hydrabad,......................	10 0	Sholapoor,..................	5 0

I am Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
JOHN CLUNES,
DEP. POST MASTER

BOMBAY,
20th March, 1825.

Usual Rates of Hire at Panwell for the several descriptions of Carriage.

	Per mensem.	Per diem.	Miles perdiem.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs. qr. rs.		
A Cart with six Bullocks and two drivers, ...	36	1 1 50	12	A Cart with six Bullocks is not generally procurable below the Ghats, but when it is, it should carry about seven Bullocks loads or sixteen Cooly loads.
Do. with two Bullocks,	25	1 0 ..	12	Between 3 and 4 Tatoo loads.
A Hamal or Bangyman,..	9	.. 1 25	18	To carry 40 Pucka Seers.
A Tattoo, ...	12	.. 1 50	20	To carry 75 Pucka Seers.
A Bullock, ...	5	.. 0 62½	12	To carry 80 Pucka Seers.
A Biggaree, ...	6	.. 1 ..	14	To carry 26 Pucka Seers.

If Carriage is hired by the month, or by the day, upon its discharge, a moiety of the above rate of hire is to be paid in addition, for as many days as will bring the Carriage back to Panwell at the foregoing rate of travelling.

NORTHERN KONKAN :
ZILLAH MAGISTRATE OFFICE,
23d October, 1827.

(Signed) J. B. SIMSON,
ZILLA MAGISTRATE.

*** The Hire of a Cart with two bullocks from Panwell to Poona is 8 rupees: this includes the expense of taking the Cart-load to the top of the Ghat, by men, which usually costs about two rupees.

Return Camels are sometimes met with at Panwell, but the Rate of Hire depends upon the wants of the parties.

It is useful to the traveller, and certainly only humane to the ferrymen, at Poonowla and Ound, to apprize the former, that the latter have no monthly pay, and that they depend for subsistence, principally, upon such of their fellow creatures, more fortunate in that respect, whom they convey across in their boat. It is only during the rains, that these rivers are not fordable, and there are but two ferries on the direct road between Panwell and Poona. Gentlemen going *to Poona*, will never be refused a passage over, though they may not have money upon their persons, but it should not be forgotten that some one of the Boatmen has to trudge all the way to Poona to obtain their dues when they are not paid at the ferry. The amount is but trifling; ¼ rupee for a Palankeen and Bearers: ¼ rupee for a horse: and 2 pice for each individual.

SECTION IV.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN WESTERN INDIA.

EXPLANATION.

*** *Candy and Maund have already become part of our language, it is too late therefore to restore them to their proper form of Khundee and Mun ;—willing to accommodate myself to the European and Native I have written the first Khandy.*

Rutl, used to express an English pound, is, I imagine, the Rottolo of Italy and the Levant.

I have omitted the Itinerary Measures of India in the following pages, as more curious than useful.

There is also a measure, or mode of calculation, in use among Shawl Merchants, who mark all clothes of value, especially shawls, by numbers, and sell, or buy, at so many annas per lack. A little knowledge of these rates, might save my fair friends, occasionally, from imposition, and trouble, and should another edition of this publication ever be called for, I may then be more able to give an account of both the Shawl manufacture and traffic.

SECTION IV.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Throughout India, and particularly the Deccan, a very considerable diversity prevails, not merely in every district, but in every village, in Measures, whether of Weight, Length, or Capacity; nor are the subdivisions to be found in a determinate proportion to each other. To whatever this may be owing, whether to the want of a common, or universal standard in former times, the decay, or abrasion of the measures and weights, the knavery of the owners of them, or to the apathy or connivance of the native district authorities, is probably immaterial, but the present ill-defined system must be felt by all the class of buyers as a hardship, and they, doubtless, would be grateful for any beneficial amendment.

There are three kinds of Weights in use in India; the first are for weighing, drugs, gold, silver, &c the second for all bulky articles,—and the third for pearls and precious stones.

Those of the first class seem to be founded on the weight of a tola throughout India, and the tola, under most Governments, seems to conform with the rupee, or principal Current Coin of Account. In towns the weights generally are of iron or lead, sometimes in a determinate form, but oftener as a shapeless mass. In many villages however, the shopkeepers have only basalt stones as weights, which are met with in beds of rivers. Indeed when great weights are required they are generally made of stones, and under any circumstance considerable advantage would be derived by the people were the use of stones as weights prohibited under severe enactments. The Table of Weight annexed, will shew the great variety of the first class, (and its corresponding English Weight) which exists throughout Western and Central India. Nor are the weights, at the Presidency less multifarious, than they are in the interior. In the following Table of the various weights, by which goods are sold in Bombay, it will strike one as a singular incongruity, that, varying as those weights do with almost every variety of goods, and that, serving as such must, to clog commerce, this system should be submitted to, when the fact is known, that actually every article is weighed by one Weight, viz. THE ENGLISH AVOIRDUPOIDS, and afterwards reduced, by calculation, into the great variety of local Weights, which are merely nominal.

How much would it facilitate commercial operations, were the English Weights, the only ones actually in use, substituted for these local ones, that exist but in a name, and what an advantage would such afford the stranger in readily comprehending at once the value of goods, and simplifying his calculations. It is most difficult to overcome native prejudices in favour of customs, they have, for generations, been familiar with, yet might not firmness on the part of the European Mercantile community in Bombay effect a change.

We have an instance of the failure of such, however, in the attempt to alter the custom, when sales are made by a per centage on the Invoice,* of valuing

* This circumstance is not generally known to gentlemen at Out-Stations, who receive for reply, from the Bombay Shopkeeper, when complaining of his extravagant prices, "What can do, Master?—Give Merchant so large per cent on Invoice;" and this he at once verifies by the production of the Invoice and the agreement at so much per cent. Seldom does the party complaining know, however, that 8 Rupees only were given for the Pound Sterling, when the exchange required perhaps 12.

the Rupee at 2s. 6d. to the value nearer its intrinsic worth, of 2s. attempted for some time without success.

Names of sundry Goods, and shewing the Weight, &c. by which they are bought and sold in Bombay.

DESCRIPTION.	WEIGHT, &c.
ALKALI,	Per Surat Khandy of 21 Maunds or 784 lbs.
BEES-WAX,	„ Bombay Maund of 28 lbs.
COFFEE, whether Java, Bourbon, or Mocha,	„ Surat Maund of 44 seer, or lbs. 41.0666
COTTON, whether Toomeil, Ahmood, Surat, Bhownugur, or Decras,	„ Surat Khandy of 21 Maunds, or 784 lbs.
DRUGS, Aloes from Mocha, Camphire, and Cardamoms, Malabar or Ceylon,	„ Surat Maund of 42 seers, or lbs. 39.1999.
——, Aloes of Socotra, clear from dust; and Benjamin,	„ Surat Maund of 40 seers, or lbs. 37.3333.
——, Aniseed, Borax, China Root, Columbo Root, Assafœtida, Galbanium, Myrrh, Nux Vomica, Senna Leaves, Stick Lac of Pegu or Bengal, and Zedoary,	„ Surat Maund of 44 seers, or lbs. 41.0666.
——, Olibanum,	„ Surat Khandy of 21 Maunds, or 784 lbs.
——, Turmeric, from Malabar,	„ Bombay Khandy of 21 do. or 588 do.
——, Ditto from Bengal or China, and Gum Arabic,	„ Surat Khandy of 22 M'ds, or lbs. 821.3333
——, Cassia Lignea, Cassia Buds, Dragon's Blood, Gambogium, Rhubarb, Musk from China,	„ lb.
——, Castor Oil,	„ Bombay Maund of 28 lbs.
——, Cayaputa Oil,	„ Bottle.
GALL NUTS,	„ Cwt.
HEMP,	„ Bombay Khandy of 21 M'ds, or 588 lbs.
NANKEENS,	„ Koree or Corge of 20 pieces.
RATTANS,	„ 1000.
RICE, from Bengal,	„ Bag of 168 lbs.
SALTPETRE, Bengal or Malabar,	„ do. do.
SILK, (CHINA) whether Nankeen or Canton,	„ Pucka Seer, or lb. 1.8666.
Do. (PERSIAN),	„ do. do.
SPICES, Cloves from Bourbon or Batavia,	„ Surat Maund of 42 Seers, or lbs. 39.1999.
——, Ginger, from Bengal,	„ Surat Khandy of 22 M'ds, or lbs. 821.3333
——, ditto from Malabar,	„ Bombay Khandy of 22 M'ds, or 610 lbs.
——, Mace and Nutmegs,	„ lb.
——, Pepper, Malabar or Bhutcoll,	„ Bombay Khandy of 21 M'ds. or 588 lbs.
SUGAR, Bengal,	„ Bag of 168 lbs.
——, Batavia, Bourbon, China or Manilla,	„ Surat Maund of 41 seers, or lbs. 38.2666.
TIN, Banca,	„ ditto of 40 seers, or lbs. 37.333.
TONNAGE, or Carriage to China,	„ Khandy of 784 lbs.
TORTOISE-SHELL, Manilla,	„ Surat Maund of 40½ seers, or lbs. 37.7999.
VERMILLION,	„ lb.

Imports which are Europe Goods, sold in Bombay at local weight.

IRON, whether Swedish or English, in bars, flat, square, round, or rods,	Per Surat Khandy, of lbs. 746.666.
IRON-HOOPS,	„ Cwt.
QUICKSILVER, (in iron bottles,)	„ Surat Maund of lbs. 37.333.

BOMBAY, SURAT, BENGAL AND MADRAS MAUNDS, COMPARED WITH THE CWT. AND PECUL.

		Of which the Cwt. contains	Of which the Pecul contains
	lbs. dec.	lbs. dec.	lbs. dec.
The Bombay Maund of 40 Bombay Seers,.............	28.	4.	4.761
ditto „ 42 ditto	29.400	3.809	4.535
The Surat Maund, of 40 Surat Seers,...............	37.333	3.	3.571
ditto „ 41 ditto	38.266	2.926	3.484
ditto „ 42 ditto	39.199	2.857	3.401
ditto „ 43½ ditto	40.366	2.774	3.303
ditto „ 44 ditto	41.066	2.727	3.246
The Bengal Factory Maund of 40 Seers,...............	74.666	1.500	1.785
ditto Bazar „ 40 ditto................	82.133	1.363	1.625
The Madras Maund of 8 Vis,.........................	25.	4.480	5.333
The Canton Pecul of 133.333lbs.=cwt. 1.190475 dec.....			

	lbs. dec.	cwt. dec.
Bombay Khandy of 20 Maunds of 40 Seers,............. ..	560.	5.
ditto 21 ditto	588.	5.250
ditto 22 ditto	616.	5.500
Surat Khandy of 20 Maunds of 40 Seers,...................	746.666	6.666
ditto 21 ditto	784.	7.
ditto 22 ditto	821.133	7.333
Madras Khandy of 20	500.	4.464

THE SMALL WEIGHT, commonly called GOLD SMITH'S WEIGHT, is either founded on the Goonj or Ruttee, or the mustard seed. The Goonj or Ruttee is the small red seed, whether of the white or red species, of the abrus precatorius; these seeds are very uniform in size, and the plant producing them grows wild all over India. Two seeds, otherwise Goonj, make one wall, a weight represented by a seed of the Cheelur. This weight is further subdivisions as follows:—two Barley Corns=1 Goonj, and eight mustard seeds=one Barley Corn. Under different Governments of India, the tola is composed of different proportions of these Goonj, or of the massa. The Bengal Tola, being of 100 Goonj or 12½ Massa—the Malwa Tola of 96 Goonj or twelve Massa. The Bombay Tola of 92 Goonj, or 11½ Massa. Several districts in Southern Konkan of 92 Goonj, or 11½ Massa; 90 Goonj, or 11¼ Massas; and 96 Goonj, or 1 Massas. The pice of Kotah in Malwa, is equal in weight to 18 Massa, so that from these we may hope to obtain something approaching to the common weight of the Massa or Goonj, the fundamental measures of weight.

The Weight of the Bengal Massa in troy grains is 15.353,—being 191.916 troy grains, the Weight of a Calcutta Sicca Rupee, divided by 12.5, the number of Massa in one tola. The weight in Troy grains of the tola in Malwa is 190 grains; which being divided by 12, (the number of Massa in one tola) gives 15.8333 Troy grains for the weight of the Massa.

In ascertaining (says Major Sykes,) the weight Troy of a Goonj, with a Hydrostatic balance, turning with the 10th of a grain, the results were as follows:—32 seeds, or Goonj, weighed 60.5 grains Troy—16 seeds or Goonj, weighed 30.5 grs.—8—weighed 15.1, and 56 seeds—weighed 105.2 grains,—which would give an average weight of 1.914 grains Troy for each seed: 96 of these would make the tola equal to 183.7536 grains Troy. But as the seer weight of 80 rupees, or 13.800 grains troy, is to consist of 72 tolas, the tola should weigh 191.6666 grains instead of 183.7536, affording sufficient evidence that the tola in use, like every other weight, is below the proper standard.

Goldsmith's Weight in Gujerat.

				dwt. gr. dec.
6 Chawuls (grains of Rice,)	= 1	Ruttee	=	0 1.9166 Troy.
3 Ruttee, or Goonj,	= 1	Waal	=	0 5.7500
16 Waal,	= 1	Guddeeanna	=	3 20
2 Guddeeanna, or 32 Waal,	= 1	Tola	=	7 16

Pearl Weights in Bombay.

				dwt.	gr. dec.
20 Vassa	= 1	Ruttee	=	0	1.951 Troy.
3 Ruttee	= 1	Waal	=	0	5.853
24 Ruttee	= 1	Tank	=	1	22.824
32 Waal	= 1	Tola	=	7	19.296

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Whether Measures of Capacity in India are derived from those of length, agreeably to the notions of many able theorists in Europe, and in which they are borne out by very ancient writings among the Hindoos, or whether they were invented originally merely to save trouble in weighing grains and liquids, is a subject of inquiry for the philosopher. I am much inclined to the latter opinion, as far as regards Western India, from observing that the same denominations belong to the Measure of Weight as to the Measure of Capacity, and also, relatively, to their subdivisions. In this case it seems to me highly probable that the Tukka or Tunka, a small Silver Coin, current during the period of the Moghul supremacy, and in which the revenue was collected, and reckoned, throughout the Western Provinces of their Empire, and particularly in the Nizam-Shahee territories, was the foundation of the weights at present in practice throughout the Deccan. Seventy-two of these Tukka go to the Seer, which makes it nearly similar to the Tola, and the nuo-tank, or nine tanks, is still a Measure for Liquids in very general use. The Chetak, or six tanks, is the 16th part of a Seer of Weight in the Deccan: but my inquiries regard the weights that are in use, and not those that have been. The most popular of the actual Measures of Capacity, are, the nuo-tank, the Seer, the Pusseeree, and the Adholee.

DRY MEASURE.

THE ADHOLEE.—The Dry Measure called Adholee of two seers, which is the largest in use in the Deccan, is, in towns and large villages, made of wood turned in a lathe and lackered. It is in form nearly that of the hour glass and the half seer, ¼ seer, and ⅛ seer, resemble it in form and lackering. In small villages, where the dealers are poorer, these measures are made from the large hollow bamboo sawed through at the joints.

The Adholee in the Northern Konkan, consists of 3½ and 4 Kutcha Seers, and the number of Adholees to the Kokuni Maund, varies in different towns in the Collectorate from 17 to 24. Where the 4 Seer Adholee obtains, there the Maund contains 20 Adholee, and where the Adholee is 3½ Seers, there the Maund consists of 24 Adholee; so that the Adholee and not the Maund differs: the 17 Adholee Measure is perhaps confined to Salsette. The Kokuni and Arabi Khandy are both in general use in this Collectorate,—the first consists of seven Maunds, the other of eight Maunds. The Ghatti, or Deccan Khandy, is also in use, and is used for measuring salt.

In most countries south of the Nerbudda grains are sold by measures, but in selling the flour, a measured seer of grain is put into one scale, and the flour weighed against it.

In countries north of the Nerbudda there seems to be no Dry Measure of capacity, and every thing is therefore sold by weight. This appears also to be the case in most of the Nizam's districts adjoining those of Ahmednugur. The introduction of measures into the Deccan appears to be of late date, but on what principle they were constructed it is difficult to conjecture. The solid

contents of a seer of capacity is widely different from a seer of weight throughout the Collectorships of both Poona and Ahmednugur: the first filled with the grain Bajree varies from 108 to 120 rupees, while the other weighs about 80 rupees, or 73 Tola and 4 Massa.

THE PUSSEREE, OR PUNJ-SEREE. There is a measure, as well as weight, termed Pusseree, or Punj-seree, both occasionally met with in the Deccan, but the former is in general use in the Nizam's Country. It ought to contain five seers, as its name imports, but it varies so much, arising either from ignorance, or fraud, in the construction, that it occasions very general complaint.

In Gujerat the Punj-seree is, in fact, but the representative of weight, but its cubical contents is ascertained through the medium of a variable standard, that is, one species of grain, rice in the husk, which is liable to fluctuation according to the varying weight of that kind of corn in different soils, and seasons.

The large Dry Measure in Bombay for salt is the para, containing 10½ Adbolee, whereof, 100 make an anna—one anna is equal to 2½ tons—and 1,600 para, or 16 annas, make one rash, or 40 tons. The Para Measure, when used, is struck off even with the rim by a rod made for the purpose.

The small Dry Measure for grain is the seer, whereof four make a Puheelee, 17 Puheelees, a Para: and eight Para, a Khandy:—Batty or Rice in the husk is reckoned by the Moora of 25 Para.

THE GRAIN KHUNDEE, in the Poona districts, consists of 20 mun: each Mun 12 Puheelee, but sometimes of 16 Puheelees: and each Puheelee of 2 Adholee: each Adholee of two seers. The subdivisions of the seer are ½, ¼, and ⅛. The Pulla is a measure of capacity, the contents of which weigh 120 seers of 80 Ankoosee rupees the seer, or rather, it is the representative of the *weight* called Pulla. The Puheelee at Bheema-Shunkur, Neelsee, and some other places bordering the Konkan, consists of 3½ seers only, instead of four. The mun therefore of 12 Puheelee at these places, consists of 42 seers instead of 48 Dry Measure.

LIQUID MEASURES.

THE LIQUID MEASURE is used in the Deccan and Konkan, by the Oil sellers, and Spirit dealers: the measures used are of brass or iron, commonly in the form of a truncated cone. Like the other measures the aliquot parts will be found irregular, or varying from truth. Milk in our camps, and indeed in large towns, is sold by arbitrary measures, but they should, properly, be regulated by the seer weight of 80 rupees.

Oil, Milk, Ghee, and Spirits, are weighed in the Southern Konkan, with the seer of 28 tolas. The vessel in which they are contained being previously weighed, and the weight thereof deducted. Liquids are also vended by weight throughout Gujerat, but the oil and spirit dealers, have measures constructed on the principle of their solid contents being equal to the weight they are intended to represent, hence such measures must vary with the specific gravity of the articles.

Throughout the Northern Konkan, every Talook seems to have its own Oil, or Liquid, Measure; it seems, however, to have been originally framed to contain, of oil, what would weigh one Kutcha Seer. When oil is bought for retail. forty-five seers are reckoned to the maund.

The Liquid Seer Measure used in Bombay for Spirits, Arrack, and Milk, is equal in weight to 60 rupees, or 1lb. 10oz. 7dwt. 12gr. troy. The Maund consists of 50 of these seers, and the seer is subdivided into half seers, quarter seers, and the latter into two measures called nuo-tanks,—or nine tanks, or tukka. The measure for oil corresponds with the Maund of 28lb., that is, the contents weigh that, and the contents of the seer, consequently, weigh 11oz. 4dwt.

LONG MEASURE.

The Measures of Length, are the Kathee, the Guz, and the cubit. The first is only used as a land measure, the other two are more used by artificers, and sometimes in measuring piece goods, cloths, silks, &c. not sold by the piece. In most of the provinces under this Presidency the Guz is divided into 20 tussoo. In Gujerat it measures 27.5 inches, making the cubit of 14 tussoo, equal to 19.25 inches. In Cambay the Guz is 28.5 inches and the cubit 19.95 inches. At Bombay, and in Malabar, it is 28 inches and the cubit 19.6 inches. In the Deccan, the Dooab, the Southern Konkan, Surat, and also in Kutch, the Guz is divided into 24 tussoo, but of a great variety of length, and the cubit into 14 tussoo. The Peshwa's Guz, which is in use in the public departments at Poona, is 33.86 inches. At seven of the principal towns in the Dooab, the Guz varies from 31.75 inches to 34.75 inches, and broad cloth, velvet, chintz, and other articles of Europe manufacture are measured by it. An average, accurately taken, at 12 of the chief towns in Southern Konkan makes the Guz 33.438 inches, and the cubit 19.508 inches. In Surat the Guz used by tailors is 27.8, and by artificers 24 inches. In Kutch the Guz is divided into 24 tussoo, and measures 26.5 inches. The length of the cubit however, almost every where, is usually determined by the mean length of five different men's arms, measured from the elbow to the end of the middle finger: turbans, &c. are sold by this measure, but it is seldom met with out of Surat, as a measure, unless with tailors: purchasers usually measure by their own arm's length. The English yard is in common use at Bombay in measuring Europe manufactures, and indeed in many places in the interior.

SUPERFICIAL, AND SOLID, MEASURES.

Superficial Measures for the measurement of land, Solid Measures for ascertaining the quantity of timber, and many kinds of artificers work, are obtained from the same dâta, as the measures of length.

Artificer's Work. In Superficial measurement throughout Gujerat, Deccan, Konkan, and at the Presidency, the reckoning is made by 100 in length, whether Guz or Cubit, by one in breadth. This rule applies also to the manufacture of Carpets, Mats, &c.

Masonry is calculated by the brass, which is 25 Cubits in length by one in breadth, and one in height. The quantity therefore of the brass varies agreeably to the Cubit. The Cubit in use among Masons in Bombay is 20 inches, (being ·4 longer than the timber Guz,) so that a brass of Masonry contains 115.74 Cubic feet.

Timber is measured by the Guz, and the rule for determining the contents is, by the square of the quarter girt multiplied into the length. A Sawyer's Guz is 32 inches in length, and 9 inches in breadth:—32X9=288 square inches=2 square feet.

Bombay and Canara Measurement of Timber and Plank.

Timber—20 Vissvassa make 1 Vassa—20 Vassa, 1 Covit, or Candy.

Plank—Is measured by the Guz of 28 English Inches. or 24 Borels: 24 Borels in length,—12 Borels in breadth, and 1 Borel in thickness, make a Guz. A Borel is equal to 1.666 English Inches.

Malabar Measurement.

Timber—Is measured by the Candy or Covit—16 Moganies make 1 Borel—24 Borels=1 Koll—24 Koll=1 Covit, or Candy.

Plank—Is measured by the Guz—thus 16 Moganies make 1 Borel—12 Borels in breadth—24 Borels in length, and 1 Borel in thickness, constitute a Guz.

English and Bombay in the Dock Yards.

TIMBER—12 Cubical feet, and 1216 inches—make a Covit or Candy—3 Covits and 18¾ Vassa make 1 Ton or 50 Cubical feet.

PLANK—26 Cubical feet, and 806 Inches—make 100 Guz—(the quantity in which plank is bought and sold.)

LAND MEASURES.

(Extracted from Captain Thomas Jervis's Report.)

The Land Measures are as follows :—

The Standard rod of five cubits length used throughout Gujerat, called a guntha, also a 'bans' or bamboo,' sometimes a 'moula', and sometimes, a 'wussa'.

Of five and a half cubits length in the Deccan called a cathee.

Of five cubits, and five mooshtees (or palms-breadth) in Malwa, also, called cathee.

Of five cubits and five mooshtees (or palms-breadth) in the Konkan, also called cathee.

The length of the several measures, obtained by Major Williams here under specified, led me to fix the length of the hustu, or cubit, at about 19.3 or 19.4 inches,—the districts in which the shorter measures are used being so small in comparison of the districts, in which the larger measures are used.

	Inches.	Inches dec.
Mahtur Purgunna, a bamboo,	96.35	19.27
Moonda, do. do.	94.75	18.97
Tasra, do.	91.65	18.33
Nappa, (the Pitlad Cutcherry standard,)	97.	19.40
Dholka Purgunna, a bamboo,	94.	18.80
Mahmoodabad standard,	98.35	19.67
Pitlad Purgunna, Cutcherry standard,	97.	19.4
Neriad, do.	97.	19 4
Oomreit Kusba, do	97.	19.4
Kuppurwunj Purgunna,	97.	19.4
Average length of a guntha in Goojerat,	96.62	———
Average length of a cubit in Goojerat,		19.204 inch.

The length of a hustu equal to one-fifth of 96.02 inches = 19.204 inches.

The measure of a cubit described also by Major Williams are as follows :—

1	Hingalla, Broach Purgunna,	19.2
2	Muzmoodar's Measure,	19.
3	Dewalla Patell's Jumbooseer Purgunna,	19.4
4	Desaees of the Dehej Purgunna,	19.5
5	Patells of Roza-Tunkaree, Amod Purgunna,	19.2
	Average length of a hustu or cubit,	19.26

The Cathee Measures obtained from the different parts of the Southern Konkan are as follows :—

From the Sanksee Prant equal to,	113.	inches	19.37	inches.
,, Ouchitgurh,	111.	......	19.03	......
,, Razpooree,	112.75	......	19.32	......
,, Soowurndroog,	112.	......	19.21	......
,, Anjunwell,	112.75	......	19.32	......
,, Rutnagiri,	110.66	......	19.97	......
,, Viziadroog,	114.2	......	19.58	......
,, Rygurh,	112.	......	19.21	......
,, Salsee,	112.	......	19.37	......
Average length of the Cathee,	112.373	....	———	
Average length of a Cubit,			19.265	......

In Goojerat the Bheega, or Veega, it is sometimes pronounced, is equal to the square of 20 gunthas; the square of one guntha being termed a wuswassa.

20 Wuswassa, = 1 wussa; and 20 wussa, = 1 Bheega.

It may be observed here that the terms wussa, and wuswassa, so generally used in all measures in Goojerat are corruptions of beeswa, and beeswansa, meaning the twentieth part, and twenty-twentieth.

On the western side of India the Bheega is equal to the Superficial content of a square of 20 Cathees: the square of one Cathee is called a poluh.

20 poluh = 1 Pand: 20 pands = 1 Bheega: and 120 pands = 1 Chaoor.

It is customary in the Konkan to reckon 23 pand, equal to one bheega, and the Mhars, whose office it is to measure the land, do not lay the Cathee, or measuring rod, on the ground, but raise the one end up, and pass it quickly over to the supposed place of the other end, which gives a much less quantity than the true superficial content—this last custom, is also observed in Goojerat—but in the Deccan land is measured with a rope which gives the true contents.

The following is by the late Byram Rowles, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, from whose abilities in revenue matters, we may infer it to be very correct.

1st.—Akbar Shah's Bheega (on the authority of Mr. Colebrooke) 3,025 square yards.

2d.—Sashtee or Salsette Bheega (on the authority of Mr. Duncan) 3,927 square yards.

3d.—The Bheega of the Neriad Cusba, (by marks on the Chuklasee Bhagul Dhurumsala) 2,994 square yards 4 feet 4 inches.

4th.—Supposed extent of the large Bheega throughout the Neriad villages, 2,500 square yards.

5th.—Small Bheega of Sulamee, and Posaitu Tenures, as well as the Wuseefa, and other lands. not fully assessed, 1,600 square yards.

6th.—Bheega of the Western division of Gujerat, comprising grassia tenures, 1,600 square yards.

7th.—Turab of Mahomedan Law, 1,600 square yards.

8th.—Kaira Bheega, according to the Patells' rods, 3,404 square yards.

9th.—The Bengal Bheega, 1,600 square yards.

[*From Colonel Monier William's Memoir, &c.*]

The proportions between the different Land Measures of this country and that of England are illustrated as follows:—

	Yards.	Feet.	Inches.
In an English Statute Acre,	4,840	0	0
In a Standard Koombha of the Jumboosur, Amod, and Dehej Purgunnas,	4,641	0	20
In a Standard Beega of the Baroche, Unklesur, and Hansot Purgunnas,	2,477	7	64
In a Standard Beega of the Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Surat Collectorates,	2,844	4	0

There are various modes of reckoning land in the Deccan, but they are all founded on the Bheega, measuring, in superficial contents, 400 Cathees of 5 cubits, and 5 palms-breadth in length. In the Poona districts 10 Bheega=1 Rooka: 48 Bheega=1 Tukka:—a Khandy contains from 20 to 35 Bheega; and a mun, or Maund, of land is the twentieth part of a Khandy. In Khandes, and in many of the Ahmednugur districts, 4 Bheega=1 Purtun, and 80 Bheega=1 Dooree. In the Dharwar Zilla, a Koorgee is as much land as can be sown with a drill plough in one day, consequently varying from 2 to 8 Bheega.

NEW WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN ENGLAND,

ENACTED A. O. 5. GEO. IV.

To take place from 1st May, 1825.

LONG MEASURE.

Standard. *Yard* deposited with Clerk of the House of Commons, &c.
One third of Ditto=one Foot.
One twelfth of Foot=one Inch.
5½ Yards=one Pole or Perch.
220 Yards=one eighth of a Mile.
1,760 Yards=one Mile.

SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.

One Rood=1,210 square Yards.
One Acre=4,840 square yards, or 60 square Perches.

WEIGHTS.

Standard. Troy *Pound* deposited as above.
One twelfth of Ditto=1 Ounce.
One twentieth of an Ounce=one Penny Weight.
One twenty fourth of a Penny Weight=one Grain.
5760 Grains=a Pound Troy.
7000 such grains=a Pound Avoirdupois.
One Sixteenth of a Pound Avoirdupois=One Ounce Avoirdupois.
One Sixteenth of an Ounce=one Dram.

LIQUID MEASURE.

Ten Pounds Avoirdupois of distilled Water at the temperature of 62 Farenheit=one Gallon.
One fourth of a Gallon=one Quart.
Eighth Ditto=one Pint.
Two Gallons=one Peck.
Eight Gallons=one Bushel.

FOR GOODS SOLD BY MEASURE.

Coal; Lime; Potatoes, &c.
The Bushel=80lb. Avoirdupois of distilled Water at 62, round, on an even bottom, 19½ Inches diameter, to be heaped in a Cone of 6 Inches.
8 Bushels a Sack; 12 Sacks a Chaldron.

TABLE of WEIGHT throughout the PRESIDENCY, of BOMBAY and TERRITORIES ADJACENT.

Districts Towns, &c.	Rupee and Weight of it in grains.	Weight in rupees to the Seer.	Seers to the Maund.	The Maund Reduced to Troy Weight.				Reduced to Avoirdupois.					Maunds to the Candy.	Remarks.
				lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	gr.	dec.		
GUJERAT.														
Ahmedabad, *Town and Perguna*	New Sicca 180.75	41	40	51	5	11	6	42	5	8	23	62	20	Grain, Ghee, Oil, &c. usually sell by this Maund, Jagry, Dates, and some other articles, by the Maund of 42 Seers. Soft Sugar, by that of 41, and Sugar-Candy by that of 43 Seers. The Seer never varies. Grain and liquids, as well as many other articles (with the exception of diamond's pearls, and precious stones,) of Merchandize, are computed by weight,—no measures ofcapacity, being used in Ahmedabad.
Amod, *Perg. and Market,*	Baroach 177.5	41	40	50	6	9	4	41	9	6	0	3	20	For dry goods, Kuppas, and Grain. Grain is also sold by the culsey of 16 Maunds.
Ditto *Market,*	Ditto	40	40	49	3	13	8	40	9	2	7	8	20	
Ditto *for Cotton,*....	Ditto	41	42	53	0	15	15	43	10	10	6	0	20	
Baroda, (*City.*)	Babasye 177	41	40	50	4	15	0	41	7	7	26	0	20	Grain is here frequently sold by the culsey of 16 Maunds of 40 Seers, ea. Dates by the Maund of 45 Seers: Jaggry, Koprah, and dry Dates, by the Maund of 42 Seers, Sugar and Sugar-Candy by the Maund of 40 Seers. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
Ditto (*Districts.*)....	Ditto	42	42	54	2	9	12	44	9	10	10	9	20	Grain is sold here by measure the same as at Dollera, but the culsey is from 21 to 21½ Maunds.
Bhownugur, ...	New Sicca 180.75	41	40	51	5	11	6	42	5	8	23	62	20	Grain sells by this Maund, as also by the culsey of 16 Maunds. Soft Sugar sells by the Maund of 41 Seers. Sugar-Candy by that of 42 Seers, Jaggry, and Cotton, of the same, Kuppas by that of 43, and Kudjoor by that of 45 Seers,
Broach, *Town and Perg.*	New Baroach wt. 177.5	41	40	50	6	9	4	41	9	6	0	3	20	Measures of capacity are in use in the Broach Pergunna constructed on the principle of their cubic contents being precisely equal to a seer in weight of the articles for which the measures are destined. Grain of all descriptions, sells, 40 Seers per Maund; Oil Cocoanut, &c. 40 Seers per Maund; Oil Castor, 42 Seers per Maund; Ghee, 40½ Seers per Maund; Spirituous Liquors, 42 Seers per Maund. The Seer weight invariably is 35 tolas.
Ditto *Muppuraw*	Ditto	40⅓	40	49	11	1	6	41	1	4	3	1	20	
Ditto *Town Seer*	Ditto	40	40	49	3	13	8	40	9	2	7	8	20	
Cambay, ...	Kumbattee wt. 179.5	40	40	49	10	6	16	41	0	7	8	5	20	Grain sells by this weight, as well as most other articles.

Deesa, Palhanpoor, Puttan, and Veesapoor,	Sicca	40	40	50	2	10	0	41	5	0	12	5	20	
Dholka, ...	New Sicca 180.75	41	40	51	5	11	6	42	5	8	23	62	20	The same as Ahmedabad.
Dollera, ...	Ditto	41	40	51	5	11	6	42	5	8	23	62	20	Grain is usually measured here in a cylindrical wooden measure called a maunnee, 100 of which make a culsey—equal in weight to the Khandy of 20 Maunds. The maunnee should contain 8 Seers.
Gogah, ...	Ditto	41	40	51	5	11	6	42	5	8	23	62	20	The same as Bhownugur.
Hansoot, *Perguna*, ...	Baroach	38½	40	47	5	8	11	39	0	12	22	0	20	
Ditto *Market*, ...	Ditto	38	40	46	10	1	11	38	8	10	24	6	20	
Kaira, *Town and Perg.*	Babasye	41	40	50	4	15	0	41	7	7	26	0	20	Grain sells by this Maund. Jaggry, Sugar, Sugar Candy, Dates, Pepper, Beetlenut, Saffron, and Dry Ginger, per Maund of 42 Seers. The following are the subdivisions of the Seer in the Kaira Zillah. 3 Ruttee=1 Wall: 32 Walls=1 Tola: 36 Tola=1 Seer: 40 Seers=1 Maund. With these weights commodities of every description are weighed, but Tobacco, and some other articles, are allowed 42 or more Seers, according to the particular usage of different villages.
Nerriad, ...	Babasye	42	40	51	7	10	0	42	7	10	0	0	20	
Jumbooseer, *Perguna*,	Baroach	40¾	40	50	0	5	12	41	5	4	0	7	20	Dried goods, Kuppas, and Grain.
Ditto *Market*, ...	Ditto	40	40	49	3	13	8	40	9	2	7	8	20	Grain sells, per culsey, of 16 Maunds of 40 Seers, each.
Ditto *Cotton Seer*, ...	Ditto	40	42	51	9	5	0	42	9	9	16	0	20	There is likewise a great weight at Jumbooseer and Dollera, called a Bhar, by which Kuppas, and Kullah (i. e. Cotton in the Pod,) are usually weighed. At the former place it consists of 24 Maunds, at the latter of 16 Maunds of 42 Seers each.
Ocklesur or Unklesur, *Perg.*	Ditto	39¾	40	48	11	19	9	40	5	1	10	1	20	
Ditto *Market*, ...	Ditto	38	40	46	10	1	11	38	8	10	24	6	20	
Rajkot, ...	Sicca	40	40	50	2	10	0	41	5	0	12	5	20	
Surat, ...	Soortee wt. 179	37	40	45	11	18	8	37	13	9	13	7	20	Grain sells, per Garce, of 30 Maunds of 40 Seers, ea. The number of Surat Seers in the Maund, differs much in the Surat Collectorate, there being 11 different Maunds in 20 Kusbas. The Maund, in fact, ranges from 40 Seers, through all the intermediate gradations up to 46 Seers, nor is the Khandy confined to 20 Maunds.
Ditto *for Cotton*, ...	——	36⅓	42	47	10	7	0	39	6	1	6	24	20	Throughout the province of Gujerat the weight is regulated by the rupee only. The subdivisions of the Maund, are Ad-muneoh=½: Dusseroh=¼: Panseeree=⅛ or five Seers. The usual subdivisions of the Seer are Pono-seer=¾: Ad-seer=½: Pa-seer=¼: Nuo-tank=⅛: Adholee=or one sixteenth.

*** The column of Avoirdupois Weight is calculated in lb. oz. drams and grains.—27.3479 grains, Troy, make one dram Avoirdupois.

TABLE of WEIGHT, &c. Continued.

Districts Towns; &c.	Rupee and Weight of it in grains.	Weight in rupees to the Seer.	Seers to the Maund.	The Maund Reduced to Troy weight. lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	Reduced to Avoirdupois. lb.	oz.	dr.	gr.	dec.	Maunds to the Candy.	Remarks.
MALWA.														
Banswara, ...	Salem Shye	84	20	49	2	12	12	40	8	0	0			
Bairseeah, ...	Bhopal	80	40	93	8	13	8	77	1	16	25			
Bhilsa, ...	Bhilsa 167.5	80	48	111	8	0	0	91	14	2	20	21		
Ditto *Dry goods*, ...	Ditto	80	40	93	0	13	8	76	0	7	9			
Bhopal, ...	Bhopal 168.7	80												
Dewass, ...	Oojein, gr. 175	80	16½	40	1	5	0	32	0	0	0			
Doongurpoor, ...	Salem Shye	52	40	60	11	5	0	50	2	4	15			
Indore, *buying*, ...	Oojein, gr. 175	84	20	51	0	10	0	42	0	0	0			
Ditto *selling*, ...	Ditto	82	20	49	9	18	8	41	0	0	0			
Kotah, ...	Kotah 174.8	30	40	36	5	0	0	29	15	7	6	5		
Mundissoor, ..	Salem Shye 168 75	92	15	40	5	3	3	33	4	4	16			
Nolye, ...	Oojein, gr. 175	80	20	48	7	2	12	40	0	0	0			
Oomutwara, ...		81	28											
Oojein, ...	Oojein, gr. 175	80	16½	41	0	3	18	33	12	0	0			
Pertaubgurh, ...	Salem Shye	80	20	46	10	10	0	38	8	18	1			
Rutlam, *buying*, ...	Ditto	84	20	49	2	12	12	40	8	0	0			
Ditto *selling*, ...	Ditto	80	20	46	10	10	0	38	8	18	1			
Ditto *Spices, Beetul, &c.*	Ditto	79	20	46	3	11	21	38	1	7	19	5		
Seronge, ...	Seronge	80	25											
Sheojahalpoor, ...	Boondee	80	28											

Remarks.

The intermediate weight between the Maund and Seer, are the Pusseree and Dhuree. The first is, literally, Punj-Seer or five Seers, though in few towns it consists of exactly this number; for instance in Seronge it consists of 6¼ Seers, and in Oomutwara of 3½ Seers. The Dhuree in some towns is synonymous with the Pusseree and in others two of the latter make one of the former.

The small or Kuranah (dry goods) Pusseree, is that by which every thing is sold in the Bazar. But the Bunniah (or retail merchant) purchases his grain by the large or grain Pusseree. The Maund for grain consists only of 20 Seers or 4 Pusserees, but the Maund for Kuranah, as Opium, Ghee, Spices, Oil, and the like, is 40 Seers or 8 Pusserees.

	lb.	oz.	dr.	gr.
Therefore the Grain Maund must weigh, ..	41	4	6	40
And the Opium and Kuranah Maund,......	80	7	8	0

The weights used for dry goods generally differ from those for Grain, Salt, &c. and even the latter are often not the same throughout a district, as those in use in the principal town which give it its name. *Malcolm's Central India, Vol. II.*

In Central India every article is sold by weight: in a part of Nemaur, in the Kotah district, (but not in the town) and some others, a measure for grain is used, founded on an equivalent for pice weights.

DECKAN.														
Ahmednugur Collectorship.														
Ahmednugur, & Newassa,	Ankoosy	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5		20	In the Ahmednugur Collectorship, Oil, Sugar, Ghee, Areca Nuts, Cocoanuts, Indigo, Turmerick and many other articles are sold by weight, but there are measures formed for them which assimilate with the Seer of weight. Choonam, Charcoal, Firewood and Vegetables, or Fruits, (such as Onions, Tamarinds, &c.) are sold by the Khandy and not by the Pullah. There are 72 Tola (Goldsmith's weight) in a Seer of Saffron, Silk, Gold Thread, Cochineals, and two or three other articles.—The subdivisions in the measure of weight are the same throughout the Collectorship, viz. 4 Chetacks=¼ Seer, 16 Ch tacks=1 Seer, 40 Seers=1 Maund, 3 Maunds=1 Pulla, 20 Maunds=1 Khandy. In some of the towns and villages on the Seena river, there are weights in use which have no relation in their terms to the Poona weight: Dusseeree, the largest, weighs from 248 to 254 Ankoosee rupees: Panch seeree, from 120 to 127 rupees: Urhdee-seeree, from 59 to 65 rupees: Suwaee-seeree, the smallest, 27 to 33 rupees.
Sungumnair, Ankola Kotool, Rajoor, and Kurmulla, ...	Ankoosy	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5		20	
Rahooree, and Shewgaom,	Ditto	77	40	92	2	7	12	75	14	6	11		20	
Parnair, and Sinnur,	Ditto	76½	40	91	7	13	18	75	6	8	7		20	
Kurda, ...	Ditto	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5		20	
Koombharee, ...	Ditto	74	40	88	7	15	0	72	15	1	11		20	
Hortee, ...	Ditto	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5		20	
Nasik, and Trimbuk,	Ditto	79.2	40	94	7	15	15	77	13	1	3		20	
Poona Collectorship.														
Indapoor, ...	Ankoosy	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5		20	
Joonere, ...	Ditto													
Poona, ...	Ditto	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5		20	By Major Sykes's calculations the Poona Seer is 192.50 grains less than two English Pound Avoirdupois. The ½ Seer is 100grs. less than one English Pound. The ¼ Seer is 50grs. less than ½ English Pound: the ⅛ Seer is 26grs. less than ¼ English Pound. One Seer of Bajree weighs exactly 2¼ Pounds Avoirdupois provided the seed be full, and not old: 1 Seer of Joarree, dry crop, weighs 2lbs. and 2¾oz. provided the seed be full and new.
Pabool, ...	Ditto	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5		20	
Sassore, or Saswur, *Pucka*	Ditto	78	40	93	5	5	0	76	14	2	20		20	
Ditto Kutcha, ...	Ditto	25½	40											
Soopa, *Pucka,*	Ditto	78	40	93	5	5	0	76	14	2	20		20	
Ditto Kutcha, ...	Ditto	25½	40											
Khandes.														
Asseergurh, ...														In the Ahmednugur and Poona districts, Goldsmith's weight is divided as follows:—2 Grains of wheat is 1 Goonj or Ruttee: 2 Goonj=1 Waal: 4 Waals=1 Massa: 12 Massa=1 Tola: 24 Tola=1 Seer.
Boorhanpoor, ...														
Chopra, ...														
Dhoolia, *Pucka,*	Ankoosy	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5		20	
Ditto Kutcha, ...	*Ditto*	26½	40										20	
Maligaom, *Pucka,*......	Ankoosy	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5		20	
Ditto Kutcha, ...	*Ditto*	80	20	47	11	0	0	39	6	8	10	5		
Nundoorbar, ...														
Thalner, ...														

TABLE of WEIGHT, &c. Continued.

Districts Towns, &c.	Rupee and Weight of it in grains.	Weight in rupees to the Seer.	Seers to the Maund.	The Kutcha Seer Reduced to Troy Weight. lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	Remarks.
Southern Mahratta Country.								
Belgaom, *Pucka Seer of measure,*	Shapooree 174.0	109⅜	48					
Ditto Kutcha Seer of weight, ...	Ditto	20⅞	48	0	7	11	11	
Bagulkota, *Pucka,*	Bagulkota 172.3	139						In the Southern Mahratta Country what is denominated the Pucka Seer, is a measure, the cubical contents of which is found by weighing the number of rupees in this Table against 9 kinds of grains mixed together in equal quantities, viz. Wheat, Toor, Hurbaree, Kooltee, Moong, Ooreed, Jooaree, Paddy and Mudkee. The whole being filled into a vessel should be rolled off level with the rim. Four Pucka Seers make one Puheelee or Chittee: from 16 to 32 Puheelees (in most places from 16 to 20) make one Koodoo: and 20 Koodoos make one Khandy. The Pucka Seer is used for *measuring* Grains, Salt, &c. The Kutcha Seer for *weighing* Ghee, Tamarinds, Pepper, Jaggry, Spices, Oil, &c. It will be observed that the largest Pucka Seer is that of Bagulkot, which contains 133 Madras Rupees of 180 Grains each, or 139 Bagulkota. The smallest is that of Havery which weighs 94½ Rupees. At New Hoobly, and Ranee-Bednoor, one Seer is used for buying and another for selling. The Pucka Seer is in some places called Pao, because it is one fourth of a Puheelee. The Kutcha Seer is more regular, and is generally equal in weight, whether in buying or selling, to 24 Shahee pice, which weigh on an average 20 Madras Rupees. The Kutcha Seer contains 72 Tanks: the Durra from 10 to 14 Seers, but generally 12: the Mun or Maund (the highest wet measure in practice) contains 4 Durra: and the Khandy 20 Maunds.
Ditto Kutcha, ...	Ditto	23¼		0	7	10	0	
Dharwar, *Pucka,*	Shapooree 174.0	120						
Ditto Kutcha, ...	Ditto	20½		0	7	10	0	
Khanapoor, *of measure,*	Ankoosy	103						
Ditto of weight, ...	Ditto	21	48	0	7	10	9	
Padshapoor *of measure,*	Ankoosy	161¾						
Ditto of weight, ...	Ditto	21		0	7	10	9	
Havery, *Pucka,*	Madras 180.0	94½						
Ditto buying Kutcha,	Ditto	23¼		0	8	14	9	
Ditto selling do.	Ditto	20⅛		0	7	10	22	
New Hoobly, *buying Pucka*	Shapooree 174.0	110						
Ditto selling do.	Ditto	107						
Ditto Kutcha, ...	Ditto	21⅛		0	7	12	19	
Nowlgoond, *Pucka,*	Shapooree 174.0	114						
Ditto Kutcha, ...	Ditto	21⅜		0	7	15	15	

Ranee-Bednoor, *buying*, *Pucka*,	Madras 180.0	116½											
Ditto selling do.	Ditto	111½											
Ditto Kutcha,	Ditto	20		0	7	10	0						
Raja of Satara, and Kolapoor, and Jagheerdars.				The Maund Reduced to Troy Weight.									
Akulkot, *Pucka*,													
Ditto Kutcha,													
Kurarh, *Pucka*,	Ankoosy	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5	20	
Ditto Kutcha,	Ditto	26½	40										
Kolapoor, *Pucka*,													
Ditto Kutcha,													
Merich, *Pucka*,													
Ditto Kutcha,													
Modhol, *Pucka*,													
Ditto Kutcha													
Pundurpoor, *Pucka*,	Ankoosy	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5	20	
Ditto Kutcha,	Ditto	26	40									20	
Phultun, *Pucka*,		78½	40	94	0	8	18	77	6	0	25	20	
Ditto Kutcha,		25½											
Satara, *Pucka*,	Ankoosy	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5	20	
Ditto Kutcha,	Ditto	26	40									20	
Sawunt Waree, *Pucka*,													
Ditto Kutcha,													
NORTHERN KONKAN.		Dubboo.											
Wusye, (Basseen,) Aggasse, Mahim, Tarapoor, Sunjan, Kallian, Bhewndy, Panwell, &c. *Pucka*,	Ascertained by the Dubboo weighing each 329.3178 Troy grains.	42	40	96	0	12	5	9	79	0	9	7	66
Kutcha,		15	40	34	3	12	22	66	28	3	10	4	58

The Kutcha Seer is universal throughout the Northern Konkan, as are its aliquot parts excepting the Dubboo, of which in Kurnala and Nusrapoor there are fourteen in the Seer. Articles in general, (with few exceptions) are sold by this weight. The Pucka Seer is used by Braziers.

TABLE of WEIGHT, &c. Continued.

Districts Towns, &c.	Rupee and Weight of it in grains.	Weight in dubboo to the Seer.	Seers to the Maund.	The Maund Reduced to Troy Weight.	Reduced to Avoirdupois.	Maunds to the Candy.	Remarks.
				lb. oz. dwt. gr.	lb. oz. dr. gr. dec.		
Kurnala, and Nusrapoor, *Pucka,*		42	40	96 0 12 5 9	79 0 9 7 66	20	
Kurnala, and Nusrapoor, *Kutcha.*		14	40	32 0 4 1 96	26 0 15 7 [illegible]	20	
Tanna, Mallar Karinjah, .. *Pucka,*		42	40	96 0 12 5 9	79 0 9 7 66	20	
Tanna, Mallar Karinjah, .. *Kutcha,*		16	40	36 6 21 19 36	30 1 11 24 93	20	
Chowk, *Pucka,*	Ankoosy	76	40				Weight and Measure assimilate.
Bombay,......	Bombay 180 grains	Rs. 28	40		28 0 0 0	20	For Oil, Ghee, Sandlewood, Ivory, Iron, Lead, Copper, Brass, Tutenague, Wood, Tobacco, Quicksilver, Steel, Minium, and all other heavy gross goods excepting salt. It occurs in mercantile transactions that calculations are made in Pounds, Maunds, and Surat Maunds, which two last weights are sometimes reckoned at 40½, 41, 42, 43½, and 44 Seers. Sometimes in Surat Khandees of 20, 21, and 22 Maunds. *See Table at page 102.*
SOUTHERN KONKAN.							
Rutnageery, Malwan, Bankeot, Soowurndroog, Salsee, and Mhar,			40	36 11 18 8	30 7 0 16	20	
Viziadroog, Vingorla, Arowlee, Azgaom, Talgaom, Salsee, and Wurrad, ...			40	33 6 5 0	27 9 5 58	20	
Gosalla, ...			40	29 8 0 0	24 6 0 9	20	

*** *Note.—In the column of Remarks the sub-divisions of the Seer as well as Maund, Khandy, &c. should be stated. The articles sold by weight also should be specified, and the description of weights made use of in weighing. See the Table at page* 102.

In ascertaining the weight of the Seer by Rupees, none should be made use of which are not in the assaye table published by Government.

In most places there is one Seer or Maund for buying, and another for selling; these should be noticed.

This Table is intended to include the weights used in every Kusba, or Market Town under the Presidency of Bombay, and as many as could be ascertained of those used in the Towns, &c. within the territories of the Rao of Kutch, the Soobehdar of the Deccan, and Raja of Nagpoor, the Provinces of Malwa, and Bundelcund. To all these territories, as well as in the Portugueze possessions on the Western Coast of India, the Seer, the Maund and Khandy are common in name, though differing in quantity.

FINIS.

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